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RMIOL-8

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

JANUARY—APRIL, 1834.

ON THE CAUSES OF ORIENTAL WORDS EXISTING IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Or all the ver ous theories in which speculation and ingenuity have indulged, few have been more contradictory than that of the origin of languages: each has rather out than unloosed the Gordian knot, but none has discovered the mystary of its composition. It is sufficient for our purpose, that the formation f language must have been gradual, and preeded from simple apprehensions to more abstract peculiarities, and that, an consequence of lapse of time, the discordant interests of nations, and the migratory, and of course often novel, life, to which many tribes were habituated, any modern attempt to retrace the primitive tongue by means of monosyllabic vocables common to several must be accounted a futile research after the impossible.

This, however, will by no means be the case if we confine ourselves to an inquiry into the connexion of languages, and to an investigation of the causes which have occasioned this manifest interblending of some with the others. It will be true, that we shall meet many phenomena which cannot be explained, which will be the natural result of our imperfect information; but if, on the other hand, we ascertain facts which may almost be raised to the rank of axiomatic truth, and observe those facts to be still further verified by the genius and terms of the languages themselves, we can scarcely doubt the correctness of the inferences to be drawn from such stable premises.

Whatever was the history of the most ancient Sanskrit, whether it was indigenous to India, whether, according to Vans Kennedy's hypothesis, it originated in Babylonia, or whether, in earlier forms, it was almost identical with the Zend, are points for the determination of which history has withholden her clue; yet it is by no means the less certain that either it or some cognate dialect had, at some periods, an overwhelming influence on the tongues of different people, the effect of which is to this day very dis-

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cernible. It has been endeavoured to solve its influence on the Greek, the Latin, and European languages, by the hypothesis that the ancient Pelasgic was either the same or a dialect of it. Vans Kennedy calls the Pelasgi the ancestors of the Thracians, and Strabo affirms the Getæ to have spoken the The tongue as the Thracians; Ovid also states the dialect of the Mosi to have been Thracian; and that Mosia was a province of Thrace is undeniable. Heyne on Homer (I/, π ' 301) conjectures the Pelasgi to have settled among the Thracians of Europe; but Herodotus could not decide what language they spoke. Some derive it from Asia Minor; others from middle Asia, by means of a race of emigrants at a remote period, which migration in distant antiquity Vans Kennedy as pertinaciously demes. But he urges, that the earliest specimens of the Thracian language, compared with the Teutonic, display an affinity which goes far towards the establishment of the required proofs that the one originated from the other. In one of the readings of Herodotus, however (which reading the many mutual resemblances in grammatical forms and in words apparently prove to be correct), the Germans are averted to be of Persian extraction, and this notion is still cherished by some of the best scholars in Germany. Still, this will but little affect the theory respecting the Pelasgie or Thracian tongue; for if the Pelasgie was the older Sanskrit, the same resemblances would occur as we detect in the modern Persian, although not to the same extent in the latter, as to the quantity of similar words. Klaproth, in his Asia Polyglotta, ranks the Curds among the Indo-Germani, whom (vol. ii. p. 42) he thus describes: "Some wohnsitze fangen auf Zeilon an, gehen über Vorder-Indien und Persien, über den Kaukasus nach Europa, welchen Erdtheil er fast ganz inne hat, biszu den Shetland inseln, dem Nord-kap und Island. Zu ihm gehoren Indier, Perser, Afga'nen, Kurden, Meder, Osseten, Armemer, Slawen, Deutsche, Danen, Schweden, Normanner, Englander, Griechen, Latemer, und alle ven Latemern abstammenden volker Europa's. In verschiedenen Landern ist dieser Stamm mit alten Uremwohnern gemischt." Of the Curds be says, "Sie bewohnen Kurdistan, mehrere Provinzen des westlichen und nordlichen Persiens, und sind in Mesopotamien, Syrien, und den ostliehen Gegenden von klein Asien zerstreut," New, whether he be or not correct as to the particular place whence he deduces this stock, he has fully established the analogy of language in the tables which he has given, leading us thus, in another way, much to the same conclusion on which others have insisted. As our inquiry depends not on the particular origin of the people who influenced the languages of Europe, we must content ourselves with authorities for retracing the terms thus introduced to their sources.

The result of Vans Kennedy's inquiry is, that neither the brahminical literature nor religion was indigenous in India, but that both were introduced by colonists, who had ingrated from Babylonia, who brought with them their sacred books, their civil and religious institutions; he urges also, that the zodiacal signs used by ancient nations were invented by the Chaldees. Other theorists, however, invert the order of progression, whilst they assent to the comparative uniformity of the general mythological

i system prevalent in India, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Babylonia; yet, from the scriptural documents, we should certainly imagine that Babylonia has the most decided claims to priority. How, unless at the general dispersion, the rudiments of this cumbrous system passed onwards to different tracts. must ever remain among the mysteries of antiquity,-a mystery too dark for us to hope otherwise to raise its veil. But if Asia Minor was peopled from Babyloma, according to this hypothesis, and if from thence the Pelasur conveyed their customs to Thrace, Greece, Etruria, and Latium, and if from thence, hordes penetrated farther into Europe, it will be evident that the Pelasgi must have affected the various dialects of those among whom they became incorporated. Still we cannot prove the Pelasgie to have been Sanskrit, nor the Sanskrit to have prevailed in Babylonia, although neither assumption be devoid of its probability: for, as to the first, as ancient authors in general admit the connexion between the Pelasgie and Greek, it is manifest from inherent evidence, that the Greek must have been indebted for its structure and copia verborum to some other language, which must either have been the Sanskrit itself, or some dialect allied to it in a most extraordinary manner, and as to the second, Diodorus Sieulus alludes to a sacerdotal tongue, isea dianeros, in use among the Babylonian hierophants; and we actually find many roots common to the Sanskrit and Semitic family, although their grammars differ toto codo, which might induce us to harbour the idea that the sacerdotal tongue of Babylonia was the same as that of India, into which these parts of the language of the common Babylonians incidentally insimuated themselves. This will, however, corroborate Kennedy's notion of its passage from Babyloma to India. How know we to a certainty the tongue of the pure Chaldees, who became admixed with the Babylomans? It has been elsewhere shewn that their names are capable of an interpretation from the Sanskiit. By the concurrent testimony of historians we are also certified, that the rites of Zoroaster extensively prevailed in Babylonia; therefore, as the Zend and Sanskrit belonged to the same family, another clue to the solution of the problem is afforded to us.

Baron Cuvier supposes, on the other hand, the Pelasgi to have originally come from India, and that, in crossing the mountains of Persia, they penetrated as far as the Caucasus, whence, embarking on the Black Sea, they descended on the coasts of Greece. But it seems that this hypothesis is solely founded on the frequent occurrence of Sanskrit words in Greek. From whatever quarter the Pelasgi may have come, Thrace, if we follow the indications of history, must be admitted to have been their first European settlement, nor can we reasonably doubt their Asiatic origin. From their, therefore, probably, flowed many of the Asiaticetrins with which the Greek and Latin abound, which became interblended with the vernacular tongue of the Greeks, among whom the Pelasgi arrived. Asiatic Thaceians were in the army of Xerxes, and according to Herodotus, Phrygians and Bithymans belonged to the Thracian stock. Herodotus calls the Asiatic Thracians the most numerous race in the world, except the Indians, and the dominion of this nation was so extensive, that it will adequately account

for the influence which it has been presumed to have exerted on the speeches of other people. In process of time they spread themselves over Europe under different names; for the Mæsi, the Daci, the Tribulli, and the Getæ have been referred to this family. If we examine the Greek mythology, we shall find continual allusions to them: Thamyris, Orpheus, and Musæus were Thracians, and at Samothrace they instituted the mysteries of the Cabiri. The oracle of Dodona is called by Strabo Πιλασγών ίδευμα; Homer denominates Dodonæan Jove πιλασγιώς; and the Pelasgi are said to have worshipped a rude stone, and to have introduced religious rites the first into Greece. Bishop Marsh conjectures the Pelasgi to have crossed the Hellespont, where the land on both sides was visible, and thus to have peopled Greece; and Kennedy imagines the separation of Greeks, Latins, and Thracians to have occurred about 1,100 A.C.

His idea that at one time the Greeks, Latins, Hetrurians, and Thracians spoke the same tongue, is perfectly consentancous to the result of his researches; yet in each case it must have undergone changes, when it passed from its original seat to other people. Thus Kennedy enumerates 208 Sanskrit words in Greek which are not found in Latin, and 188 in Latin which are not found in Greek: a circumstance sufficient in itself to show the parent-stock, and the influence of foreign intercourse upon it. That the Isatin and Greek were dialects of one and the same language, few philologists will deny; but the difference between them simply arose, as in the former cases, from the admixture of the tongues spoken by the children of the soil with that of the new colonists or invaders. Pliny affirms the Pelasgi to have brought letters to Latium: in this Pelasgic alphabet, the first elements of the Devanagari have recently been supposed to have been contained; for it is manifest that the Devanagari is a highly artificial arrangement, and never could have been an original alphabet.

But how great is the confusion of hypotheses leading to the same consequence! Klaproth and others conceive that Japhetic tribes brought the Sanskrit from the north-west to India, blending with it the language of the aborigines;—Colebrooke, that it is deducible from a primeval tongue, variously refined in different climates, where it accepted different names;—and some few, that it proceeded from the Zend. Mohammed Fani affirms the Persians and Indians to have originally spoken the same language; Langlés imagines that the Sanskrit eame from western Asia (perhaps Bactriana), and was introduced by the Magi expelled by Darius; Adelung makes it proceed from the parent of a hundred languages or dialects. Of these various hypotheses, few inquirers into ancient literature can hesitate to state, that that of Colebrooke is the only one countenanced by probability and adequate to the solution of the great problem,—as to the influence of the Sanskrit on various Asiatic and European languages.

Hence it is by no means extraordinary that we should discover a vast multitude of our ordinary expressions which are critically referible to it; that thence we should be able etymologically to explain terms with us often long past from their primitive significations.

But other tongues have considerably influenced the languages of Europe: and many, among whom is Webster, have applied the Hebrew to the solution of their etymologies. The authors embodied in the Myvyrian archeology state their lore to have been detailed in Hebraic, and it cannot be denied that in the Celtic many affinities to the Hebrew may be found. But notwithstanding these concessions, the question remains, how far is the fact true? To a person conversant with Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, it would be difficult, without historical helps, to decide from which of these the similar terms may have proceeded: therefore, we must rely solely on historical evidence. We perceive a connexion in the trading voyages of the Phoenicians and Carthaginians, and perhaps even in the migratory lives of the Celts themselves, ere they reached their most distant European settlements, during which they may not improbably have had intercourse with people speaking a cognate dialect, who frequented their coasts for commercial purposes. But, as far as we may judge from Phænician and Carthaginian σωξομιτά, the Arabic seems to have been the most closely allied to their dialect. When we also call to mind the intercourse between the Greeks and Syrians, that between the Syrians and Romans, that, likewise, between the Romans and several Arabian tribes, we perceive at the same time other sources from whence such an admixture may have flowed. To Spain we are indebted for many Arabic words; and another cause of the introduction of Asiatic words may be traced to the roving Europeans, among whom were the Anglo-Saxons or Vangarians, who entered into the service of the emperors of Constantinople, where they necessarily must have become acquainted with Arabs and other Orientals: for not simply these, but Nubians and mercenaries of every kind were enrolled in the Byzantine armies. Some Arabic words appear to have been introduced by people speaking Persian, because in our language they bear the Persian pronunciation of the Arabic, and an immense number must have been communicated by the crusaders.

Adelung, in his Mithridates (vol. i. pp. 244-247), has ably shown the Eastern origin of the Gipsy tongue, comparing it closely with the dialects of Multan, the Sanskrit, the Malabar, and other idioms, occasionally also with the Sclavonic. This must necessarily be admitted among the causes producing the effect on which we insist. Nor can the voyages of the Normans in the middle ages be denied to have been another cause of foreign words having been transplanted into different European tongues. To which we may add, that the constant influx of Asiatics to those parts of Europe near Turkey, and even to other parts, could not have failed in generating, by a gradual process, a similar effect upon them. Much less can we suppose that the communications which took place between various regions of the ancient world, for the purposes of commerce, literature, and state-policy, should have left no vestiges of such communications behind them, or that the voyages of the Carthaginians, Cyreneans, and others, could have been so frequently undertaken without in some degree blending the different idioms of the visitors and the visited. Could the traffic of the Arabs to India, and their transportation of foreign commodities across their deserts to distant parts, by regular routes, in all various directions, have taken place without adding to the circulation of the Arabic, and its introduction, more or less, into other tongues? We find the Turkish, Persian, and Arabicthe Syriac and rabbinical Hebrew, abounding with Greek words,-the necessary effect of intercourse: will not, therefore, the same cause have induced the same effect in every similar instance? Von Heeren has shewn that the Carthaginians, as well as the Phænicians, had establishments on the British coast; if so, they must have introduced those words into the British language which philologers pronounce to be Hebrew. That the former had a connexion with the Persians is plain from their alliance with Xerxes against Greece; that they had the same with the Arabs is evident from their trade; hence we may believe Xenophon, who records an extensive intercourse of nations from the banks of the Nile to the Oxus, Indus. and Ganges. In the middle ages (as Von Heeren says), victorious armies extended their conquests as far as China and the coasts of the Atlantic: could this have occurred without affecting, in some degree, the languages of the people thus placed in contact? Doubtless, some lost historical truth was the basis of the expeditions of Osiris, Sesostris, and Osymandyas, and of the wanderings of Hercules; - some connexion in the remotest times between distant parts of the globe, which we may never expect to have the ability of explaining, may probably be inferred from them. Egypt traded with Ethiopia, Arabia, Carthaginia, and Greece; - Ethiopians and Libyans were in the Egyptian armies; -in the time of Psammetichus, refugee Egyptians of the warrior-class settled at Meroe; -the Tyrians had one settlement at Memphis, another at Cythera; -the Jews had their Oneion in Egypt; -- and Alexandria, under the Ptolemies, was the point to which scholars flocked from every part of the then civilized world. To all which, if we add the expeditions of Alexander, the conquests of his successors, and the Roman arms penetrating from one part of the earth to another, we shall find sufficient authority to prove the interblending of languages, and ample reason for pressing the Oriental tongues into the service of European etymology.

But in the transit of words from one language to another, we must expect considerable changes, some arising from a propensity to adapt the imported words to the genus of the receiving tongue; some from vulgar corruptions, which, in process of time, have here and there so far increased as to render the connexion between the word and its original scarcely recognizable. It is well known, that, in etymological deductions from the Oriental languages, little or no attention must be paid to a difference in vowels; but where they agree, the coincidence is necessarily more striking. The pators of all countries, a discrepancy of alphabets, as to the power of the letters, and a variation in grammatical structure, will be sufficient to effect this deviation; but in terms derived from the Sanskrit, in which the vowels are more definitely expressed than in most Eastern tongues, we remark a closer analogy in this respect.

There is an extraordinary resemblance between the rules for the permutation of letters in Sanskrit and Celtic, which Dr. Prichard has discussed at

a considerable length strikin. .ence between many rules of Sanstrit and which come rtly authorize us in applying this language to the elucidation of our own. It has been already remarked that there are many Greek words in Persian and Arabic, and the strange changes* which they have undergone will afford some idea of the corruption of words naturalised in dissimilar tongues; but the Greek are for the most part sequioris avi. In the examination of these we perceive unaccountable omissions of syllables and permutations of letters, not occasioned by cognate sounds, as we might have expected, but arising, as it were, from that faulty pronunciation which foreign words often acquire in passing from mouth to mouth. Some words in different languages+ may be fortuitously alike, - a point which it will be always difficult to determine ; and in other cases so many suitable derivations will occur in a variety, that the etymologist must be frequently at a loss in favour of which to decide. Take for instance the word acre, which some have accounted a corruption of jugeris; we find in the Latin ager, in the Greek ayeas, in the Anglo-Saxon accer, whence it may have metonymically come; -also, in the Arabic إكار 'a farmer,' from إلم 'he dug;' and in other languages addi-

* الختر المناوس astrum, منجتوه، والمناوس astrum, منجتوه، والمناوس astrum, منجنيق oceanus, منجنيق المناوس astrum, منجنيق منجمنيق المناوس and استطلس المناوس and استطلس المناوس مناوه والمناورة والمناورة المناورة المناورة

اوقطاريون, دئى ئەتتەن باردويل, the name Baldwin.

, φυσίκη.

ماخوليا — ماليخ Persicé , ماليخوليا — مالينخوليا — ماخوليا — ماخوليا به المخوليا — ماخوليا به المخوليا به الم المخوليا به المخوليا به المخوليا به المخوليا به المخوليا به الم

tional correspondents in sound, which the critic will merely regard as accidental, but which by means of this casual resemblance are calculated to mislead superficial examiners.

Our word poor from pauper, through pauvre, and the words bishop and eveque, both from interests, strikingly shew the mutations of vocables in their conformation to the genius of the foreign language which admits them. Equally extraordinary are the variations in the orthography of terms common to many Indian dialects; we shall confine ourselves to specimens from Sanskrit and Hindustani.* These are so numerous,

اپرس *	अम्पृथ
برن اتهت	अम्थिति
ا بہل اتہل	अम्थल
اگن and اگ	• अग्नि
اگلا	अय
اگھن	आयहायण
آنکه <i>۔</i>	अक्षि े
انبه	आम्र
اهره	आधार
اينت	इष्टक
بآپہ	वाब्प
ب ات	वानी

whence our word bull) वलीवई, and number-

less others. We find letters often interchangeable in the following and نكال ه d bag; l and k شيرار and شيرار and j and المعاربة and رشینه--راتیان--راطینی fear--sh and t هوک and هول coal, زکاک جوغ and يوغ to drop-j and y زوهيدن and زوشيدن a yoke, with an infinity of others. L, d, and r will be found continually permuted, and n arbitrarily omitted or arbitrarily introduced: the & has been also subjected to manifold mutations; the & frequently answers in other tongues to g, r, or gr: in Pracrit the r is often omitted; and Bohlen remarks that in most languages the liquids are capable of interchange. Wilson, in the preface to his Sanskrit Dictionary, says that "the letters r and b, -d and l, -j and y, -b and w, -sh and s,-a final visarga, or its omission, are always optional, there being no difference between them." Semi-vowels are frequently reduced to their respective vowels, and subjected to the changes of the letters to which they are allied. Dr. Prichard has given a table of self-evident, that from them we derive the best assurance that corruptions as strange and as numerous must have occurred in the accommodation of

the interchanges which he observed in the Sanskrit, Persian, Russian, Greek, Latin, Welsh, Erse, and Teutonic, and has also given examples of other changes which are not specified in it. Kennedy also, in a collation of 413 Sanskrit words with other languages, discovered forty-three peculiar to the German alone, and 138 to the English; whence he argues that some dialects have retained more of the parent-stock than others; and in this collation also variations of the most singular nature occur. In a comparison of the Sanskrit, Persian, German, Latin, English, and some of the Indian dialects (which latter I express under the head Hindustani, adopting its character), I found likewise the following remarkable changes.

•••			5			
Sans.	Persian.	Greek.	Latin.	German,	English.	Hindustani.
क			ng, g, e,	ck, k, g	շե, գո,	بق بغ بخ بڙ رب
क्ष	خ, ک ک, ش			x,chs, g		ر ,کھ ,کٹ ,ج ,کھ ,چھ س , ہ ,نکھ
ख	, خ , ك	χ, ε. γ	gu, c,	g, cl	ch, se	، ج , کچ , کچ , د س ,ک ,ق
ग	ك ,گٽ ,غ رُ	κ, ζ, χ, γ	qu, gu,	ցև, և , ց	g, k, j	ن , ن , غ , د , چ , د , خ , د , خ
घ ॐ च	g, j	9, γ, χ	g, c	gr, w	w, g	, 25
च	, س , ج , چ , ک خش ش	κ, γ, φ, σσ, χ, δ, ξ, ι	g, f, sc,	ck, g, sch	j, ch, qu f, sl, cr scr, p	, ز , ڙ , کنا , چ , <i>ک</i> ص , ج , ش
ह्य ज	ص	62. E	c g, j, c	ck, kn,	x, kn, e	چې , ت, ج, ن, ش, ه,
	گ , غ ي	,		ch, ss, st, z		,س ,ب , ڙ , ت ا, ظ,ض, د , ج , ج غ
य ज र	ه , ه	σ 3	s, m	d	th	جب ڙه , , ٿ , پ
उँ	ت	τ	1	1 ;	f	デ カ、カ、ま、カ
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Oriental words to European tongues. Of some of these permutation find vestiges in the Latin and Greek; thus labos, arbos, honos were indis-

					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Sans	. Persian.	Greek.	Latin.	German,	English,	Hindustani.
ढ						ره , ده
ण	ه , م	σ	s, m			
त	ط رد	σ, 9, πτ,	P	d, th, tt	th, d, ght	ط, ج, د, ل,
m		78		1		
घ		τ, δ	d, t	d, t		ته, بها
<i>द</i> ध	، ز ند ,د	9, ', δ, τ		ss, z, th, t	1 11 11	ن , ت , ڙ ,و ,ل
प न	ı	σ, , σ, ι	s, m	kn	la, da, in	ره , ده , ج, ه , جه
-1	ه, ه		B, 111	KII	Kii	, و ,ي , م , پ , ل , ر
q	ب, ن,	β, *	b, f, v	6, pf, r,	v, f, sp	پ, و, ث, ف, ب
	٢			f, pp		, , , , , , , , ,
फ	ف ∣	π, φ	p, f	p	p, v, f,	په , ف
			ļ		w, t, sp	·
ब	<i>پ</i>	1 1		f, v	f, v	و ,م ,ف ,پ
भ	ب	$\varphi, \mu \varphi, \beta, \chi$		b, p, pf	b, bb, pp	ف ,بهه ,مهه ,ه
		61	p, h			
म	ن, ه				n 	
य	E	ζ, ,	j, v	j ,	1	ه ,و,ا, ,ل ,ز,ج ,ي
т		λ	,		gw	1
र ल		1	r li	ll, r, d		ل, ب, پ, ی
व	ap , .				1	م ,ند ,د ,و ,ل
٦	, ب, کث		, ph, b,		ph, v, f,	, ل, په ,به ,و, <i>ب</i>
	, پ , و د ,ي	1	s, j, f		wh	,ي ,۱, ,ت ,ر ,ن
श	j, ,	ž. '. x. 9. '. s	C. 9. C	wh a a	wn	ف $, \varphi, \varphi$
	نے رو _{ر س}	σκ, σ, ε, τ	h, sch, x.	ch. h	soh h	رخ ,ر , ش ,س ,ج , چه ,ص ,چ
	, , (وا	g, r, h, t	·,	sk sk	ह, ७, स्ट्र
ष	ش, س,	κ, σ, γ, ξ, ο	, s, g, c	h, s, g,		س, ک ,کھ
	ست ,ز ,د	ξ, χ, τ	cc, r, t	tz, st, h	.,,	(, _ , _U .
स	ا,ش, ش,	ζ, , σ, ε,	s, c, ns, s	s, sch, h	z, ss, c	, ز ,ص ,ش ,س , پ
	اص وزوچ	κ, τ	t, r	1		ث , خ , ت , ہ , ت
Ę	اه ره رز وخ	γ, χ , , , , κ g	, gn, c,	ch, k, g	gh, ch	ق رح رکے بش رس
!			J, d	-		,
Regid	on these. th	ero aro so	ward ath			

Besides these, there are several other variations, particularly in the compound letters, c.g. $\overline{\xi\xi}$ tsya is frequently , and $\overline{\xi}$ continually occurs for ξ . These, however, are sufficient to shew the singular modifications to which languages have been subjected at a distance from their source.

ferently written for labor, arbor, honor; and according to Quinctilian. Varro, and Festus, the ancient Romans wrote majosibus for majoribus. The Lacedemonians also said Trace for Trace. This observation will explain the derivation of Argyrina or Argyrinna from Argos Hippium. about which critics have fruitlessly tormented themselves, which becomes immediately solved by this known substitution of r for s. In like manner, the interchange between d and l unfolds to us how the name 'Odiversus became Ulysseus and Ulysses in Latin: on the same principle Merlin is written Morddyn in Celtic, and the Lew Chew Islands are called Dew Chew by some of the Chinese. Vossius likewise instances the fact of the * having been used for the π by the Ionians and Æolians, and has shewn examples of aspirated Greek words beginning in Latin with S, F, or V. Edward Lhuyd, quoted by Dr. Prichard, supposes the Greek to have had originally a regular mutation of consonants, and proves the aspirate to have had the power of s from such instances as it sex, fra septem, vs sus, iend serpo. In the older Greek, also, the verbs in me were of more frequent occurrence, which is one strong point of authority for referring the language to the Sanskrit.

Metathesis occasionally takes place in the forms of evidently one and the same word in the same language, as which is yet more variously written), and much more in the transit of one language to another. Thus the Sanskrit dahan becomes the Persian andam and Greek δίμας—chahra the Persian charagh and chargand. The Arabic also is no more than a metathesis of the word chamaleon. Hence the impossibility of affixing invariable canons for the permutation of letters is most evident, because it has arisen from a multitude of causes, many of which can never be known. Besides, every language has words which are

merely imitative sounds, as the Arabic "ia chiek," and "ia hen which has ceased from laying eggs," both being expressive of the natural noise of the bird: the interjections likewise in almost every, if not in every, tongue, are imitative. This difficulty is apparent from even modern European words, which, if compared with their cognate European dialects, continually present almost mexplicable differences. It is also worthy of remark, that, in terms deducible from the Sanskrit, the analogy is often stronger in the Hindustani and some of the Indian dialects; and on the other hand, that they are frequently distorted in the latter, retaining their analogy only in the former. Morenas compiled at Paris a Hindustani Dictionary, in which he retraced 1,000 European words, but whether it will ever be published, is subject to doubt. Words admitted into other tongues also not infrequently deviate from their original and adopt some metonymical signification.

But, in referring parts of our language to the Sanskrit and Persian, we are justified by many grammatical coincidences. For instance, the Persian participle in accords with ours in ing; and in the verbs and some of the verbal nouns, all three exhibit curious resemblances. To enter on this detail is however unnecessary, after the labours of Bopp and others in this parti-

cular department. It is enough for the present purpose, that the causes of the introduction of Asiatic words may be explained, partly on historical, partly on grammatical principles, whence it will be evident that no etymological research respecting it otherwise conducted can be correct, inasmuch as a vast proportion of the words can in no other way be retraced to the fountain head.

D. G. WAIT.

TO THE SPIRIT OF THOUGHT.

Phoughts! what are they? They are my constant friends; And when book fate its dull brow bends, Uncloud me with a souting ray, And in the depths of midight force a day.— T. FLATMAN

Wilcom, welcome, back to me, Gentle spirit, earth nor sea Hath a voice of love so dear, As thy music to inine ear; Cressing like a summer chime O'er the dewy, fragrant thyme, When the flush of July eves Glummers through the smooth beech leave And the wood-stream brightly flows, Singing softly as it goes.

Welcome, welcome, back-Peace and Gladness in thy track Pollow with their shining feet, And Hope again my heart doth greet Scattering every sullen cloud That hath been my bosom's shroud

How often, Spirit of muck Thought, Has thy hand of mercy brought Balm into my wounds to pour, Till the weeper wept no more! Memory bath not a t forgot Many reicen sequestered (pot, Where no truant schoolboy half In the tall grass worn a path, Here often, in the pleasant May, Thou hast won my feet away, Then into my bed of leaves Came holy Sleep, by Silence led, Unbinding all its golden slieaves Of dreams, a pillow for my head-And gently on mine cyclids fell The moonlight of forgotten years; The night song round a Grecian well Broke faintly on my ears The sound of dancing feet they heard About the Muses' rill, While the dove in the silver myrtles stirred In fair Hymettus, green and still.

Sometimes my frighted steps she guides Where death upon the whirlwind rides, Through the desert vast and drear, With Silence, and his brother Fear, Gigantic shadows, in the rear! Or where the angry surges roar Against the savage Afric shore, And the feathery palm trees weep O'er the wanderer's lonely sleep.

But oftener from her urn she throws Dreams and fancies, like the rose From the islands of the blest, Breathing perfume through the breast. While my mirthful feet she leads To the flowering Indian meads, Or where the beams of sunshine play Upon the tomb at Mosellav. Sweet Thought, untold thy wanderings bright, By fount and glen, and tower and tree, Now in a temple's jewell'd light, Now listening to a Tempe bee; Or where the battle-storm is sweeping Over the warrior's plumed head; Or where, with bitter song, of weeping, They bind the flowers about the dead

Dear Lyra of the boson, Time
No more of lutes or loves doth speak;
They feel how long forgot then chime,
The rose hath long forgot thy cheek.
No more at sunset Hope and Glee,
The graces of the spirit, wait
To lead thee with sweet harmony,
Through Beauty's golden gate
But not in happy hours alone
that thy voice to me been 'come.
In the night of grief and ith,

that thy voice to me been ', bond. In the night of grief and th, Thou wast my companion thill; Sister-like, with droopin; heal, Watching by the mourner's bed. And thy lay has wakened shallow. In the "very gall of sadness." Thou hast taught my eyes to look In that blessed Antique Book, Where the weary child of pain Never seeks for peace in vain.

Then welcome, charmer, back to me, Welcome from thy home divine; Thus on my knees I pray to thee, O make my heart thy shrine!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

No. I .- RAJA OF TANJORE.

His Highness Mahárájá Chitrapati Rájásri Mahárájá Sirfoji Rájá Saheb. Raja of Tanjore, succeeded to the government of the province of Tanjore in the year 1798, on the removal, by British authority, of the brother of his foster-father. It had been his good fortune, in early youth, to be placed under the superintendence of the amiable and enlightened Schwartz, who, although, actuated no doubt by a feeling of honour, he abstained from making use of his influence to convert his charge to the Christian faith, yet neglected no other means of instilling into his mind enlarged and benevolent views, and directing its energies to those pursuits which were calculated to have a beneficial influence on his own character and on the happiness of his future subjects. That the wise and laudable views of Schwartz were amply realized in the result. is too well known to require proof; but were it necessary, the high character drawn of this Hindú prince, by the lamented Bishop Heber, embodies so well the opinions formed of him by every European whose fortune it was to become acquainted with his Highness, that a reference to it seems quite sufficient to justify the expression of a deep regret for his decease.

The diploma from this Society declared the grounds of his Highness's election to have been the liberal patronage afforded by him to literature and science, by the foundation of a spleudid library, the institution of a school and college for the dissemination of knowledge, and by the paternal solicitude manifested by his Highness for the intellectual improvement of his subjects, the effects of which were already visible throughout the Tanjore country.

At the station of Kanandagoody, fifteen miles from Tanjore, his Highness had established schools for the children both of his Christian and Hindú subjects; fifty of the former were supported at his sole expense; and in the latter the scholars were instructed in the Tamil, Telugu, Mahratta, Sanserit, Persian, and English languages.

The death of his Highness took place on the 8th of March 1832, in his fifty-fourth year, after a reign of thirty-four years.

No. II.-LILUI. COI, BAILLIE.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel John Baillie entered the service of the Honourable the East-India Company in the year 1790, and arrived in India in 1791. He applied himself with great diligence to the study of the learned languages of the East; as a proof of which it may be mentioned, that in the year 1797, at the desire of the then governor-general (Sir John Shore, now Lord Teignmouth), he undertook the translation from the Arabic of a copious digest of Muhammedan law, so arranged as to comprise the whole of the Imamea code, as applicable to secular matters. This work it was originally contemplated would extend to four volumes in quarto, but of these the first only was ever published, and that without the preliminary discourse or table of contents. It comprehends only the laws of commercial transactions.

On the establishment of the College of Fort William, Colonel Baillie was appointed professor of the Arabic and Persian languages and of Muhammedan law, a post which he filled with high credit until the year 1807, when he was appointed resident at the court of the Nawab Vizir of Onde, in place of Colonel Collins. During the period of his professorship, Colonel Baillie was twice

^{*} From the Report of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, for the past year.

called into active service as political agent to the governor-general in Bundel-khund, and for the zeal and ability displayed by him in this capacity he was honoured with the public thanks of the Government. In the year 1801 he published a series of sixty tables, clucidatory of the first part of his course of lectures at the college, on the inflexions of Arabic grammar; and in 1802 he published the two first volumes of his edition of the original texts of the five most esteemed works on Arabic grammar, namely, the Miut Amil; Shurhu Miut Amil; Misbah; Hedayet un Nuhvi; and the Kafcea of Ehn Higeb. In consequence of his employment in Bundelkhund, the work was not completed till 1803; and his intention of publishing an English version of the third volume, and indeed all further literary exertion, appears to have been put a stop to by his appointment to Lucknow, where he remained till 1815. In 1818 he retired from the service, and in 1823 succeeded the late Mr. Cotton as a Director of the East-India Company. Colonel Baillie was a native of Inverness, and represented that district of burghs in Parliament.

No. III .- M. JACQUEMONT.

M. Victor Jacquemont was born at Paris on the 28th of August 1801; and having devoted himself with great ardour to the study of natural history, under the auspices of the illustrious Cuvier and others, he was selected by the French government to proceed on a scientific mission to India. With the view of securing such assistance from the British authorities in that country as it was expected would materially further his operations, he visited London, in the early part of the year 1828, and was furnished with letters of introduction to the governors of the several presidencies in India, as well as to other influential officers. He arrived at Pondicheri in April 1829, whence he proceeded to Calcutta, which he quitted in November following, on his route to the northwestern provinces of India. In the course of 1830, he explored the Himálayan chain, crossed the Punjab, and entered Cashmere in 1831. He afterwards traversed Tibet, and penetrated a short distance into Chinese Tartary. Altogether, he spent about eight months in Cashmere and Tibet. It was during this expedition that he wrote a very interesting letter to one of our most zealous vice-presidents, which was read before the Society, and subsequently printed in the Asiatic Journal It was dated, "Camp under the fort of Dankar, in Laddak, 3d of September 1830;" and to this is appended another, dated in July 1831, from Cashmere. It is a gratifying fact to notice, that, in both these communications, the lamented traveller speaks in the very highest terms of the hospitality and liberal assistance afforded him by every British authority. In proceeding towards the south, for the purpose of examining the geological structure of the range of mountains called the Ghâts, he was unfortunately attacked with a disease of the liver, which confined him from his arrival at Bombay to the day of his death, a space of about six weeks. As a member of the Legion of Honour he was interred with military honours, and his funeral was attended by the members of the government and the principal inhabitants of Bombay.

M. Jacquemont, it is understood, has left behind him voluminous manuscripts, containing the valuable results of his researches in geology, botany, and statistics, being those branches of investigation to which he had principally devoted himself; and introducing some new and striking theories relative to the era of those stupendous mountains which divide the north of India from Tibet,

The premature death of M. Jacquemont must, under so many promising expectations from his zeal, ability, and science, be a matter of great regret to the civilized world.*

No. IV .- PROFESSOR RASK.

At the general meeting of the Society, held on the 1st of December, a donation of an edition of the Fables of Locman, and two small works on the language of Iceland, was laid on the table from Professor Emanuel Rask; and it was then announced, there was reason to fear that the highly-distinguished scholar, from whom they were received, had died since he had despatched them to this country. This intelligence was shortly afterwards confirmed; and in the death of Professor Rask the study of Oriental literature has lost one of its most able and indefatigable adherents. The peculiar branch of research to which he had devoted himself rendered his investigations particularly interesting; and his numerous publications illustrative of the languages and literature of the ancient inhabitants of northern Europe, combined with the knowledge which he had acquired of the most important languages and literary antiquities of the East, fully attest his qualifications for the task of comparing, showing their agreement and distinction, and illustrating them.

Among his numerous philological works may be mentioned grammars of the Italian, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic languages; treatises on the Phonics of India, and the Literals of Europe; tracts on the Zend language and the Zend Avesta, and many others.

In the course of the session of 1832, a communication addressed by Professor Rask to the Bombay Laterary Society, containing his remarks on the last-mentioned subject, was read before this Society, and has been ordered to be inserted in the *Transactions*.

Professor Rask was remarkable for the facility he evinced in the acquisition of different languages. In the year 1832, it is stated that he was acquainted with no less than twenty five. His knowledge of English was extensive and correct. He spent some year: on a literary mission in Persia, India, and Ceylon, where he procured many valuable manuscripts, and acquired much sound information on those points to which his attention was more especially directed. From his temperate habits of life, approaching indeed to abstemiousness, the vicissitudes of climate and season had no apparent effect on his frame, and he gave promise of many years' continuance in his favourite pursuits, when the misdious effects of consumption prematurely terminated his useful and laborious career. His mild and gentle manners endeared him to his friends and acquaintance; and he combined, with an extent of acquirements not often equalled, a remarkable diffidence and modesty.

Professor Rask was keeper of the Oriental MSS, in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, and had recently been appointed a commissioner to prepare measures for the amelioration of the condition of the Danish colonies in Guiana.

[•] See the Asiatic Intelligence in our vol. xi , pp. 72 and 200, for particulars of M. Jacquemont.

MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. IX.-BARRACKPORE AND DUM DUM.

THE term "Mofussil Stations" is certainly misapplied to the cantonments at Barrackpore and Dum Dum, which belong to the presidency, and therefore ought to enjoy all the honours attached to metropolitan dependencies; but it would be inconvenient to alter the title of these papers, and a description of the above-named places may diversify that of Mofussil Stations properly so called.

It has been the policy of the Indian government to separate soldiers and citizens from each other; the forces, therefore, which are considered necessary for the defence of Calcutta, are stationed, the infantry at the distance of sixteen miles, and the artillery at eight, from the seat of government. Fort William,—a strong-hold to which the governor-general may retire in case of invasion from abroad or rebellion at home, and considered by experienced engineers to be impregnable,—which will contain provisions and stores to withstand a siege as long as that of Troy,—in times of security, is garrisoned by a single King's regiment, or a part of two at the most, the sepoy duties being performed by a detachment from Barrackpore, relieved at stated periods, while the guard employed in Calcutta is composed of the city militia.

Barrackpore is an irregularly-built station, situated on the left bank of the Hooghley. Many of the houses are as splendid as the mansions of the neighbouring city, but the larger portion consist of bungalows, considerably smaller than those of the upper provinces, but, generally speaking, more carefully finished, and built and fitted up in a superior style. A few look upon the river, but there is no broad esplanade, as upon the opposite bank, where Serampore's proud palaces are mirrored on the glassy surface of the stream. Those mansions, however, which do command the fresh breezes from the water, are delightfully cool, and the views from the balconies are superb; for it is scarcely possible to imagine any thing more grand and imposing, in an architectural display, than the splendid settlement of the Danes upon the Hooghley. The beauties of Barrackpore are of a different kind; its buildings are embosomed in trees, and with the exception of the palace of the governor-general, which is raised in a commanding situation, only peep out between the branches of luxuriant groves. The country all round is wooded to excess, affording a most agreeable shade, and offering specimens of floral magnificence not to be surpassed in any part of the The magnolia attains to a gigantic size, and fills the air with perfume from its silvery vases; other forest-trees bear blossoms of equal beauty; the richly-wreathed pink acacia, and numerous tribes, adorned with garlands of deep crimson and bright yellow, abound; and although, with the exception of the park, which has been raised into sweeping undulations by artificial means, the cantonments and their vicinity present a flat surface, the combinations of wood, water, and green sward, in numberless vistas, nooks, and small open spaces, yield scenes of tranquil beauty which eyes however cold can scarcely contemplate unmoved.

Though an authoritative mandate from the Court of Directors, dictated by unaffected alarm, put an effective stop to the completion of one of the Marquess of Wellesley's most splendid projects, Barrackpore is still indebted to him for a park, which is justly considered one of the finest specimens of dressed and ornamented nature which taste has ever produced. Enough has been done to the mansion to render it a very elegant and commodious residence, and the gardens attached to it are unrivalled both in beauty and stateliness, combining the grandeur of Asiatic proportions with the picturesqueness of European design. The gravelled avenues are wide enough to allow wheeled-carriages to pass, and these ample paths wind through broad parterres, and shrubberies of the most brilliant flowers, sometimes skirting along high walls of creeping plants trained against lofty trees, at others overlooking large tanks so completely covered with the pink blossoms of the lotus, as to conceal the element in which this splendid aquatie plant delights. A large stud of elephants is kept at Barrackpore, and these noble animals, decorated with flowing jhools of searlet cloth, edged with gold, and bearing fair freights of ladies belonging to the vice-regal court, may be seen pacing along the flowery labyrinths, to European eyes strange guests in a private garden. These blooming plantations afford excellent parrot-shooting, a sport to which some of the great men of the presidency are said to be much addicted, but which it grieves persons possessed of the slightest degree of sentiment to see carried on in the secluded haunts of a pleasure-ground, and against those bright-winged visitants, whose gem-like plumage adds so much of ornament to the scene. There are several varieties of the paroquet tribe in Bengal, some of them the loveliest little creatures imaginable, with purple heads covered with bloom like a freshly-ripened plum; others ring-necked, with slender elegant bodies, and exceedingly long tails.

The park has been laid out and planted with great care and taste; it affords specimens of trees which are not to be found congregated together in any other part of India: some of these exotics are particularly distinguished for their size and beauty, and are objects of great interest to all the visitors. The clevated portions of Barrackpore Park command extensive views of the superb sweeps of the river, with their enchanting varieties of scenery, their rich woods and noble residencies, the broad ghaut intervening, and occasionally a tower-encircled dome or a light minar, rising from the umbrageous groves.

Barrackpore, as it may be easily imagined, is a great resort for all classes of persons from Calcutta; it is not yet furnished with an hotel or a boarding-house of any kind for the reception of strangers, who must be billeted by letters of introduction upon private families. Doubtless, this desideratum, if it be one, will be soon supplied, as in the influx of Europeans which the new order of things will bring to India, private hospitality must be speedily worn out. The distance from Calcutta is sixteen miles, and it is approached on the land side by one of the finest roads in the world, very broad, kept in excellent repair, and shaded, to the great delight and comfort of the various traversers, by an avenue of trees. The traffic is of

course very considerable, the tide interfering with the water-carriage; coolies and hurkaras of every description are journeying to and fro at all hours of the day. Notwithstanding the shelter afforded by the leafy canony above. Europeans do not often venture to brave the noon-tide heat, except in the mildest season of the year, their progress being chiefly performed in the morning or evening. Half-way, at a place which bears the name of Cox's Bungalow, relays of horses, for those who travel in wheel-carriages, are stationed; the customary number of bearers will, however, convey a palanquin the whole distance; and in the days of velocipedes, young men, easily incited to deeds of enterprise, have been known to go up in the morning and return at night, with no assistance save that afforded by their wooden chargers: a feat which the climate of Bengal renders worthy of record, for even in the cold weather violent exercise of any kind is attended with some danger. The journey to Barrackpore must be enchanting to those who delight in forest-scenery; the hand of man is apparent in the smooth, finely-levelled road, which offers itself to the traveller; but a dense jungle appears to close it in on either side. Native huts, of the wildest and simplest construction, meet the eye in the most picturesque situations, many with scarcely any roof excepting that afforded by the overhanging branches of trees, which never lose their leafy mantles, yet not destitute of an air of comfort; the floors, of coarse but well-tempered chunam, being scrupulously clean, and the jars and other domestic utensils neatly arranged and kept in order. Monkeys may be detected, disporting amidst blossoming boughs; the jackall glides through the covert, and the woods echo with the sullen notes of lonely birds. The denseness of the population, and the vast numbers of natives, who go on their way rejoicing in the shade, which tends so much to lighten their toils, prevent all idea of solitude, though the prospects are so truly and exclusively sylvan, that it is not until the suburbs of Calcutta are approached, that the traveller can imagine himself in the close vicinity of the capital of Bengal. Beyond these suburbs, there is nothing of the stir and tumult usually to be seen in the outskirts of a large city; few private conveyances of any kind, and no public Anglo-Indian vehicle: an omnibus was attempted, but did not succeed. At the time of its starting, there were too many prejudices to contend against; few would condescend to enter it except by way of frolic, and it was soon laid up in ordinary in the builder's yard. The time is perhaps not far distant when the echoes of the Barrackpore woods may be startled by the thumping of a steam-engine, and the passengers learn to encounter the heat of a furnace added to that which they now find so difficult to endure.

This fine road is preferred, by the visitors to Scrampore, to the less direct communication on the other side of the river, though it involves the necessity of crossing the Hooghley in a boat. The beauty of the latter-named place, its delightful situation, the easy distance from Calcutta, and the comparative cheapness of its bazaars, would render it a very desirable retreat for the families of many persons engaged in mercantile husiness at the presidency, were it not for the circumstance of its being a sanctuary against the merciless hostilities of Calcutta creditors. Under the control

of a Danish governor, and protected by its own peculiar laws, it offers an asylum for persecuted debtors, and is in fact a sort of Alsatia, where those who dread the horrors of a writ betake themselves until they can arrange their affairs. A residence at Serampore, therefore, is productive of a very unpleasant imputation, and few voluntarily encounter the stigma attached to it. This small and beautiful settlement forms also the Gretna Green of Bengal, at which parties may not only contract a clandestine marriage, but, when tired of the connexion, divorce each other with very little trouble and expense. Privileges so tempting, to the credit of the neighbouring community, are not often taken advantage of, and the place is happily more celebrated for its missionary college and press than for the labours of those who supply the places of proctors and other functionaries connected with ecclesia-tical courts.

Serampore is, without exception, the best-built and the best-kept European settlement in India. In addition to its superb esplanade, which stretches along the river's bank, it is composed of several regular streets. presenting a succession of handsome houses, inclosed in spacious gardens and interspersed with fine trees; the whole is kept scrupulously clean by the daily task-work of the convicts, who carefully weed the roads and remove every unsightly object. The society at Serampore is very limited; the appointments of the governor are by no means splendid; he lives m a style of great simplicity, without affecting any state, appearing in public in a handsome but plain equipage, generally a palanquin, attended by a few chobdars, who brandish their silver maces and make as much noise as they can to arouse the world with the intelligence that the burra sahib is passing by: a mode of procedure which the natives think necessary to establish their own importance as well as that of their master. Besides the governor, there are not many official situations of consequence; a small number of merchants, and the families of gentlemen attached to the missionary college, comprise the principal residents; the rest are made up of people of very dubious rank, and strangers, whose claims to respectability are, from the occasion of their sojourn, of course rather doubtful. The religious creed of many of the settled inhabitants indispose them to gaiety of any kind, and the Danish residents seem to cultivate retired and domestic habits; there is consequently less visiting, party-giving, or festivities of any description, going on at Serampore than in any other place in India under European sway.

Yet it certainly must be styled a cheerful town, and is in many respects preferable to its military neighbour, Barrackpore. The esplanade, after sunset, usually exhibits a very gay scene; it is the only place in Bengal in which custom sanctions a promenade: the whole of the European population is poured forth, some in carriages, but the majority on foot, to enjoy the aftershing gales from the water, and the beauties of the surrounding prospect. These frequently attract large parties from the opposite cantonments; groupes of well-dressed ladies, many without bonnets, which are not deemed necessary appendages in the hot seasons, are seen surrounding the ton-jaun which conveys some less robust friend. Gentlemen are, of course, in full attendance; and cadets especially, rejoice in their freedom

from military restraint, and in pedestrian exercise, which is deemed infra dig. at the presidency. The tide also brings numerous visitors from Calcutta, particularly the officers of trading vessels, anxious to penetrate into the interior, and to travel, as they term it, up the country.

· Barrackpore, as a military station, is in bad odour with the officers of the Bengal army; very few appear to appreciate the advantages of being so near to the festal scenes of Calcutta; the climate of the upper provinces is esteemed of superior salubrity, and the very name of half-batta is sufficient to render it hateful. Exclusive of the temptations to expense, which a large society must always hold forth, the actual rate of living at Barrackpore, even with the diminution of the batta, cannot possibly be higher than that of more remote stations, where European commodities are double and sometimes treble in price. The conveniences of life are infinitely more abundant, and its pleasures incalculably greater; nevertheless, it has an illrepute, and by a happy adaptation of taste to the scenes selected for the most permanent abode of the Company's military servants, the Mofussil is generally preferred to the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The society of Barrackpore is too large to admit of that close and constant intercourse, which is carried on at less populous stations, where the domestication of persons must be pleasant or the reverse, according as their tastes and habits are suited to those of each other; but it offers the great advantage of a choice of acquaintance; news, fashions, and the latest publications from England, France, and America, are easily attainable; the balls and parties of Calcutta are within reach, and all the enjoyments derived from the beauties of cultivated nature are afforded in the lovely landscapes which appear on every

The garrison at Barrackpore consists of several regiments of sepoys, under the command of a major-general; the staff is exceedingly numerous, embracing appointments peculiar to the station. There are besides a considerable number of private residents, the families of retired officers, and widows who, possessing large connexions in India, prefer it as a residence to the parent state; many of these persons enjoy considerable wealth, and live in a style of appropriate splendour. Nevertheless, the society is subjected to great vicissitudes, and its gaiety cannot be depended upon for more than the passing season. The caprice of some, the unsocial disposition of others, or the stoppage of a house of agency, will put an end for a time to all festivities, and the extreme of dullness prevails, until a change in the regiments, or some other equally favourable circumstance, occurs to give a fresh impetus to the flagging spirits of the community. The presence of the governor-general is not always productive of the gaiety which is generally expected to be the accompaniment of a vice-regal court. Barrackpore is frequently resorted to by the chief person in the state, as a retreat from the toils of business and the scarcely less fatiguing duties entailed upon him at public entertainments. I'ew balls or fêtes of any kind are given at the Park, possibly to avoid the offence which the exclusion of visitors from Calcutta might give, and the great inconvenience

resulting from their attendance. The last affair of the kind proved a complete failure, in consequence of an unexpected gale from the south-west; a contingency from which Bengal only for the short period of the cold season is altogether free. A very large proportion of the guests determined to go up by water, anticipating a delightful excursion by starlight; but the horrors of the storm burst upon them ere they could reach their destination; the Hooghley ran mountains high, washing over the decks of the frail little summer-vessels, and driving many on shore, to the consternation of the passengers and the utter ruin of their ball-dresses. The travellers by land were not better off; the horses took fright at the lightning; the road was rendered impassable by trees torn up by the roots; ladies, terrified out of their senses, made an attempt to walk, and the party, when collected at last, presented a most lugubrious spectacle, a concourse of wet, weary, miserable guests, eagerly impatient to return to their homes, yet compelled to await more favourable weather.

The society at Barrackpore is sufficiently extensive not only to admit of selection, but also to allow its leaders the indulgence of the exclusiveness so much the fashion at home. Persons who consider themselves eligible are sometimes left out of the invitations to the station-balls, and parties more strictly private are scrupulously composed of families of a certain rank, a distinction unknown in the Mofussil, and which is very grievous to bear: at least, such are the complaints alleged against Barrackpore by discontented individuals; but these statements must be taken with some grains of allowance, the extent of the evil depending entirely upon the temper of those persons who hold the highest offices, and who remain too short a time stationary to give a permanent tone to society.

Cadets, formerly, on their arrival at Calcutta, were permitted to travel alone, or in company with one or two other lads, as raw and as ignorant as themselves, to the places of their destination; but this is no longer the case. Inexperienced boys, ripe and ready for all sorts of mischief, were found to be woful mismanagers of their own concerns, and to be too ready to trespass on the rights and privileges of the natives; they rarely penetrated far into the interior without getting into some scrape, the least of their exploits being the squandering of all their money at the first halt upon the road, with the consequence of depending upon their skill in foraging for the remainder of the journey. Cheated by dishonest natives, they were apt to take revenge upon those who were so unfortunate as to fall into their clutches; and considering all the surrounding temptations, it is only wonderful that so few outrages were committed by the wild youth let loose in a foreign country, and inflated with the idea of their own importance. Many amusing narratives may be gathered from the sober lips of veterans, pleased to recal the sports and frolics of their boyish days; but tragic incidents sometimes occurred, and it was at length found expedient to appoint cadets, posted to regiments stationed at distant places, to do duty at Barrackpore until they could be sent up the river in a fleet under the care of an experienoed officer. Here they are taught their first military lessons, and as

the duties are performed under the eye of a major-general, they are usually glad to escape to some station where they hope to enjoy a greater degree of liberty, since, however exoiting the perils and fatigues encountered in a hot campaign, there is apparently nothing more irksome to a soldier, nothing that is found to be so fertile a subject of complaint, as the necessity of attending drill, of appearing on parade, of mounting guard, and of dressing according to regulation. This last appears to be the greatest grievance of all. A soldier, even in uniform, seems to take a pleasure in making himself look as unmilitary as possible, and his chief care appears to be to evade or defy the orders issued respecting the precise quantity of accourtements to be worn, and the manner of wearing them. Droll exhibitions are sometimes made by the cadets of Barrackpore, who, ere the first gloss has faded from the uniforms which were the objects of their school-day ambition, ape the toil-worn soldier, and grumble over the annoyance of "being in harness."

The regulations in force respecting the Indian army are framed, however, with the greatest attention to the comfort of both privates and officers. During the hot weather, the uniform is composed of white calico decorated with the regimental button, and officers upon duty are only required to wear a jacket, which is termed a raggee, and which may be made of the thinnest searlet or blue cashmere, China crape, or China silk; frock coats are often manufactured of the latter material, and worn in undress, while young civilians, who, though under no such restrictions, are not fond of exhibiting themselves in the guise of a barber or a cook, appear in swallow-tailed coats of China crape, which, when well-made, are often mistaken for cloth. At set dinners, where to arrive in deshabille might be considered as an affront, the male guests, if not provided with silk attire, usually direct their bearers (Anglice, valets) to take a white jacket to the entertainer's house, in the hope that they may be invited to substitute it for a more cumbrous garment; and at Calcutta and Barrackpore, where strangers may not be aware that this option will be given them, the master of the mansion usually issues out a number of jackets from his own wardrobe, which he offers to the new arrivals, and the ante-chambers are straightway converted into dressing-rooms. It is only at grand parties, and under the surveillance of general officers, that the military guests are compelled to endure the horrors of warm clothing; but there are some commandants, who are themselves such dried-up and withered anatomies, that they have no compassion for the more corpulent portion of their species, and compel those who have the misfortune to be placed under their control, to submit to a process to which the sufferings of a Newmarket jockey in training are nothing. The exceeding ugliness of the dress adopted by the most refined nations of Europe is in no place more apparent than in India, where it is contrasted with the flowing garments of the natives, and where absolute necessity obliges the wearers to have it fabricated from the same materials which compose the wide trowsers and graceful vests of their attendants. The round sailor's jacket and tight trowsers, brought by the early factors from their ships, have obtained to this day in India, and while less elegant native customs have found universal favour in European eyes, the greatest possible distinction in dress has been thought necessary. Without pretending to discuss the wisdom of this policy, it may be said that the effect is absolutely shocking to persons of any taste. At Calcutta and Barrackpore, the barbarisms in dress are the most striking, for custom renders them familiar, and by the time that the travellers have reached the upper provinces, they have become habituated, if not reconciled, to the sight of gentlemen clothed from head to foot in ill-shaped garments of white cotton, in which the greatest dandy can only distinguish himself by the quantity of the starch.

The cemetery at Barrackpore is better kept than most places of a similar kind in India. It stands in a cheerful situation, not far from the park, and quite close to a handsome residence belonging to an officer on the staff, whose lovely and healthy family, while the writer partook of the ready hospitalities of his mansion, afforded a pleasing contradiction to the tale told by the too numerous graves and monuments. But the climate of Barrackpore must not be estimated by the number of deaths which take place in it, since persons in ill-health, from the upper provinces, frequently breathe their last at this place, upon the eve of their embarkation for Europe, and new arrivals from colder countries fall victims to imprudencies, which cannot be committed with impunity in any part of India.

Dum Dum, the cantonment selected for the head-quarters of the Bengal artillery, does not owe so much to nature as its neighbouring military station. The lines occupy an extensive plain, unmarked by any feature worthy of peculiar notice, the little beauty it possesses being entirely the work of art: handsome houses are scattered irregularly about, with pleasure-grounds around them, which are generally planted with care and taste. The messroom and its accompaniments form a very superb building, affording suites of apartments upon a far more magnificent scale than those belonging to any European barrack. The splendour of Woolwich fades before the grandeur of Dum Dum; but the balls, which are given in the latter place every month are not kept up with the same degree of spirit which characterize the parties at Woolwich, and even when the dullness which frequently pervades Calcutta might be supposed to render them of great importance, are very ill-attended by visitors from the presidency. Thirty or forty ladies, occupying the top of an immense apartment, surrounded by all the beaux who have any hope of being noticed by them, afford a tantalising spectacle to crowds of young men, taking up their modest stations at a distance, and looking at the dance without daring to include the slightest expectation of having an opportunity of joining in it. The ladies, not suffered to repose during a single quadrille, may well envy the most forlorn coteries of neglected damsels in England, condemned to patience and a bench without a chance of being invited to quit their seats, for the duties imposed upon them are of a very arduous nature, and to refuse to dance at all, according to the custom of male exquisites at home, too much in request, would give such deep offence, that few parents or guardians allow their fair charges to incur the odium.

The society at Dum Dum has not yet recovered from the paralyzing effect produced by the diminution of the batta. In the first alarm and terror, lest pay and allowances of every kind should sustain similar clipping and curtailing, many amusements and indulgencies were relinquished; and now that the panic has subsided, some from motives of economy, and others from the apprehension that too great a display of superfluous cash so near the seat of government, might sanction a farther reduction, have wholly withdrawn their support from the theatre and other public amusements of the place. In former times, the dramate performances at Dum Dum almost rivalled those of Chowringee. It was not unusual to find an actor of considerable merit, and one who had become thoroughly acquainted with stage-business on the boards of a minor theatre in London, amongst the recruits enlisted for the artillery; such experience is frequently more valuable than talent in the raw material, for amateurs require a good deal of drilling before they can be brought to attend to the minutia of such great importance to the effect of a play. Dum Dum, in its best days, has boasted performers sufficiently attractive to bring an audience from Calcutta: but it has shared in the general depression of theatrical property; few stars illumine its declining glories, and the once-crowded parterre exhibits a beggarly account of empty benches: occasionally, an attempt is made to revive the good old times; but they have all failed, and were it not for the persevering efforts of a few stage-struck heroes, who are content to perform to thin houses, rather than not at all, lamps would no longer twinkle on the degenerate boards of the Dum Dum theatre. Its external appearance is not very prepossessing; but in that respect it is not much worse than its proud neighbour in Chowringce, which boasts little outward architectural display, though the interior is both handsome and commodious.

While upon the subject of theatricals, in and near the presidency, an exhibition more strange than amusing should not pass unnoticed; the performance, or rather the attempted performance, of English plays by Hindoo youths: an undertaking which, as it may readily be supposed, was not crowned with much success. This inauspicious beginning, however, may lead to better things; native aspirants for the honours of the sock and buskin may perceive the propriety of confining themselves to the representation of dramas to which their complexion would be appropriate; and when the catalogue of European plays is exhausted, and the Aurungzebes and Tamerlanes have run themselves out of favour, authors may start up amidst the corps, and employ their pens in illustrating the public and domestic occurrences of their country, in tragedy, comedy, opera, and farce. the execution might not be first-rate, such productions could not fail to be extremely curious and interesting; they would lead to a better acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people of Hindoostan, and prevent such monstrous exhibitions as are presented to this enlightened age, in dramas resembling those styled "The Cataracts of the Ganges," "The Lions of Mysore," &c.

A fair proportion of the beauty and fashion of Calcutta is sometimes to be seen at the grand reviews and field-days of the artillery at Dum Dum; but these splendid military spectacles do not attract so large a concourse of gazers as might be expected. Anglo-Indians are not to be stimulated to exertion by any ordinary degree of excitement; they speedily lose that passion for sight-seeing, which at home induces crowds of people to brave dust, fatigue, hunger, and lowering clouds; they will not put themselves out of their way except upon very great occasions, and never voluntarily encounter a tenth-part of the risk dared by the fashionable world in England at archerymeetings, horticultural-breakfasts, races, and reviews, where perils by land or by water, upsets in crowded roads, deluges in open carriages, with the impossibility of getting any thing to eat at inns full to suffocation, present a catalogue of evils sufficient to detain every person possessed of common prudence at home. The settled state of the weather, in the cold season in India, must remove all apprehensions from those skyey influences, which have such a fatal effect upon out-of-door amusements in England; but ships are launched, and military manœuvres practised, without attracting many spectators.

Dum Dum possesses a good station-library, which is amply furnished with new publications as they come out from England. There are few places in India where young officers have the advantage of so many opportunities of improving their minds, and of fitting themselves for their profession; its vicinity to Calcutta enables them to procure books and instruction upon scientific subjects difficult of attainment in more remote cantonments; enough of mental relaxation may be found in the society, which is large and cheerful, without being dissipated; and temptations to idleness are not so great as at Barrackpore, the grand thoroughfare to the upper provinces, and a place which no stranger landing at Calcutta omits to visit. Dum Dum is much less frequented, the scenery possessing little attraction; there are, however, some mansions in the neighbourhood, belonging to rich natives, which are objects of great interest and curiosity to Europeans. One of these, inhabited by a rajah, is distinguished for its menagerie, the only one of the kind now existing in Bengal, that at Barrackpore Park being dismantled. The collection has been greatly enriched by the donations of the present governor-general, who presented the animals, which formerly inhabited the cages in the Park, to a gentleman less alarmed by the expense of their maintenance. The specimens of the wild tribes of Bengal exhibited in this zoological garden are superb; but the collection is, of course, deficient in the less known natives of the upper and hilly districts of India, the forest denizens of Nipal, which will not live in the hot season in the plains, and for which it would be so desirable to have a depôt near the coast, whence they might be shipped at the end of the cold weather for England. Doubtless, some arrangement of this nature will take place in the course of a few years, and the visitors of European menageries will be delighted with the sight of animals which they have hitherto only known from the descriptions of travellers.

A garden-house, about four miles from Dum Dum, on the road to Calcutta, the occasional residence of Dwarknauth Tagore, a rich and highly intelligent native gentleman, possesses many attractions to Europeans, who gladly avail themselves of the hospitalities of the courteous owner. Dwarknauth Tagore converses fluently in English with his guests, whom he receives entirely after the European fashion, permitting (although a Hindoo) fowls and butchers' meat, with the exception of beef, to appear at his well-covered table, at which he occupies a seat, challenging the company, the ladies especially, to take wine, but refraining from the more solid food which is placed before him. The house is a beautiful and commodious structure, furnished in the best taste, and strictly in accordance with our ideas of Asiatic luxury, though differing widely from the real state of things in native houses; sofas, stools, and ottomans abound; some of the rooms are hung with fine engravings, and others are decorated with the best specimens of original paintings which Calcutta can afford; several excellent portraits, from the pencil of Mr. George Beechey, and some clever productions from other European artists who have bent their steps to The tables are covered with books of prints, and portfolios of the most splendid description; in short, it is a most delightful retreat, the gardens and pleasure-grounds being laid out in a style correspondent with the interior. The entertainments given by Dwarknauth Tagore, at this charming mansion, are very frequent, and he delights in obliging his friends by lending it for the wedding-abode of brides and bridegrooms, who, in India, are rarely so fortunate as to be enabled to follow the English fashion of making an excursion during the honey-moon, on account of the searcity of hotels and country-houses at their disposal. Ishara, Barrackpore, Dum Dum, and Garden Reach, afford asylums for newly-married couples, who are blessed with accommodating friends ready to vacate and lend their houses for the occasion; but these lucky individuals bear no proportion to the numbers who, after the celebration of their nuptials in the cathedral, are compelled to retire quietly, and without the slightest eclât, to their own homes, and to fall in at once to the domestic routine, for which it is considered more advisable to have some preparation. No place in the neighbourhood of Calcutta can be better suited for the scene of bridal happiness than the delightful country-mansion of Dwarknauth Tagore. charming gardens to walk in, secluded rides and drives for evening exercise, and books and pictures to supply subjects for conversation, when those sweet topics are exhausted which, only in the days of courtship, are believed to afford never-ending resources.



EMIGRATION OF RETIRED COMPANY'S OFFICERS TO AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sia:—Having entertained a strong desire to emigrate to Western Australia, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Court of Directors, in 1828, inquiring whether I might be permitted to reside in Australia and receive my pension there? The reply stated that my retired pay must be received by an agent in England, duly authorized by power of attorney, and a certificate must be transmitted to England by me, every half-year, stating that I was alive. This permission carries with it so many obvious risks and difficulties, that it nearly amounts to a prohibition.

The King's and Company's officers have been placed on an equal footing in the East-Indies; but in Europe, on the contrary, whilst the former may not only commute their full and half-pay for a certain sum of money, but are privileged to acquire land in Australia of the local government, on the calculation of their respective rank, lengths of service, and amount of pay, as so much real money in payment thereof, and are besides allowed to receive their, pay and pensions directly from the garrison pay-office in the colony; the retired Company's officers would be obliged to send home life-certificates, which would not reach England in less than perhaps, six months, before the half year's pension could be even received in England by the agents, thus keeping us twelve months waiting for our half-pay,—a very serious hardship;—independently of other risks, which may keep a pensioned officer in arrear for two years; and no officer could live on credit for twelve months in Australia, especially a humble lieutenant, whose total amount of available capital for farming might not exceed £250.

As his Majesty has enabled the officers of the navy and army to settle in Australia, and more recently to acquire land there, since the system of giving grants of land was annulled; and as it is greatly to the benefit of the colonies to encourage the settlement of a respectable class of persons, and can in no way inconvenience the Company, it would be well if the following arrangements could be effected; viz That Company's officers be at liberty to commute their retired allowances, half-pay or pension, for a certain sum of money; 2dly. That they receive their retired half-pay or pension immediately from the garrison pay-office, or any other office established for the purpose, at Sydney, Hobart Town, or Swan River, on their exhibiting, through an agent (if residing at a distance in the interior), a life-certificate to the Paymaster; 3dly. That they be permitted to purchase land of the local government on the same terms as his Majesty's officers, agreeably to the late regulations, dated August 1st, 1831, and that all other general orders, on the subject of emigration, issued on and since June 8th 1826, be applicable to them equally with his Majesty's officers.

Neither myself nor any other retired India officer can emigrate but under the greatest disadvantage, unless some arrangement of the above nature is conceded; and when it is considered how intimately connected the Australian colonies are with our Indian territories, how useful it may be to have families settled in the former who have resided in the latter, and how much shorter a voyage it is for sick officers to proceed from India to Australia, instead of to England, and the great saving both of public money and private means, it is to be hoped that the proposed arrangement may be effected.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A MADRAS RETIRED OFFICER.

M. BURNOUF ON THE SANSCRIT AND ITS LITERATURE.

In a "Discourse on the Sanscrit Language and Literature," pronounced by rofessor Burnouf at the college of France, after passing an encomium upon is lamented predecessor, M. de Chézy, and adverting to the stiking analogies iscovered to subsist between the Sanscrit and the Greek, the Latin and the Jermanic and Slavonic dialects, he proceeds as follows:—

" It is unquestionably a fortunate privilege for India, that its sacred lanuage has the advantage of being connected with the dialects which form the asis of a learned education in the west, and of recalling to us the processes of expression which have had so wonderful an influence upon the civilization f modern Europe. But if we regard the language itself, and exact from it what we seek in the study of every foreign dialect, the means of knowing the cople to whom it belongs, we scruple not to affirm that the Sanscrit is calcuated to become the instrument of the most splendid discoveries. For about hirty years past, since the knowledge of this language revealed to Europe the xistence of a world so long buried in oblivion, the industry of English and Jerman scholars has been almost exclusively employed in ascertaining, rather han resolving, the numerous questions which arise out of civil and religious nstitutions, customs, and manners, of which India offered to them an entirely new spectacle. Every step made in the solution of one problem almost nstantly disclosed another; and the very efforts, which seemed the best dapted to attain the end, only seemed to throw them farther back. An inexaustible literature, a boundless mythology, religious sects infinitely diversified, philosophy which has essayed every difficulty, a legislation as varied as the astes for which it was framed,-such is the mass of documents which India has preserved respecting its ancient state; such are the materials by the aid of which erudition may reconstruct the history of the celebrated people whose . zenius they attest.

he Védas, which the brahmins regard as revealed by the Supreme Intelligence. These books have not yet been translated; but the illustrious Colebrooke has given a description and learned analysis; and Dr. Rosen some short fragments. which are to be followed by a translation of the Rig-véda. We are already in condition to appreciate, in a philosophical point of view, the interest of these incient compositions. Human thought probably never sought with so much perseverance and audacity the explanation of those great problems which, for iges past, have ceased not to exercise the intellect of man. Never was language more grave and more precise, more flexible and more harmonious, employed to express images which man invents, to describe what he sees not, and o explain what he cannot comprehend. If the novelty of the conceptions occasionally cause some surprise, it must be attributed to the impotence of the attempts which human reason makes to overleap the bounds prescribed to it. But the sight of those attempts is always one of the most curious which philosophy can exhibit to us; and it is a highly characteristic trait in the history of people, that the productions of its genius, which are evidently the most incient, are likewise those wherein the effort of thought and the inventions of he spirit of system are carried to the highest pitch. I speak not of the poetry of the Védas, of which we yet possess but short extracts. Like all primitive poetry, it is simple and elevated; but this double character belongs, perhaps,

nore essentially to it than to that of any other people. Man appears but little

"At the head of Hindu literature, criticism, in unison with tradition, places

in it, at least in the only fragments of it hitherto known to us, and the disorderly movement of his passions disturbs not its calm uniformity. Nature is chanted there in all her grandeur, and we are not sure that the brilliant scenes, which she brings daily before the eyes of man, eyer inspired anything purer and more ideal than the religious hymns of the Vêdas. Man is, however, not forgotten in the other productions of the religious spirit of India, and the great epopees, in which are delineated the heroic history of the brahmins and of the warrior caste, display him in the midst of a society which unites the refinement of the most advanced civilization to the simplicity of primitive manners. Those great poems, the Rámáyana and the Máhabhárata, are sometimes included in the number of the religious and moral, denominated Puránas, to which they have, perhaps, some points of resemblance; but which they greatly excel in respect to poetical merit. The Puránas are the depositaries of the popular mythology. Supported on the Védas, from whence, it is pretended, they were derived, they sing the origin and adventures of the more material deities, and who, I may venture to say, are more human than the simple gods of the ancient books. They are theogonies and cosmogonies, in the sequel of which is related the heroic history of the two glorious dynasties, who divided betwixt them the empire of northern India, and which completes the compendium of the religious and moral duties imposed on mankind in this life. The Puránas are, as it were, encyclopædias of the creeds and of the science of India; and what is well calculated to afford an idea of the extent and novelty of Hindu literature, these encyclopædias are eighteen in number, and we scarcely know a few fragments of them.

" After creeds come duties, or rather, in a country where a religious principle is the basis of society, duties are not separable from creeds, and law derives its force from religion. The most respected of the books of law, that of Menu, passes as a revelation from Brahma, the creator of the world and the god of wisdom. This code takes up man at the moment when he comes from the hands of his author, and conducts him through all the periods of his terrestrial existence, up to the highest degree he can possibly reach, supreme enfranchisement and repose in the bosom of the deity :-- a composition of the utmost interest, wherein nothing which can affect the destiny of man is omitted, where every thing is regulated, his future as well as his present state, since one is the consequence of the other, and, according to the brahmins, man gains in this world, by his actions, the place he will one day occupy in the series of beings, which succeed each other on the perpetually moving scene of the universe. Beside the code of Menu, the Hindus place other codes, which have not all reached us entire, but the fragments of which prove with what care the relations of the different members composing the society had been fixed, and what importance civil rights possessed in the eyes of the most ancient sages: for it is the brahmins, whom tradition reveres as the first institutors of the society, to whom these collections are ascribed, the imputed antiquity of which is not surpassed by that of the Védas, The works on civil law have given birth to one of the richest departments of Sanscrit literature, and skilful commentators have applied themselves to the interpretation of these venerable monuments, and to the solution of the difficulties which result from their application, at the present day, to a social state similar in its principle to that for which these codes were compiled, but which, nevertheless, from the lapse of time, and the shocks of repeated and violent revolutions, must have undergone important modifications.

" If we quit religious creeds and legislation, in order to cast a glance upon

the more liberal products of the intellect,-philosophy and literature properly so called,-we meet with compositions not less extensive, questions not less curious, and, notwithstanding the admirable labours of the Colebrookes and the Wilsons, not less new. Philosophy does not detach itself from religion, it is true, with so much ease in India as in the west. With some exceptions, it reposes upon revelation, and holds out to the pursuit of truth the same recompense that religion promises to faith. But although chained down to the two terms of its development, Hindu philosophy does not treat with the less freedom every question which ancient wisdom embraced in its researches; in the past, the origin of the world; in the present, the faculties and passions of man: in the future, his destiny and that of the universe, and above all, his relations with the Supreme Intelligence whence every thing has emanated and to which every thing returns. This is the inexhaustible topic of those profound philosophical speculations, in which the facts of every science are mixed and compounded together, -natural philosophy and psychology, natural history and metaphysics; but in which, at the same time, a modern analyzer cannot restrain his admiration at its grandeur of thought and its originality of invention.

"Those habits of meditation, which suppose, at the same time that they develope, the most powerful faculties of the intellect, have not exclusively occupied the sages of India; and in transporting them into their ideal sphere of abstraction, they did not become cold and insensible to the sight of the emotions of the human soul, which awakens, amongst every people, the sentiment of poetry. The Hindus have been as much poets as philosophers; possibly, they may have been philosophers only because they were poets. Amongst them, every idea becomes animated with the hues of poetry; every discourse is, as it were, a hymn. A rich and flexible language lends to the strains of the poet an inexhaustible supply of images and forms of expression. Nature and grandeur in thought, splendour and simplicity in diction, are some of the characteristics of this brilliant poetry, whose beauties are more easily felt than they can be defined. It comprehends the most varied kinds, from the expression of the abstract ideas of the Védas, to those jeux d'esprit, which would possess little merit in themselves, even if they were not the melancholy proof of the decay of a literature. The epic, the drama, and the ode have their place in it; and the genius which has produced so many works, some of which may pass with the most polished nations as master-pieces, has given, in some measure, the fullest pledge of its energy, by laying down with critical precision the laws of these different modes of composition, and demonstrating that if a fortunate instinct suggested them, an ingenious analysis could appreciate and explain them.

"Amidst these ample stores, we lament one defect, the absence of a history of the nation whose glory they will perpetuate. We are, indeed, ignorant to a certain extent, of the political history of ancient India, and it is rather by an act of faith that we consider it to be very ancient; for amongst so many works—the fruit of the most exalted imagination, the boldest meditations, the most practised ratiocination,—we have not yet met with any historical compositions, and we know not in what age we are to place these monuments of the existence of a people, who have preserved so inexplicable a silence respecting themselves. These various and striking proofs of a long and learned cultivation want the very evidence of their antiquity,—their date. The toil of ages can alone have accumulated these gigantic cosmogonies, these immense poems, these profound treatises upon philosophy and legislation; but when did the labour

begin! The work, which has been continued till nearly our own time, and almost under our own eyes, was it of yesterday, or does it reach back, as the brahmins contend, to the first ages of the world? When such questions can be started concerning the history of a nation, critical speculation may claim the utmost latitude; but it must likewise be admitted that its boldness loses much of its merit. : Scepticism has, however, attacked the fabulous history of India with an ardour equal to the frigid obstinacy with which the brahmins assert its truth; and, since their long mythological periods attribute to the Hindu civilization an incredible antiquity, there has been a reluctance to acknowledge that they possess anything ancient. Because the brahmins exacted too much from the easy credulity of the people to whom they prescribed laws, the suspicious minds of some Europeans have denied them every thing. Good sense, however, which condemns the habitual exaggerations of the oriental mind, and which still admires its poetry and the boldness of its conceptions, should place bounds to scepticism; because it is impossible to prove that the Védas came from the lips of Brahma himself, we are not to affirm that they are a recent work, destitute of authenticity or value. Who knows, when the entire mass of Hindu literature shall have become accessible to the researches of erudition, that it will not be possible to discover historical facts which may clear up our doubts? Until that time, cautiousness, which is in all matters a merit, is in this a duty; and it is not too much to require of the critic that he should hear and learn before he passes judgment.

"The historian, by the aid of numerous and decisive documents, will recognize the ancient India of the Mahábhárata and the Ramáyána, in India, as it appeared at the beginning of the eleventh century, the date of the Musulman invasion. Fourteen centuries prior to that period, he will find it in the description of it brought to Greece by the companions of Alexander; and he may thence affirm that the language, the religion, the philosophy, in short, the social system of which the brahminical writings are the product and image, existed four centuries at least before our era, and what is a remarkable fact, that this system could not have differed much from that which we still find established throughout the whole of India.

" Beyond that period, it is true, both national and foreign documents leave the historian in the deepest obscurity. But this gloom may not be altogether impenetrable to the light of philology and criticism. Thus, the invasion of Alexander should be the fixed point from whence to trace back into antecedent ages, with a view of ascertaining, if not the date of the formation of the brahminical society, at least proofs of its antique existence. It is natural to ask, whether a nation which had attained, three hundred years before our era, so high a degree of culture, must not have previously traversed many ages of efforts and attempts: for, if we are authorized to concede to the vivacity of oriental genius the gift of almost spontaneous production, and of being able to overleap at a single bound the interval between infancy and mature age, it cannot be denied that nations require long essays of experience before they can unite and establish themselves, and that the material developement of societies is everywhere subject to laws which are almost invariable, the regular action of which allows us in some degree to conjecture the length of time it has been in existence. The language, in particular, must be examined,-that expression so much more simple than thought as it is more ancient; we must ascertain whether its forms teach us any thing respecting its age, and what place it occupies in the family to which it belongs: then the question, changing its position, should embrace all the dialects allied to Sanscrit, and convert itself to a problem of comparative philology and ethnography. Beyond India, an ancient dialect, still but slightly known, that of the books of Zoroaster; in India, two dialects, which may be said to be derived from the Sanscrit, the Pali and the Pracrit, would become the subject of curious observations and highly interesting comparisons. The ancient language of Bactriana, the Zend, similar in its structure to the Sanscrit, and the dialects derived from it, but ruder and less polished, will carry the historian back to the most ancient date that can be obtained in the development of these fine tongues. A comparative analysis of the Zend and the Sanscrit will promote his inquiries into their formation. and will almost reveal to him the secret. The striking resemblance of these two dialects will lead him to the conclusion, that the people by whom they were spoken must heretofore have composed one and the same nation; and this important fact, illustrating and binding as it were together various dispersed and ill-understood traditions, will impart a strong degree of probability to the hypothesis which makes the colony, which conquered the northern portion of Hindustan, doubtless at a very remote time, descend from the country near the Oxus, and from the western side of the mountains in which it takes its rise.

" Did this privileged race find the territory of India vacant, or did they wrest it from its ancient possessors? If they established themselves there by conquest, has every vestige of the conquered been effaced? Far from it; the hypothesis which attributes the civilization of India to conquerors from the north-west here finds a new fact to support it. Beneath the apparent unity of the Hindu society, the observer can easily discover the variety of the elements of which it is compounded. The unity is in the religious and civil institutions which an enlightened race was able to establish; the variety consists in the tribes, and almost nations, who have been forced to submit to them. What are the castes, which are degraded to the lowest rank of the social hierarchy, but the relics of a vanquished people? Is not the difference of their complexion, their language, their very manners, which distinguishes them in so marked a manner from the brahminical caste, the most evident proof that they belong to another race? And to select but one of the numberless traits of this distinct originality, how are we to explain the co-existence in the same country of two systems of tongues so radically dissimilar as the Sanscrit of the brahmins and the dialects which prevail exclusively in the south of India? If the latter were the product of one of those alterations which, we know, the Sanscrit has no more escaped than any other language which has existed for a length of time, we must doubtless consider that they were posterior to the arrival of the brahmins in the Decean. But these dialects differ from the Sanscrit both in terms and in grammatical forms; and thence the conclusion is inevitable, that they were anterior to the introduction of Sanscrit into the south of India; history, therefore, must admit them as indisputable proofs of the existence of a people anciently established in the largest portion of the Indian peninsula."

The learned professor then expatiates upon the vast field which this view of the subject exhibits, and the impossibility of realizing his grand prospects in the present condition of our knowledge of Hindu literature. He recommends the students to apply with zeal and constancy to the study of the Sanscrit, laying aside, for the present, vain and ambitious attempts at a history of Hindu literature. "Still," he observes, "if our course be consecrated to philology, we will not therefore banish the study of facts and ideas. We will not close our eyes upon the most brilliant light that has come from the cast, and we will Asiat. Jonep. N.S. Vol. 13, No. 49.

endeavour to comprehend the grand spectacle presented to us. We will study India, with its philosophy and its myths, its literature and its laws, in its language: nay it is more than India, it is a page of the origin of the world, that we will attempt to decypher. Think not that we would suggest this noble object in the vain hope of procuring for our labours a popularity which they cannot enjoy. We are deeply convinced that, in the same proportion as the study of words (if it be possible), without that of ideas, is frivolous and worthless, that of words, considered as the visible symbols of thought, is solid and fruitful. There can be no genuine philology without philosophy and without history. The analysis of the processes of tanguage is also a science of observation; and if it be not the very science of the human mind, it is at least that of the most surprising faculty, by the aid of which it is enabled to develope itself."

TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ.

GHUZUL IN

اغران توكر شيرازي

Would she accept this heart's control, Shiraz's fair, whose love I woo: Oh! I would give for you dark mole, Samarkand and Bokhara too. Boy, ficely pour thy goblet's store; Nor vainly hope, midst Irem's glades, For Rocnabad's enchanting shore. Or Mosella's embowering shades. Alas! the fair, whose spells of art With tumults soft our city sway, Have ravished quiet from my heart As Turkmans seize their plundered prey. In charms arrayed, each lovely maid Disdains our soul's imperfect glow : Can artful dyes their beauty aid. Or borrowed moles, or péncil's flow? Tell me of wine, of minstrel-strain, Nor seek to scan the future's gloom; For, fool or wise, alike, in vain Would solve the dark enigma's doom. But well I ween of beauty's power, Since even Zuleikha owned its flame, When love, in that resistless hour. Rent from her brow the veil of shame. Then, oh, adored ! let maxims sage And reason's rules the youth inspire : For wisdom loves the words of age; Its voice is dearer than desire. I chide not even thing insult's sting; Nay, heaven forbid! I praise thee still : But can those lips of ruby fling The scorpion's bane, whence sweets distill!

Thy verse is done; thy pearl is strung;

Then sweetly, Hafiz, number these;
Since heaven upon thy string has hung
The cluster of the Pleiades!

B. E. P.

ON THE INVASION AND DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Since the extension of our territorial acquisitions in India, the apprehension of seeing them ravished from our grasp by foreign invasion, has, from time to time, been a source of public anxiety. Circumstances have lately led to a suspicion that the politics of Russia aimed at the execution of such an enterprize, and opinions have been divided as to its practicability. The preponderance of sentiment, however, was against the success of the undertaking; but since Captain Burnes has returned from his visit to the countries lying between India and the Caspian Sea, and has declared that the invasion of India, on that quarter, would be facilitated by the navigableness of the Amoo Daria (Oxus) and other local circumstances, the apprehensions of those who believe the feasibility of an invasion of India have been considerably increased.

That India may be successfully invaded, is proved by Instorical records. It has been invaded and conquered four several times in the last eight centuries. This fact, however, ought not to suggest the idea of the facility of such an enterprize, for, considering the allurements which the supposed riches of that country have always offered to military adventurers, and the almost continually disturbed state of its internal governments, whilst the west of Asia, during that period, was the theatre of frequent revolutions, brought about by military force, the rarity of the attempts to conquer India should rather lead to the conclusion, that that country, besides numerous other advantages, is defended by nature, more than any other, against the attacks of external enemies by land.

This fact becomes still more evident, when we observe that the continental frontier of India extends nearly 2,000 miles. From the Tipperah hills, near the Bay of Bengal, to the banks of the Sutlej, it stretches more than 1,200 miles, and from that river to the castern mouth of the Sund, upwards of 700 miles. Were such an extent of frontier to be defended only by artificial means and political combinations, the riches of the whole world would not suffice.

But the entire north-eastern boundary is rendered impassable for an army by the highest mountain-range on the globe, the Humalaya chain; and from that quarter, the invasion of an enemy is quite out of the question. The inhabitants of the range itself may descend and lay waste a small portion of the extensive plains which stretch along its base, but they are not numerous enough to effect their conquest. From the countries lying on the other side of the range, no army can penetrate into India. The passes over the mountains are so high and impracticable, that even single travellers can only pass them with great danger and fiequent loss of life. Besides, numerous armies cannot even approach these passes, on account of the scarcity of provisions in the sterile and thinly-populated countries which, on the clevated table-land of Asia, bound the north-east of the Himalaya range in all its extent. Thus India is most effectually defended by nature from foreign invasion in the greatest portion of its continental frontier.

The north-western boundary is not quite so well fortified by nature; but here, too, very little is left to be effected by artificial means. An extensive desert, called by the Rajpoots Maroost'hali, or the 'Region of Death,' extends from the eastern mouth of the Sind and the salt-marshes of the Runn, nearly to the banks of the Sutlej, along the whole boundary. Its average breadth, from west to east, amounts to upwards of 300 miles, and it would oppose of itself very great obstacles to an invading army attemping to pass it, though these obstacles might not in themselves render it impossible to penetrate this region. That part of it which skirts the narrow valley of the river Sind is, indeed, almost a complete sandy desert, resembling, in some measure, the Sahara of Africa; the small and hardly cultivable and habitable spots lying fifty and more miles distant from each other, while water is only to be obtained by digging wells from 350 to 700 feet deep. Were the whole Maroost'hali of this nature, no army could venture to enter it, but only one-third of its breadth answers to this descrip-Farther to the east, the habitable and cultivated spots increase in number and extent, and water may be obtained by digging from 70 to 300 feet, and, before the desert borders on the fertile land of India, it becomes, on the banks of the Loony, a tolerably well-cultivated and not badly-peopled country. Though it is evident that the difficulties opposed to the invaders of India by this dreary region must be insurmountable for soldiers of ordinary stamp, commanded by a general of average talent, it may easily be conceived, that the hardened warriors of a conqueror, led and animated by a superior genius, might not hesitate to enter this country of desolation, and might even pass it. But here they would encounter another and an insurmountable impediment. The desert is separated from the fertile lands of India by an uninterrupted chain of rocks, called the Aravulli; and although they are not of considerable height, rising only to about 1,500 feet above the plains of the desert, the great steepness of the western acclivity and the hardness of the rocks preclude the possibility of making carriage-roads over them, and consequently of effecting the march of an army accompanied by artillery and the other machinery of modern warfare into the interior of India, without which, its conquest cannot be undertaken by any army with the least hope of success. We may, therefore, be convinced that the Maroost'hali and the Aravulli, taken together. form such a barrier on this side of India, as would mock the efforts of an invader.

If the rocky chain of the Aravulli extended along the whole of the eastern limits of the desert, India would be as difficult to be attacked on the north-west as is on the north-east. But the rocky mountains terminate on the south at a distance of about 100 miles from the Runn, and on the north, near Rewarce, about fifty miles to the south-west of Delhi.

Two roads only seem, consequently, left open to the invaders of India; a southern, between the south-western extremity of the Aravulli and the Runn; and a northern, between the north-eastern extremity of the rocky mountains and the Himalaya range. Of these two roads, the southern may be considered

as entirely impracticable for an invading army by the desert alone. For the southern part of the Maroost'hali, along the Runn, is by far the worst, and resembles exactly in all its extent that portion of it which skirts the valley of the Sind. A desert of such a description, 300 miles across, could not be passed even by the most hardened and intrepid soldiers.

The invasion of India can only be effected through the country lying to the north-west of Delhi, and stretching between the rivers Jumna and Sutlei to the foot of the Himalaya mountains. The whole of this tract may. with some reason, be included in the desert: for the country between Bhutnair and Samanah, and nearly up to the banks of the Sutlei at Loodhiana, is, in point of fertility and population, not much superior to that part of the Maroost'hali, which extends along the valley of the Sind. on the east of the road leading from Samanah to Loodhiana, up to the lowest ridge of the Himalaya mountains, it gradually improves, because the streams descending from the mountains irrigate its parched and sandy soil, and render it capable of producing grass and of being cultivated in many places. It is said that this tract of land was formerly much more productive and populous, being then irrigated by canals supplied with water from the Jumna, but that these canals, being neglected during the long disorders that prevailed in India for nearly a century, went to decay, and the sand, brought by the western winds from the desert, encroached gradually on the cultivated lands and changed it into a desert. Historical facts confirm this report, and if it be founded in truth, we may consider ourselves indebted to nature, which, by laying waste a small portion of our territories, has greatly increased the difficulties to be encountered by the invaders of India. For, though it is not impossible to march an army through this sandy tract, the obstacles to be encountered here will be conceived, when it is considered, that, in its existing state of desolation, it hardly affords a scanty subsistence to a very thin population, accustomed from early youth to every sort of privation. To traverse a country of such description with a numerous army, and to maintain it there during a march of ten or twelve days, would present a formidable prospect to the most determined leader.

It has often been suggested that this tract might be reclaimed from its present condition by re-establishing the old canals, or by digging new ones; and it has been maintained, that, even if pecuniary advantages would not repay the capital required for the execution of such a scheme, the amelioration of so many families would greatly over-balance a trifling loss. But, in a larger view of the question, and considering that few objects, on which human wisdom has been called upon to exercise itself, can be more important than the securing peace and freedom from foreign invasion, to a population of at least 150 millions of individuals, no sacrifice by which that purpose may be most effectually obtained can be too great. Humanity and policy, therefore, should prompt us to leave that tract of land in its present state of desolation, adopting in this particular the principles of those humane princes, who have preferred laying waste a portion of their country,

with the view of preventing the entrance of an enemy, to exposing their subjects to the horrors of invasion.

The country by which alone an invading army can enter into India is much confined. It extends from the Sutlej to the Jumna, between the lower ridge of the Himalaya mountains and a line drawn from Loodhiana to Rewarce, through Samanah and Hansi. In length it may extend to upwards of a hundred miles, but in width it is much less, at least between Loodhiana and Hansi. We may, therefore, in a military aspect, consider India as a peninsula connected with the continent by a neck of land of the above dimensions. In the same point of view, it even offers advantages which no island of such dimensions could offer; for neither the Himalaya mountains on one side, nor the Maroost'hali on the other, will afford the invader any opportunity of making a diversion, which evidently would be offered if the site of either or both were a sea. It may, therefore, be maintained, with great reason, that no other country in the world is more easy to be defended than India; for the immense resources which that country offers are to be applied by its government in the defence of a tract of land extending about a hundred miles in length and from seventy to eighty in width, and that tract too not exposed to any sort of military diversion.

It will, of course, be asked, what means the present state of the military art affords to render this narrow isthmus impassable to an invading enemy?

The whole course of the Sutlej may be fortified, from the point where it issues from the Himalaya range to Loodhana, and with advantage, that river being hardly fordable at any place, even in the dry season, and having high banks. But besides that so long a line must always offer some feeble points, of which advantage may be taken by an enterprizing and skilful enemy; the difficulty of subsisting a numerous army in a desert country, at a distance of about 150 miles from the fertile portion of the Dooab, which alone could afford the necessary provisions, would be very great, and the enemy would have an advantage in this point. For, though the country between the Beya and the Sutlej is far from deserving the epithet of fertile, it is a good deal more productive than the districts between the Sutlej and the Junna, and affords far more numerous means of subsisting an army.

Our principal view ought to be to oblige the invading enemy to sit down in the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and to fix him there for such a time as to enfecble his army and to put the major part hors de combat, in order that, without giving battle, he may be compelled to retreat. That object could hardly be attained by any series or line of fortifications in this district; but it is very probable that it could be effected by the erection of a strong fortress, of considerable dimensions, on the banks of the Caggar or Sereswati, to the north-west of Kurnaul. This fortress would be at no great distance from the usual and most frequented road leading from the Punjaub to Delhi, and have the effect of entirely paralyzing the operations of the enemy, and ultimately obliging him to retreat.

For the invading enemy will be quite aware, that, in the event of the loss

of a battle, this fortress, if it remain in the hands of his adversaries, will inevitably cause the destruction of his whole army, because it would be situated near the only road by which the retreat could be effected. This consideration will oblige him to lay siege to it. From the want of wood, it will rather be a blockade than a siege. If, according to our supposition. the fortress is of considerable size, so as to require for its defence from 20,000 to 30,000 men, the enemy must leave behind him at least 50,000 to effect the siege. To cover its operations would be still more difficult. To effect this, he must either remain with his whole army at a short distance. in the desolate region on both banks of the Jumna, or occupy the mountain-passes of the Himalaya range, which lead to the valleys and fastnesses of Sirmor and Gharwal. If he chooses the first, he must struggle with the difficulties of subsisting his numerous army in the sterile country, which extends, in his back, rear, and on either flank, for more than 100 miles. In the event of a long resistance of the fortress, which may reasonably be presumed, he will be compelled to leave India without fighting a battle, and with a ruined army. If, to avoid such a shameful disaster, he prefers occupying the mountain-passes of Sirmor or Gharwal, he will be obliged to detach from his army so many considerable corps, that he will hardly muster 100,000 men, when, at the gates of Delhi, he encounters our army, supposing that, at the passage of the Sutlej, his army consisted of twice that number of effective combatants. We have supposed the invader to have entered India with an army of 200,000 men; but persons but slightly acquainted with the country lying to the west and north of the river Indus, will be convinced that to march half that number through that country borders nearly on an impossibility, and if the invader succeeds in bringing over to his side the inhabitants of the Punjaub, he may increase it perhaps by 50,000 more. In this case, only, he could appear before Delhi, and then with but half the supposed army.

The ease of a conqueror, however, may be different. A leader, who by the uninterrupted success of his military enterprizes, has acquired an unbounded confidence in his good fortune, may boldly pass the fortress and hasten to give battle in the plains of the Jumna and Ganges. In such an event, the fortress may eventually prove usaless. But the enterprizes of a superior genius are not subject to calculation, and a Timur may march his army over the heights of the Hindu-Coosh, more elevated than those of St. Bernard. It is a great happiness for the human race, that such geniuses do not appear more frequently than once in many centuries. Our calculations, therefore, may safely be formed, by assuming generals and armies to be of the common description.

The erection of a fortress of such a considerable size would doubtless occasion a heavy expense; but we must consider, that thereby the continuation of peace would be secured, probably for a long period, to the vast population of India, Besides, the resources of every country are best employed in the maintenance of peace, and India is a country which may well bear such expenses. What a prodigious number of fortresses are scattered

over India, which, till lately, were maintained for no other purpose than to perpetuate the feuds of their petty sovereigns! Now, that the British government has obtained a decided and irresistible superiority, these fortresses may be left to decay, and the expenditure saved in this way will more than replace those incurred by the erection of the proposed fortress.

Before concluding, we may observe, that the military boundary of India is not formed by the river Sind, or any country lying to the west of it, but by the Maroost'hali and the tract of land between the Sutlej and Jumna. Should the British dominion be extended over the Punjaub, its pecuniary resources might perhaps be increased; but, in the event of an invasion, it would either be obliged to abandon a considerable part of its territories to the enemy, or to undertake their defence under much less favourable circumstances.

TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ.

GHUZUL IN,

مطرب خوش

OH, minstrel sweet!—thy strain pursue, Strike it, oh! strike—anew, anew;... Wine, the heart expanding too, Pour it, oh! pour, anew—anew.

Here from each eye secluded lie, With her, thy heart's loved idol, by, Snatching her kisses' nectated dew; Snatch it, oh! snatch, anew—anew.

Can'st thou resign, in sloth supine, For life's bare bread, its rapturing wine? Drink to thy love, to memory true; Drink it, oh! drink, anew—anew.

Oh! silver-footed boy,—my soul :

Reels in that beauty's bright controul—
Fill me the cup;—be this my cue;—
Fill it, oh! fill; anew—anew.

Each flowery band my charmer's hand Twines for my brow with odours bland, Twining of every scent and bue; Twine it, oh! twine, anew—anew.

Thou breath of bloom, whose pinions roam Fond fluttering round that Peri's home, Breathe the vow of Haliz true, Breathe it, oh! breathe, anew—anew.

B. E. P.

[•] The reader may compare the present version of this well-known ode with another in Yok VI. p. 209, with which we were favoured by an eminent Oriental scholar.—Epiron.

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. III .- THE COLLECTOR OF KAARECAPORP.

No one, who has ever visited Bengal, can be unacquainted with the name, qualities, recommendations, and accomplishments, of the collector of Kaarce-capore; a gentleman whose reputation, in consequence of his successes on the turf and in the field, has extended to Madras and Bombay. The Ninrod of the Eastern world, the sporting chronicles of the three presidencies ring with the exploits of Mr. Cleghorn, and of Mr. Cleghorn's horses. As an actor, he is unrivalled; whenever intelligence reaches India of the disastrous state to which the London stage is reduced, the numerous friends and admirers of the collector begin to lament the impossibility of his appearance at Drury Lane or Covent Garden, to raise the sinking fortunes of the drama, and revive the national taste for the histrionic art.

Notwithstanding the passion for detraction, which prevails in India, there are some fortunate persons, who not only receive the full meed of their merits. but, perhaps in consequence of the impossibility of drawing unfavourable comparisons, are rated far higher than they descrive. Thus, amid our Anglo-Indian community, we hear of musicians quite equal to Paganini, and of singers to whom Braham is a novice. To doubt or dispute these decisions would be heresy of the darkest description; it is easier and wiser to assent, and the few persons who envied Mr. Cleghorn the popularity which he had obtained, or who thought that an undue estimate had been made of his acquirements, contented themselves with whispering that his skill was an inheritance from his mother, who had been a strolling actress. That Mr. Cleghorn fiddled and sang to perfection few had the hardihood to deny; he kept open house, encouraged sports and pastimes of every kind, delighted in ladies' parties, and yet was the soul of convivial society. He was rich, generous, easily approached, and always in good humour, and consequently was a general favorite. Cleghorn could be distinguished at any distance by a broad full set of white teeth, which never failed to display themselves in contrast to a complexion bronzed by exposure to an Indian sun. The muscles of his face were in a state of continual expansion; there was a gladsomeness about him, which had the effect of sunshine on the mind; and as he was known to be a very goodhearted fellow, nobody quarrelled with him for preserving his inveterate cheerfulness in the midst of a friend's distress. I had very little personal acquaintance with him, but, like the rest of the Indian world, knew him intimately by reputation. I had seen him ride his own match at a race, where he officiated as steward; I witnessed his performances in the theatre, of which he was manager, and had been at a ball, where he had danced all night after having been out tiger-shooting all day. Neither Leander, nor Lord Byron, nor the equally meritorious though less celebrated Mr. Ekenhead, could beat him in swimming, and he could ride a camel a hundred miles without pulling up.

The house, gardens, and establishment at Kaarcecapore were reported to be perfect; but the collector was not often at home; he spent the greater part of the year in perambulating his district, living under canvas in the woods, and making himself acceptable to the natives, who adored the ground on which he walked. Then he went starring about from station to station, performing Mrs. Malaprop and Lady Macbeth, Tony Lumpkin, Faltaff, Dr. O'Toole, Alfred Highflyer, and Rob Roy. No entertainment, within three hundred miles, could be thought complete without Mr. Cleghorn, and such was the celerity

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with which he travelled from place to place, that his ubiquity was more than suspected by the superstitious classes of the natives, who could not imagine how he could be at a ball at Mccrut at night, and at his duties at Kaareecapore on the following day. The head-quarters of his district were fortunately within reach of a dozen different stations; he kept express-camels and had other facilities for getting through the country. Where he could not appear publicly, he went in disguise and passed undetected by those whose known propensity to report indiscretions of the kind to higher authorities, rendered them dangerous confederates.

Cleghorn was still unmarried, though his devotion to the fair sex could not be doubted, and though more than one lady had angled for his heart. Many were of opinion that the jovial collector would never become a benedict, but there were a few whose hopes and expectations remained as vivid as ever. Mrs. Pendarves, a widow, who had lingered five years in the country in the fond imagination that she should conquer at last, was not to be argued or laughed out of her opinion; and Miss Chudleigh, the sister of the judge, for whom red-coats without number had sighed in vain, and who had signified her determination not to marry except into the civil service, was in her own mind perfectly secure of becoming Mrs. Cleghorn.

Upon my arrival at Cawnpore, in the capacity of a staff-officer, and therefore a person of some importance, I found the whole station on the tip-toe of curiosity, raised by the report of the charming Miss Willinghurst, who was daily expected by her anxious mother. Mrs, Willinghurst was one of those fortunate matrons, who had married off four daughters to advantage; her fair offspring had until now come over to India in pairs, and she had fetched them herself from the seminary (first rate of course) in which they had completed their education. Isabella Jane, the fifth daughter, happily did not require a mother's care; her eldest sister was returning to India, and under such protection there could be no scruple in remaining at home, and saving the trouble and the expense of a visit to Europe. Letters arrived every day from Calcutta filled with culogiums; Miss Willinghurst had carried away all the admiration at a ball at Government House; she was said to eclipse every one of her sisters in beauty of appearance and elegance of deportment, and those friends of Mrs. Willinghurst, affecting to pity that indefatigable matron, who had been wont to puff and praise her progeny in all parties and all places, were assured that the office would be a sinecure, and that Isabella Jane required no extraneous aids to secure her empire over the other sex.

The Willinghursts had been living very quietly for some time, but it was now understood that they would open their doors for the reception of company; their house was therefore besieged all day with guests, anxious to obtain a footing which would sanction their visits when the grand attraction should make her appearance. Mrs. Willinghurst's reception of all sorts of people was bland and contetous in the extreme; she made no difference between seniors and juniors: colonels and cornets were welcomed alike, and indeed the younger and less eligible portion of her new acquaintance seemed to engage the largest share of her civilities: they were invited to dinner, and encouraged to come again. This was altogether a new system, and though every-body thought that some profound scheme lay at the bottom, no one pretended to guess the precise object of the lady's views. She had, in all previous importations of marringeable daughters, rigidly excluded subalterns of every description from her house, taking care to prevent any affair of the heart, which might endanger her matrimonial plans of aggrandizement, by introducing only

those persons to the young ladies, for whom they might with safety indulge tender feelings. How happened it now, that the assistant adjutant-general, the deputy quarter-master-general, the superintending surgeon, and even the brigadier himself, were disregarded, while Supernumerary Ensign Bligh, Cornet Dodswell, and Second-Licutenant Freemantle carried off all the honours? None could solve this problem, though some few imagined that it was a ruse, intended to pique the pride of those gentlemen, who, if too openly attacked, might have held back, and left the field to youths of less experience. Upon this assumption, a very worthy old friend of mine, unfortunately, was induced to act. Major Dawson had just emerged from the jungles, and being now settled in a very handsome bungalow, which he had fitted up at a considerable expense, felt extremely desirous to irradiate his solitude with "the smile from partial beauty won." A man of very shy and retired habits, the idea of trying to make himself agreeable to a young lady, and of stealing into her affections by slow degrees, was so alarming; that he shrank from the contemplation; nevertheless, every time that he surveyed the various articles of furniture which he had purchased with especial reference to female accommodation, he felt convinced that the presence of a wife was essential to his happiness. Miss Willinghurst's name had been particularly mentioned in a letter from a friend in Calcutta, and it struck him immediately that she was just the sort of person he should like to see presiding over the blue damask couches and marble tables, whose splendours were now wasted upon desert air. The moment he conceived the notion of proposing, by letter, for the expected stranger, a weight was removed from his mind. To be introduced at once, by an experienced mama, to an obedient daughter, as her future husband, would give him courage to speak; the dreaded difficulties of a first approach, the struggles with bolder and more practised rivals, would be avoided by a previous arrangement with the parents; the young lady would, in some measure, belong to him from the very commencement of the acquaintance, and the feeling of security could not fail to overcome that habitual timidity, which had always deterred him from trying his fortune with beauties surrounded by more daring admirers.

This mode of conducting a love-affair was not altogether without a precedent in India. Colonel Hughes had proposed to the eldest Miss Willinghurst, after a single interview, and without exchanging a word with her. Mrs. Fitzallan had been sent up the country before marriage, because it was not convenient for the bridegroom elect to visit the place of her residence, and it was reported that they met each other for the first time at the altar. The major, recollecting these cases in point, soon argued himself into a conviction of the reasonableness, as well as the expediency, of his meditated plan of procedure, and nothing remained but to write the letter. My friend, though silent in the presence of ladies, could be very eloquent upon paper; be composed an epistle, which might have affected any heart less indurated than that to which he appealed. The reply was brief, cold, and insulting. Mrs. Willinghurst peremptorily refused to aid the luckless lover's suit, and not content with rejecting his overtures, gave him to understand that the proposal was premature and indelicate.

This, from so manœuvring a mama, seemed a little too bad. I never saw the major so much disturbed before; he talked boldly of running down to Calcutta dak, winning the young lady's affections upon the road, and marrying her out of pure spite. But, upon cooler reflection, the exploit seemed too formidable; so he contented misself with venting his wrath in words, and his indignant, comments upon the letter soon made all Cawnpore ring with the story of his wrongs. Couduct so unlike that usually pursued by Mrs. Willinghurst occa-

sioned a good deal of speculation, and the lady, in vindication of herself, betrayed to a very intimate and particular friend the whole searet of the system of tactics which had excited so much astonishment: she had determined to keep her daughter disengaged until Mr. Cleghorn could see her. Poor Mrs. Willinghurst's counsel was ill-kept; the report speedily got abroad, and nothing else was talked of throughout the cantonments.

It was recollected that, after the marriage of the fourth Miss Willinghurst. whom Mr. Cleghorn had only known as a bride, he had asked the happy mother whether she had another daughter left for him? The worthy matron, transported out of all discretion, replied unguardedly, "Oh yes, I have two;" and the scandalous chronicle did not scruple to assert that, had the younger come over with her sister, she would have allowed him to take his choice, or have bestowed both upon this favourite of fortune. To make matters worse. an Arab merchant had arrived from the shores of the Red Sea with a stud of the finest horses ever brought to the Indian market, which he refused to part with until Cleghorn Saib should have had the selection of the best. There was one in particular, milk white, and shining like polished silver, which surpassed all the rest, and for which enormous prices were offered, but all in vain; Cleghorn Saib must be complimented with the first choice, and it was not until Miss Willinghurst and the silver Arab should be rejected by him, that the numerous admirers of either could entertain a single hope of becoming the possessor of the coveted treasures.

The worthy collector was not expected at Cawnpore for some time by those who could best calculate his movements, though both Mrs. Willinghurst and the Arab merchant believed, that he would give up a fancy-ball at Bareilly, and a cricket-match at Firozeabad, to look at the new arrivals.

Mrs. Pendarves and Miss Chudleigh happened both to be at Cawnpore at the moment Mrs. Willinghurst's plot exploded, and nothing could exceed their ire at her impertinent appropriation of Mr. Cleghorn without his knowledge or consent. They confidently predicted the downfalls of all her hopes, and enjoyed in anticipation the mortification she was doomed to sustain: at least this was the tone they assumed in public. Miss Chudleigh, however, was not altogether free from a secret pang of alarm. Three of the elder sisters had married civilians, and she could not subdue the apprehensions, which arose in swift succession, by the remembrance of any particular act of attention which argued a predisposition in her favour. Mr. Cleghorn's gallantries were very florid, and very general; he possessed the art of persuading young ladies that he was deeply impressed with their charms, without committing himself in any way; he had broken off more matches than any man in India, for it was his angusement, whenever an affair of the kind appeared to be settled, to assail the fair betrothed with tender speeches and still tenderer glances. The lover was alarmed, rendered furiously jealous, and then rejected; the mischief done, Mr. Cleghorn made his bow and withdrew, generally contriving to have all the world upon his side. Miss Chudleigh, sighing over the difficulty of fixing so mercurial a spirit, was sometimes tempted to bestow a smile of encouragement upon Major Dawson; a condescension which his late disappointment might teach him how to appreciate. There would be policy in securing an establishment in the event of failing to become the mistress of the paradise at Kaareecapore; but even a staff-appointment could not reconcile an ambitious mind to the military service. Miss Chudleigh knew that her associates had begun to talk of her protracted state of celibacy, and to reckon the number of years which had elapsed since her arrival in India; she was also aware that her designs upon Mr. Cleghorn were nearly as notorious as those of Mrs. Pendarves, and she pondered on the policy of shewing the world that she had not frightened every suitor away, by her too glaring preference of a man who disregarded his conquest. Mrs. Pendarves, less timorous and more determined, laughed at all rival pretensions; she looked upon Kaareecapore as her own, and was contented to abide her time.

Miss Willinghurst, having received three offers upon the road, after detentions which almost threw her mother into a fever, arrived at length at Cawnpore. Report had not exaggerated her beauty; she threw all the other ladies belonging to the station into the shade, and would in any circle have attracted a large share of admiration. No one was allowed to approach her except the beardless boys, such as have been already named, who formed a guard, under the direction of Mrs. Willingburst, to prevent the assiduities of more dangerous persons. These young gentlemen accompanied the Willinghursts to every ball, and while the fair Isabella was dancing with one of the number, the remainder formed a circle around the place where she stood, keeping all the loungers at a distance. It was amusing to see how delighted they were with the office, and how each flattered himself that he should out-wit his employed and subdue the heart of a beautiful and elegant girl, whose beau ideal of a lover, it might be presumed, must be very different from anything in their shape. Dutiful to excess, she seemed to a carcless spectator to acquiesce in all her mother's plans; but there was a roguish sparkle in her eye, which boded no success to schemes formed without her concurrence.

Mrs. Willinghurst went about from house to house, dilating upon the heartfelt satisfaction it gave her to find her dear girl every thing that a mother could wish; all her other daughters had possessed wills of their own, but she deferred entirely to that of her parents, from whom she never concealed a solitary thought. Mrs. Willinghurst was either not aware, or had forgotten, that her views respecting Mr. Cleghorn had been made the common talk of Cawnpore, and she therefore indulged a good deal in sentiment, and spoke of a separation from her beloved child as a thing not to be thought of for many years to come. Nobody was deceived by these displays of affection; nor was implicit credit given to the excellent understanding said to subsist between the mother and Miss Willinghurst had evidently been accustomed to the best society in England, and close observers could perceive that, in pretending to be satisfied with the circle which now congregated around her, she was acting a part foreign to her real character. That she should so easily submit to the caprices of a very silly woman, in order to promote a plan which could not fail to be degrading to a delicate mind, impressed many persons with an unfavourable idea of her disposition; their notions of filial duty did not carry them quite so far, and they would have been better pleased had she manifested more impatience, under a yoke and amid restraints which must be intolerable to a girl of enlarged and refined mind. To await, quietly and patiently, the time when Mr. Cleghorn might be tempted to come over to Cawnpore, to look at the lady, whom he was free to accept or reject at pleasure, seemed quite shocking to people of any sentiment; and, as it very soon appeared that Miss Willinghurst was gifted with an excellent understanding, superior sense, and a true relish for the ridiculous, she would have been more admired, and considered far more amiable, had she exerted the talents she possessed in preventing her mother from acting the absurd part which was now exhibited in all companies. I confess that I adhered to this opinion; the exertion of the influence, which the strong mind will always possess over the weak, would have

spared the scoffers of Cawnpore the laugh which they indulged at the expense of a half-witted person, who could not be aware how much she was lowering herself and her daughter by her inordinate desire to connect herself with the collector of Kaareecapore.

Mr. Cleghorn appeared to treat the affair with great nonchalance. Absorbed in engagements, which kept him at a distance, he made no attempt to obtain a view of the lady who so patiently awaited his visit. The horse-dealer was less quiescent; he broke up his encampment, and turned the head of the silver Arab towards Kaareecapore. It was reported that Mrs. Willinghurst would speedily follow so good an example; but whether she thought the step would be too decisive, or whether she had some secret source of consolation in the correspondence which it was known that she carried on with the collector, the good folks at Cawnpore were left to guess.

In the meantime, a new character appeared upon the scene,-my friend Dawson, who had pondered upon the charms and accomplishments of Miss Willinghurst until he had fancied himself desperately in love with her; fascinated, like the foolish bird, who sees its danger and yet has not the power to fly from it, he had kept hovering at a little distance, not daring to break through the surrounding phalanx, yet always advancing to the outposts, and shewing, as far as looks could shew, the admiration with which the fair stranger's charms had inspired him. These mute attentions were received in a manner which certainly indicated very good taste on the part of the lady; so long as they could pass unobserved, they remained unnoticed; but when an accidental circumstance enabled the adorer to approach nearer, and offer something more tangible than reverential glances, a very gracious smile was the reward. The poor major, transported out of himself, seemed in a state of enchantment; he summoned me, as his bosom friend and councillor, to debate upon the nature, degree, and probable consequences, of the encouragement he had received, and if left to follow his own devices, would have hazarded a second proposal upon the strength of that smile. I was against so precipitate a measure, and recommended caution, a course of quiet attentions, which might win upon the young lady without alarming her mother.

The major, though still inclined for a coup de main, reluctantly adopted my plans, but was soon thrown into despair by the appearance of a very formidable rival. A very young, extravagantly conceited, and extremely pert officer, had lately succeeded to a staff appointment, which until the present period had always been held by men considerably his seniors, both in years and experience. Having gained rank and allowances far beyond his hopes or his deserts, there was no distinction to which he did not consider himself entitled to aspire; and the instant he saw Miss Willinghurst, and learned how strictly she had been kept away from the marrying portion of the community, he determined to pay his addresses to her, and in spite of the opposition of her relatives, and the intentions of the collector of Kaareecapore, secret of avowed, to shew the station that a triumph awaited him whether his pursuit was love or ambition.

Ensigh Bligh, Cornet Dodswell, and Messrs. Freemantle, Prettyman, and Co., were obliged to give way before the charge of the dashing youth; he went boldly up to Miss Willinghurst, at a ball, demanded an introduction, and asked her to dance with him. It was in vain that the young lady hesitated, and the old one declared her daughter was engaged for the whole of the evening; dance with her he would, and dance with her he did; he contrived, with some dexterity, to disable her partner by putting a long steel-scabbarded sword, which in the teeth of the regulations he persisted to wear, in the way of a very

awkward pair of legs, and while poor Mr. Dodswell limped out of the quadrille, rubbing his bruised shin, Lieutenant Greyling took his place, and made love to the deserted fair.

To the astonishment of all the beholders, Miss Willinghurst lost her shyness, and seemed to be quite delighted with her new acquaintance.

The whole assembly were on the qui vive, wondering what would ensue; "Greyling against the field," was the universal cry, and poor Dawson went home under the influence of a bilious attack. It was credibly reported, the next day, that Mrs. Willingflurst never ceased scolding until she reached her own door, a distance of five miles from the ball-room, and that Isabella Jane had aggravated her mamn's wrath by declaring Mr. Greyling to be the nicest young man she had seen in India. These little circumstances were betrayed by Ensign Bligh, who was in disgrace at Kuttel Gunj, in consequence of not having been sufficiently on the alert the evening before. Greyling rode about cantonments, bragging of his success, and of all the fine things he had said and had been permitted to say to the young lady; his predictions were of the most confident and triumphant kind; he made purchases on the strength of the encouragement he had received, and out-bade Major Dawson, whose hopes waxed fainter and fainter, for a Psyche and a set of toilette-bottles at an auction.

Notwithstanding Mrs. Willinghurst's frowns, which were the most awful she could assume, he kept his station by the carriage in the evening-drive, and when it took its place in the circle, which had gathered around the band, and both steps were occupied by the party on duty, he boldly mounted on the box, and leaning over into the barouche, discoursed with Isabella, who seemed to be exceedingly diverted by his audacity. She laughed at every thing he said, and the discomfiture of poor Major Dawson, who sate as if nailed upon his horse, ruefully surveying the scene at a short distance, was pitiable. Many were the sarcastic comments uttered by Mrs. Pendarves and Miss Chudleigh upon the sudden melting away of the ice before the blaze of Mr. Greyling's passion; they amused themselves with the expected ruin of Mrs. Willinghurst's speculation; but their glee was of short duration. Greyling, intoxicated with the progress he had made, laid himself and his fortunes at the disposal of the allconquering Isabella; the offer was demurely declined by the young lady, who said she could not possibly enter into any engagement, until she knew whether Mr. Cleghorn intended to marry her or not.

Greyling was struck dumb; he perceived that his vanity had carried him too far, and though he marvelled greatly at the courage which Miss Willinghurst displayed in making such a declaration, it was conclusive, and he had nothing to do but to bow and retire. Greyling's report produced an extraordinary commotion in Cawnpore; all the matter-of-fact people were shocked at the dreadful indelicacy of Isabella's conduct. It was not until this moment that I had conceived any hopes of her; it appeared to me to be perfectly incredible that a girl of any sense or any feeling would to openly, lend herself to her mother's But he was not to views; and I communicated my opinion to Major Dawson be comforted; he had imbibed the popular belief; his knowledge of woman-kind as I hinted before, was exceedingly limited; he knew little or nothing of the turnings and windings, the caprices and beguilings, of that fair desert of nature, and thought that Isabella, dazzled by her mother's description of the hero of Kaareecapore, had, in the honesty and simplicity of her heart, confessed her intention of abiding by her decision.

It was the interest of Mrs. l'endarves and Miss Chudleigh to make this ap-

pear; they lost no opportunity of descanting upon Isabella's infatuation, and the absurd notions which had been instilled into her head. Ensign Bligh, who had for some time fancied himself seriously in love, put a very favourable interpretation upon Greyling's rejection; he flattered himself that, when Mr. Cleghorn came, he would find a pre-occupied heart, and secretly laughed at the folly of Mrs. Willinghurst in giving him, so many opportunities of ingratiating himself with her daughter. He had yet to learn the correctness of that experienced matron's calculations, and the slender chances which an underaged, raw, ignorant boy possessed of winning the affections of a beautiful girl of eighteen.

The fate of Greyling operated as a preventive check to the enterprizing spirit of the youth of Cawnpore. Isabella was left entirely to the junta so judiciously selected by her mama; and though a desire to make myself better acquainted with a girl who would, in my opinion, show a higher degree of spirit than her previous conduct had led me to anticipate, would have attracted me to her side, I remained at a distance, from an apprehension that my views might be mistaken, and that Isabella would see in me a fair object for the exercise of her satirical propensities, while her mother would deem it expedient to behave with additional rudeness.

It was delightful to see how completely crest-fallen the so-late-exulting Greyling appeared; during several evenings, he kept away from the course, and there being no young lady at Cawupore with whom a flirtation would do him credit,—Miss Chudleigh continuing unapproachable, and the remaining spinsters beneath his notice,—had not Mrs Pendarves kindly taken him by the hand, and espoused his cause as that of an ill-used person, led on to commit himself by the coquetries of Isabella Willinghurst, he would scarcely have had course to enter society again.

Every body felt anxious to know how Mr. Cleghorn would acquit himself; Isabella's dutiful submission to her mother's wishes had been of course reported to him, but, though many persons pretended to be deep in her confidence, no one ventured to say positively whether he would ratify the young lady's avowed expectations. The cruelty of disappointing her was greatly dwelt upon by one party, while the other considered it to be the punishment due to the shameful dereliction of feminine propriety, of which she had been so lately guilty.

That Isabella laughed at us all in her sleeve, I felt confidently assured; but what end sife proposed to herself, by affording such ample food for gossip, was difficult to guess. If she desired to avoid the importunities of those who might be attracted by her beauty, she would be eminently successful, as far as men of sense were concerned; for there were few, like Major Dawson, who would make allowances for here youth and inexperience, and overlook the indiscreet avowal which had occasioned her to be talked of throughout the whole presidency; but silly young men, like Greyling, would not be deterred by the public scoff from trying their fortune, either against the collector, or in consoling the lady in the event of that too-favoured person's declining the honour designed for him.

The speedy arrival of Mr. Cleghorn began now to be confidently spoken of: it was ascertained that he had left Kaarcecapore, and was now actually upon the road. No one, excepting the family at Kuttel Gunj, could more earnestly desire his presence than myself; I felt exceedingly desirous to see how he and Miss Willinghurst would conduct themselves upon so trying an occasion. But while I diverted my imagination with the scene which was to ensue, poor

Dawson fell into a state of extreme perturbation and distress of mind. Isabella had taken an astonishing hold upon his heart; the sweet smile, accompanying a few gracious words, which she had once addressed to him, never could be crased from his memory. To him it appeared impossible that Cleghorn could reject the felicity which offered itself to his acceptance, and unable to remain a reluctant witness of the utter downfal of an aerial castle, reared in hours of happier augury, he obtained leave of absence, and went down the river.

Isabella's spirits, which were always very good, seemed to rise with the prospect of trying the effect of her charms upon the hitherto invulnerable heart of the collector of Kaarcecapore. To one or two persons, who had wheedled themselves into her confidence, she betrayed the vanity which predicted the certainty of success, amusing her auditors with schemes of happiness which were to take place when she should become Mrs Cleghorn. Of course, all these conversations found their way-round a station, in which it is certain that the very walls have ears, and Mrs. Pendarves and Miss Chudleigh were particularly entertained with the detail of expectations, which they laughed to scorn.

I was disappointed; Isabella's look of intelligence had promised better things; I felt vexed with her for furnishing those enemies, which youth, beauty, and prosperity, will always create in a world replete with envy, with weapons against herself. She seemed to be quizzing the community at too high a cost. That she intended to reject or prevent the addresses of Mr. Cleghorn appeared to me to be beyond a doubt; but the means she had adopted to render him averse to the plan proposed by her mother were exceedingly reprehensible, and liable to much mortifying misconstruction. The field would probably be opened for Dawson; but, as his friend, I could not wish him to connect himself with a girl, who was either strangely deficient in common sense, or who wilfully set the rules of propriety at defiance.

Time passed away, and still Mr Cleghorn did not make his appearance. He had turned off the road into the jungles, but had promised to be present at a ball which was to take place in honour of the new fesident of Lucknow, who, with his family, and a multitude of those parasites who will always be found in the train of a great man, was passing through Cawnpore. This was the period in which Dawson might be expected back; so that, poor fellow, he would be in Cawnpore, if not at the ball-room, at the moment of the longexpected meeting between Isabella and Mr. Cleghorn. As one of the stewards of the evening, it fell to my lot to attend in the ante-room opening on the portico, to receive the ladies. There we stood, half-a-dozen staff-officers, in full uniform. The shouts from the chuprassics of "bibbce sath ayah" (a lady coming) put us all on the alert, and as our fair guests arrived in quick succession, we had enough to do to hand them to their sail in time to meet a fresh group. The brigadier and myself happened to be the only disengaged mon when the carriage from Kuttul Gunj drove up; the superior officer, of course, offered his arm to Mrs. Willinghurst, and Isabella came to my share. She was dressed with more than usual taste and splendour, in bridal white, and I was struck with the introduction of orange-flowers in her hair, which, though not universally adopted as one of the 'component parts of an Indian wedding, I knew to be the hymeneal wreath of France and England.

I seated my fair charge in her usual place, on a sofa at the top of the room, and upon my return found every body whispering, laughing, and talking about the bride-elect. The orange-flowers had not escaped the notice of others; their selection as an ornament might have been accidental, but the general

opinion was in favour of its having been premeditated, and many expected a very novel conclusion to the ball. It was supposed that all the previous arrangements necessary for the approaching event had been made by letter with Mr. Cleghorn, who would arrive with a special license in his pocket, and marry his beautiful betrothed after supper.

One or two persons reported that the church-bungalow was lighted up, and others flew off to the houses of the chaplains to inquire whether their services were engaged. No positive intelligence could be obtained from those quarters; at least very contradictory assertions were made; the illumination also seemed very questionable, since Colonel Du Pre, who came straight from the European lines, had not observed them; but if the lamps were ready for lighting, it amounted to the same thing. There was still no sign of Mr. Cleghorn, but nobody doubted that he had arrived at Cawnpore, where, according to the prevalent opinion, he had taken up his residence for a very considerable period, paying his addresses all the time to Miss Willinghurst, who preferred receiving him in private.

All the party came into this belief excepting Mrs. Pendarves and Miss Chudleigh, who held out stoutly, and would not be convinced by the long chain of circumstantial evidence which seemed conclusive to every body else. Two or three quadrilles had been danced, and expectation was still on tip-toe, when there was a little bustle at the entrance of the assembly-room, and in walked Major Dawson. To the surprise of the whole company, Miss Willinghurst no sooner caught a glimpse of my worthy friend, than, rising from her seat, and breaking the line formed by Messrs. Bligh, Dodswell, and Co., she flew through the crowd, and flung herself into his extended arms.

What an extraordinary dénomement! Never was there any thing like the astonishment depicted upon every countenance; we were literally all agape. The excitement proved too much for Isabella, who, looking white as marble, had fainted away, the major, in great agitation, still supporting her; but now, for the first time, we perceived a stranger of a noble aspect who stood by the side of the insensible fair one, clasping a little hand, and who called out in an authoritative voice for air and water. Who could this personage be? An explanation soon followed. Isabella revived very quickly, and with returning animation her presence of mind returned: taking the arm of the strange gentleman, she led him up to her mother, who sate in a state of bewilderment, and introduced him as Lord Monkland, and her son-in-law.

Though no mention has been made of Mr. Willinghurst, such a person was actually in existence; -a strange sort of man, not deficient in the abilities necessary to conduct the official duties committed to his hands, but totally under the control of his wife, who never permitted him to speak a word. He, it appeared, had been in his daughter's confidence from the first. He did not altogether approve of the manner in which the elder girls had been disposed of, and was particularly averse to the meditated attack upon the collector of Kaareecapore. Finding him in this mood, Isabella confessed that she had been prevailed upon to enter into a clandestine engagement with a nobleman under age, the ward of a gentleman who was the bosom-friend of the uncle to whose care she had been consigned when in England, and whose high sense of honour rendered it necessary to conceal the attachment which had sprung up from infancy between her and the young companion of her earliest years. She had been compelled to leave England without acknowledging her marriage, from the apprehension which both entertained that legal measures would be taken to annul a contract entered into without the consent of an arbitrary and

tyrannical guardian. Lord Monkland, being fortunately within a few weeks of his majority at the period of his bride's departure, she knew that he would soon follow her to India, and in the interim she amused herself with mystifying the society who had been pleased to interest itself so much in the disposal of her hand. It had been the good fortune of Major Dawson to render essential service to Lord Monkland on his journey; he had fallen in with him at a critical moment, and saved his life by the promptitude of his aid. The details of their meeting and the obligations he had incurred had been fully related by the bridegroom to his beloved Isabella, in letters which came under cover to her father; hence arose the warm reception which she had given to the major, her eagerness to greet him, and the sudden prostration of strength which obliged her to throw herself into his arms, when she saw the idol of her heart, who but for his courage and address would have been snatched from her for ever.

Before Mrs. Willinghurst could recover from her amazement, her husband had shaken Lord Monkland heartily by the hand, and shewn the whole assembly that he was perfectly acquainted with circumstances which he had kept purposely concealed from his wife. Never had the disregarded master of Kuttul Gunj appeared of so much consequence.

The ball went off exceedingly well, without Mr. Cleghorn, whose absence soon ceased to be remarked. The resident's wife, however, felt highly offended that the attention of the company should have been drawn off from herself to so small a person as Miss Willinghurst; and we, the stewards, were placed in a cruel predicament when called to a new consultation as to which of the two burra bibbees ought to be handed in first to supper. The major-general in command was of opinion that Lady Monkland, as bride and baroness, was fully entitled to the precedence; but then the resident of Lucknow might be considered as a sort of demi-viceroy, or at all events as ambassador, and as such the representative of majesty; besides, the decision in favour of the young peeress would give mortal offence. This consideration nearly carried it, but a bright thought being struck out, it was agreed that the major-general should present an arm to each of the ladies; whether by accident or design, the resident's wife was placed on the left side, and when this was discovered, her brow became exceedingly cloudy.

The Monklands did not remain very long at Camppore; Major Dawson accompanied them to Calcutta, where they found the youngest Miss Willinghurst, who had been sent out to India by her uncle on the first chullition of his wrath at the discovery of Isabella's marriage. Mrs. Willinghurst whispered exultingly to her friends that she should have Cleghorn for a son-in-law yet; but in this long-cherished hope she was fated to be once more disappointed. Major Dawson contrived to gain an interest in the young lady's heart; papa in this instance was applied to, and with his consent the wedding was celebrated in Calcutta. Intelligence reached us at the same time of the nuptials, of the collector of Kaareecapore with the little, illiterate, half-caste daughter of an indigo-planter, whom he had picked up in the jungles, and whose dingy charms had detained him so long from Cawnpore. Miss Chudleigh has been troubled with the ague ever since, and Mrs. Pendarves wrote to engage her passage to England; but changing her mind, at the persuasion of Licut. Grayling, accompanied her juvenile admirer to the church-bungalow, and became his bride in the presence of the whole station.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSLATIONS.*

This miscellany commences with the Narrative of a Journey into the interior of Northern Africa, by Hajji Ibn-ed-din El-Eghwaati, which was composed at the request of Mr. Hodgson, the translator. The descriptions given of the places are very brief, and the whole can only be accounted an itinerary. It is useful in determining where the Berber and where the Arabic language is spoken, and where the orthodox Musulman or another faith prevails. Some of the particulars are also curious; for instance, at Wadi Mezzab, gunpowder is prepared from the earth, or mortar of ruined towns (the earth being originally saltish), by pouring water on it, which is boiled, until it assumes consistency: to a pound of this are added four pounds of sulphur and four pounds of charcoal from oleander-wood, which, after having been mixed together for the space of three hours, become powder. But, the most singular circumstance recorded in this narrative is, that the Coptic language is spoken in several places of Northern Africa, in accordance with the statement of the author of Fatah-el-Mesr, who affirms the same thing in the environs of Tripoli. The assertion is by no means improbable, and is well deserving of inquiry. Another point, also, to which attention should be directed, is the Berber language, without a knowledge of which, it may be feared, our acquaintance with Africa will continue imperfect; and as there are places, in which both the Berber and the Arabic are spoken, it may be conjectured, that grammars and dictionaries of the former may be found explained in the latter.

The narrative mentions, that at Tuggut, there were formerly Jews, who, to escape death, became Mohammedans, whose descendants are constant readers of the Korán. They still retain the Jewish complexion, but never intermarry with the Arabs; they are generally those from whom the governor selects his scribes and book-keepers. The women appear veiled, and converse in Hebrew when they do not wish to be understood. The Wehabite Arabs possess Draich and some other places, where they are in great power and numbers. They have "no respect to the Prophet, nor his companions: they profess to know God alone, and do not pray to the prophet, nor do they read the Delil-el-Khairat. If they find it in the possession of any one, they beat the individual and burn the book. The tesbih, or chaplet of beads, is not tolerated; if it be found in the hands of a person, he is punished, and being called an idolater, he is exhorted to return to God."

This narrative is followed by very curious extracts from the Sakaa Theran Saasteram, or Book of Fate, translated from the Tamul by the Rev. Joseph Roberts. It is a complete system of fortune-telling, most artificially arranged, and is certainly the most difficult labor ineptiarum we have witnessed in this department. A piece of sandal-wood, of four-squares, must be taken, on one side of which the number 100, on another 10, on another 2, and on another 1, must be written;—the die must be cast three times, and the numbers placed down in the order in which they

Miscellaneous Translations from the Oriental Languages. Printed for the Oriental Translation-Fund. London, 1831. Murray. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

The book affords a solution to them in their respective orders: Thus, each figure is capable of 48 changes. After this comes a series of 107 questions and answers, which, as at first sight several answers appear to each question, require to be calculated in a very precise and extraordinary manner. It is this :- The inquirer is desired to mention three different numbers, the total of which must not exceed 108. This is divided by 8 (the number of lines or answers in each compartment), and the sum, which is the remainder, points to the compartment and line, in which is the reply. But this is always exclusive of that in which the subject begins. For example: if six be the remainder, the answer will be in the seventh compartment, at the seventh line; because that in which the subject commences is not reckoned, and the first six lines must be taken off. Suppose the remainder to be seven, and the subject to minimize at the eleventh compartment, the solution will be in the eighteenth, after taking away the first Should there be no remainder, the querist must look at the first line, where the subject begins. The last seven compartments receive their answers in the first in the same way, by omitting the first line, as the subjects follow in order. It is evident, that the numbers selected must The ingenuty displayed in this calculation is great, and the patience must have been unwearied.

From hence we pass to the Last Days of Krishna and the Sons of Pandu, translated from the Persian version of the Māhābhārata, by Major David Price. Great credit is due to the translator for his style and for the terseness with which he has continued the history:—a task not often easy in an English version of an Oriental work, and much less so when that work itself is also a translation. From the specimen, we should suspect that there must be an important difference between the Persian and the Sanskrit original; we form this opinion partly from the omission of the innumerable epithets, with which those parts of the Māhābhārāta, which we have seen, abound,—with which we notwithstanding gladly dispense;—and partly from the evident corruption of several names. There is no part of this episode, however, from which without mutilation we can give extracts.

After this comes the Vedala Cadai, or the Tamult version of a collection of ancient Sanskrit tales, entitled Vetala Panchavinsati, translated by Dr. Babington. They are much in the style of tales of the same school, and are more particularly designed as agreeable vehicles of Hindu casuistry. The translator remarks, that "the individual tales seem rather abstracts, than finished productions, and may possibly in the original Sanskrit have been more highly wrought." The occasion of them is professed to be that of a Siva-brahman, having overheard and communicated tales, which I'suri requested her husband I'suran to relate to her, such as never were nor ever would be "heard in all the world." Her indignation in finding them in every one's mouth led I'suran, by means of his canniscience, to discover the cause; in consequence of which, the garrulous Siva-brahman was transformed into a Vedalam, of kind of goblin, supposed to be one of the large vampyres of India, with this salvo, that the individual, who could solve

the questions in the tale, should become the means of removing his curse. He then repaired to a wilderness, "where he remained, with his head suspended downwards, on a Muruca tree," or the Erythrina Indica.

It so happened, that the Muni Sandasltan daily frequented, with the present of a pomegranate, the court of King Vicramaditya, in each of which, after a long period of neglect, a quantity of jewels was discovered. This discovery caused Vieramaditya to reflect, that he had paid no attention to the Muni: accordingly, at his next appearance, it was inquired, what was his pleasure. The Muni made an appointment with the king at the burningground, at the middle of the night preceding the new moon:-there, he stated to him the circumstance of the Vedalam suspended on the Murucatree, desiring him to seize him and bring him bound to his presence. Engaging to perform this task, Vicramaditya departed and found the Vedalam according to his description; but as he was bearing him away, the Vedalam beguiled him with a story terminating in a casuistical question, on the solution of which he escaped and returned to his tree. This same adventure is continued throughout the series, until we arrive at the last, when Vicramàditya, failing to solve the difficulty, the Vedàlam notwithstanding agrees to accompany him to the Muni, but informing him that the Muni will desire him to perform ablution and then to make obeisance, in which latter act it is his intention to cut off his head. He therefore directs him to persuade the Muni first to show him the manner of performing each, and as he is making obeisance, to amputate his head and throw it into a pit filled with fire, when Kali will appear and grant his wishes. All this is accordingly done: the Vedalam's curse is removed, and Vieramaditya returns to his capital.

As a specimen of these tales, we will select the second.

"Vicramaditya again seized the Vedalam, and having bound him was bringing him along, when he related the following story. In an Agraharam named Brumhachakram, there was a Brahman named Satshobiyan, who had a daughter called Sinnival, to whom three young Brahmans came with proposals of marriage. One of them saw the damsel's eldest brother, and requested his (younger) sister in marriage, to which he signified his assent; another saw the maiden's mother, and begged of her to permit the solemnization of her daughter's marriage with him, to which she promised her consent; the third made his proposition to the girl's father, who gave his consent to him. Thus, each made his proposal without the knowledge of the others, and all three came to assert their right. Whilst they were disputing together, the damsel, from extreme anxiety of mind, died. The father and mother, elder and younger brothers, with her other near relations, assembled, and with weeping and wailing. 'mournfully took the body to the burning-ground, and after finishing the performance of all the customary religious ceremonies, committed it to the flames. The three young Brahmans, who had come for the purpose of lighting her funeral pile, were greatly afflicted. Of these, one remained guarding the ashes, which were left by the fire; another took the bones and went on pilgrimage to the Ganges; the third set out on his travels, and whilst he was wandering about the world, came to certain Agraharam, and asked for food at the house of a Brahman. They consented to give him a meal. During his stay there, the Brahmani woman of the house fell into a passion with her child and pushed it into the fire, so that the child was burned to death: which the Brahman perceiving, said, 'Shame on thee, Brahmani, thou hast murdered thy child; I will not take food in thy house.' The woman by the charm called Sisupabam recreated the body, and by the incantation called Sanjivi restored it to life. She then placed the child by her side, and proceeded to set on the meal. The Brahmani was greatly astonished, and with earnest intreaties persuaded the Brahmani woman to divulge to him the charm of Sisupabam. After having also instructed himself in the Sanjivi incantation, he set out and came to the burning-ground. There also came the Brahman, who had performed the pilgrimage.

"Then he, who had remained on guard, observed that all the bones were missing. Upon this, he, who had taken away the bones with him on the pilgrimage to the Ganges, said, that he had brought them back with him, and produced them. Then he, who had gone on his travels, took the bones and the ashes, and having created out of them the body, by virtue of the charm Sisupabam, gave life to that body by the Sanjivi incantation. The damsel immediately arose and assumed her former appearance, upon which, each of them asserted his right to marry her, until their quarrel rose from words to blows.

"To whom, therefore, of these three, demanded the Vedalam of Vieramaditya, ought she to be a wife? The monarch replied, he who took the bones with him on pilgrimage to the Ganges, should be considered as her son; the resuscitator, as her father; he, who remained watching in the burning-ground, must therefore be her husband.

"No sooner had the Vedalam heard these words, than he loosed his bonds, and bounding as before, ran off and mounted the Muruca-tree, where he remained suspended head downwards."

This volume is concluded by a Treatise on Indian Cookery, translated by Mr. Sandford Arnot, and dedicated by the original author to "the gallant Captain Paxon (may God perfect his nature!)" It will, doubtless, create Apician treats to retired Indians, who may here penetrate the mysteries of Yakhni Pula'o, Kelnehary, Kormah, Dopiyazah, Pursindah Sikhi, and of other stimulants fitted to give a new tone to a worn-out palate. Brief, as it is, it may probably be worthy of an Oriental Kitchiner, although we, to our shame, confess our inability, from want of culinary practice, to appreciate its merits.

RAM MOHUN ROY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sin:—In the biographical memoir of the late Ram Mohun Roy, contained in the Asiatic Journal of last month, (p. 205), the cucumstances connected with his nomination as ambassador or envoy to this country, on the part of the King of Delhi, for the purpose of appealing against the decision of the local government of Bengal and of the Indian authorities here, on the subject of his Majesty's claim to an augmentation of his stipend, are stated in the following words:—

" For a few years past, the Court of Delhi has evinced much dissatisfaction

at the conduct of the Indian government, in relation to certain alleged necuniary claims. The emperor considered himself entitled to a large increase of allowance, owing to a favourable bargain made by the Company with his Majesty, in respect to lands in the vicinity of Delhi, assigned for the maintenance of the palace, which, under the Company's management, yielded a revenue much larger in amount than the Delhi ministers could realize for their master's treasury. To this surplus, or a portion of it, the emperor laid claim. The matter had been fully considered at home (by the Board of Control as well as the Court of Directors), and it was determined that the Mogul received all that he agreed to accept, and all that he was entitled to, in law or equity. The necessities of the emperor, however, determined him to try the experiment of an appeal to the king of England; and in the year 1829 he made overtures to Ram Mohun Roy, proposing that he should proceed to England, as the mogul's ambassador or envoy, with full powers to manage the negotiation. or rather appeal, in the name of the nominal emperor of Hindustan, who conferred upon Ram Mohun the title of rajah, The selection evinced great judgment on the part of the court of Delhi. No individual could have conducted the affair better, and there was no impropriety or informality in conferring the office of ambassador upon a Hindu, the descendant of a family heretofore connected with the Musulman courts of India. The supreme government of India, to which Ram Mohum communicated the fact of his appointment, refused to recognize his character of envoy or his title (though he has been invariably treated by the Indian authorities with much attention), both being conferred, if not in defiance, at least without consulting the wishes, of the British government. Official documents were applied for; these, we believe, were refused, and some are said to have been procured surrentitionaly from the government offices" And further, in p. 208, it is added: "A short time before his death, he had brought his negotiations with the British government, on behalf of the King of Delhi, to a successful close, by a compromise with the ministers of the Crown, which will add £30,000 a year to the stipend of the Mogul, and of course make proportionate reduction in the Indian revenue. The deceased ambassador had a contingent interest in this large addition to the ample allowance of the Mogul pageant, and his heirs, it is said, will gain from it a perpetual income of £3,000 or £4,000 a-year."

As the inference from the foregoing statement is, that Ram Mohun Roy was formally received and accredited, by the authorities in this country, as the representative of the king of Delhi; that they entered into negociations with him on the object of his embassy, and that the increase of the stipends of the king and royal family of Delhi, which has been granted by the Court of Directors with the sanction of the Board of Control, is attributable to the success of Ram Mohun Roy's exertions, and the effect of his negotiation, and as the prevalence of such a belief among the subjects and dependants of our empire in the East, by encouraging similar embassics and appeals, on every occasion, either of real or imaginary grievance, is calculated to weaken the due influence and authority of the local administration, and to cause unnecessary trouble and embairassment to the authorities at home, as well as to prove the source of disappointment and useless expense to the party adopting this irregular and inefficient course of proceeding, I consider it of some importance to endeavour to counteract this impression, by requesting you to insert this address in your next number.

All persons acquainted with the constitution of the Indian government are, of course, aware that the Court of Directors, as the executive and administrative organ of that government in this country, is the only authority with which any such negociation could be regularly and efficiently conducted. But the Court uniformly refused either to accredit Ram Mohun Roy, as ambassador on the part of the king of Delhi, or to enter into discussion with him on the subject of his mission; hence the assertion that "a short time before his death he had brought his negociations with the British Government, on behalf of the king of Delhi, to a successful close by a compromise with the ministers of the Crown," is manifestly erroneous.

Ram Mohun Roy delivered into the Court, and partially circulated, a statement, in a printed form, regarding the claims of the king, founded (I will not say designedly) on false or distorted facts, and abounding in errors and misstatements; and he also framed a letter, in English and Persian, from the king of Delhi to his late majesty, George the Fourth, corresponding in substance with the former, and replete with unfounded accusations and unqualified invectives against the Indian government, both at home and abroad. No answer was returned to either of these representations, and no negociation on the subject of them, verbal or written, was carried on with Ram Mohun Roy; neither has his mission been referred to in the Court's instructions to the Supreme Government of Bengal, as having had any influence or concern whatever in their resolution to augment the stipend of the royal family of Delhi. That augmentation was founded exclusively on a consideration of the condition and exigencies of the king and his family, as represented through the channel of the local government, and was the result of a specific reference on that subject from the Governor-general in council to the Court of Directors, and would have taken place although Ram Mohun Roy had never made his appearance in England; and if it be true, as stated in the memoir, that the deceased had a contingent interest in the late addition to the stipend of the royal family, and that his heirs "will gain from it a perpetual income of £3,000 or £ £000 a-year," it is only to be regretted that such a portion of the Company's bounty should be thus unnecessarily diverted from its beneficial and much required purpose.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

Α. Β.

London, December, 1833.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

To THE EDITOR.

Sin: As your Journal is read by all persons who have returned from India, and as amongst them there are a great many sufferers by the recent monstrous failures in Calcutta, perhaps you would be so obliging as to draw their attention to the following recapitulation of facts, accompanied by a few observations.

On the 1st March last, Sir E. Ryan, in the Insolvent Court in Calcutta. expressed his dissatisfaction with the statement of the assignees respecting the assets and expenses of the estate of Alexander and Co., and recommended that the creditors should make further inquiries, and evince a proper interest regarding the future management of it. Mr. H. Smith, a creditor, stated that he considered the expenses estimated by the assignees as excessively high; and Mr. Dove, a creditor, recommended that the indigo manufactories should be sold instead of being carried on at the farther risk of the creditors. Three of the partners of the firm, besides an establishment which costs 5,700 rupees per month, were employed by the assignces, and the latter had also petitioned the Court to appoint Mr. G. Alexander, a relative of one of the insolvents, to be associated with them as a third assignce. Mr. Lingham, a creditor, stated that he had been threatened by a combination of persons to make him sign a petition in favour of increased salary to Mr. N. Alexander, one of the partners of the late firm. Mr. Dove looked upon the assets of the estate, as exhibited in the schedule, as very slender and unsatisfactory.

On the 7th May, Sir E. Ryan had occasion to animadvert upon the neglect of the assignees, in respect to their not filing their quarterly account of the estate of Alexander and Co., and desired that the circumstance of their neglect should be made public for the information of the creditors; he also observed that the turn-out of the estate seemed then to be expected to fall lamentably short of what the assignees had at first represented to the court.

It is to be remarked that the conduct of the assignees to the estate of Palmer and Co. has not given satisfaction to the creditors, and the same result may be expected as to the conduct of the assignces to the estate of Alexander and Co., if the creditors do not interfere in good time.

The enormous expenses of assignces, partners, and establishment, are likely to absorb so much of the assets exhibited, as will leave little or nothing for the creditors. Under these circumstances, is it not desirable for the creditors in England to hold a meeting, and adopt such measures as the case seems to demand? A committee of a few creditors could be appointed to investigate and consider all matters connected with the estate, and to correspond with the creditors in India; and if it should be found, on examination of the books, that the retired partners, in bringing capital away largely from the house, did not leave it perfectly solvent, they can be made to refund to the general creditors what they have thus withdrawn from the concern. The claims of the partners, who retired latterly, as creditors against the estate, ought not to be allowed, as their calculations of what they considered themselves entitled to were not founded on solvency; and all remittances, appropriations, assignments, and consignments, on the part of the house or individual partners of the firm, for some years past, ought to be inquired strictly into.

Unless the creditors adopt these measures, their property is gone for ever; for, according to the best sources of information, the estate, as it now stands, is not likely to yield more than one or two annas in the rupee.

A CREDITOR AND CONSTANT READER.

Mibcellanics, Griginal and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The first general meeting of this Society for the present session was held on the 7th of December; the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, vice-president, in the chair.

The various donations to the library and museum of the Society, received during the vacation, were laid on the table: among them were Professor Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary, from the author; Sir G. C. Haughton's Bengali and Sanscrit Dictionary, from the East-India Company; a volume of the Kahgyār, Bhotea MS., and a slab, with a mantra of the Buddhists engraved on it, from Mr. B. H. Hodgson; the seventeenth volume of the Asiatic Researches, from the Asiatic Society of Calcutta; the two first volumes of the text, and five first parts of the plates, of the magnificent work on the Antiquities of Egypt and Nubia, now publishing by Professor Rosellini, under the auspices of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, presented by the editor; the official Papers on the Affairs of the East-India Company, 8 vols. 4to., and several charts of the Indian seas, from Sir A, Johnston; &c. &c. &c. &c.

The principal donations to the museum were, 1, a model of the Hindu temple at Trivalore, in the kingdom of Tanjore, beautifully carved in wood, prisented by John Hodgson, Esq.; the model is about 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 5 inches, and contains nearly seventy different buildings. 2. A model of the Parsi burial-place or cemetery, erected on the island of Bombay by Framji Cowasji Sett, in memory of his daughter Dinboye. It was built in 1832, by a young Parsi engineer, Sorabji Dhunjibhoy, who also made the model, and executed the illustrative drawings which accompanied it. This cemetery is similar in its construction to those hitherto the uso, of which an excellent description is contained in the Appendix to Major Moor's "Narrative of the Operations of Little's Detachment," with one exception, ver. that a flight of steps has been introduced within the outer wall, on the left of the entrance, with a chain attached, to facilitate the escape of any persons who might be inclosed in the tomb while yet alive. This innovation was firmly resisted by the priests, but the crection being effected during the night, and being therefore ascribed to supernatural agency, it was suffered to remain. The model and the drawings were presented, in the name of the artist, by Win. Newnham, Esq., member of council at Bombay.

Lieut. Colonel William Henry Sykes, of the Bombay establishment, Thomas Newnham, Esq., of the Madras civil service, and Samuel Cartwright, Esq., were severally balloted for, and elected resident members of the Society.

The reading of a communication from Brian II. Hodgson, Esq., on the law of adultery in Nepal, was commenced.

Nepal, it is stated, being a Hindu territory, its penal code is necessarily founded on the sastras; nor is there any thing in its crimes or system of proofs for which ample warrant may not be deduced from the texts of Menu and other lawgivers, whose authority is allowed below. To this general principle there are, however, two exceptions; one being that (in the Nepalese law) the Parbattiah husband retains the privilege of avenging the dishonour of his marriage-bed with his own hand; the other, that Mahommedans are expressly confounded with outcasts of the Hindu community. After a few remarks, in explanation of these deviations, Mr. Hodgson proceeds to observe, that if there be any material difference between the Hinduism of Nepal and that of the Hindu states of the low country, the cause must be sought, not in any variation of the law itself, but in the difference of the spirit with which that law is enforced in the contrasted administrations. This difference Mr. Hodgson traces to the operation of the influence of foreign domination over the Hindu

sovereignties of Hindustan, an effect from which Nepal, having been in fact the refuge of those Hindus who fled from the power of their Mahommedan invaders, has been entirely free. Here, therefore, it is observed, the sastras are things to be acted up to; below, they are things to be talked of. In no part, however, are matters of opinion more disregarded, and even practice is suffered to deviate in numberless instances from the prescribed standard. Yet there are points, Mr. Hodgson states, of which the durbar would not brook the discussion, and he is of opinion that their acknowledged deviations in some respects would only render them more tenacious in regard to others, on which it is of consequence for the British authorities to effect a compromise, if possible, for the sake of their followers. These happen, unfortunately, to be the very points which this people pride themselves upon asserting and justifying above all others, in a public and national manner, because in no other part of Hindustan can they be enforced by the administrators of the law.

The distinction between Hindus and conteasts, including of course all foreigners whatsoever, is here so rigidly preserved, that every act tending to affect that cherished principle is watched with the utmost jealousy; and of all such acts, that of sexual commerce between the classes above named, is considered obnoxious to the heaviest vengeance of the law, from its tending to break down the distinction of caste, and, by the natural desire of concealment attending its commission, of facilitating the contamination of the whole community, in which view the concealment is deemed almost as great a crime as the actitself. Mr. Hodgson, in the next place, considers the general principle of Nepalese jurisprudence, as applied to the two specific acts which form the subject of this paper; the conclusion of which was postponed to the next meeting of the Society, on the 4th of January

Asiatic Society of Calcutta — At the meeting of the 29th May, a paper was read "On the Topes and Grecian Remains in the Punjab," by Lieut. A. Burnes, who, in his late journey, visited Manikyála, where he found several coins, and discovered other buildings, similar to this tope, which had not been visited by Europeans.

Of the relies found by General Ventura at Manikyála, he observes," that "they consist of three cylindrical boxes, of gold, of pewter (or some mixed metal), and of iron, which were found cased one within another, and placed in a chamber cut out in a large block of stone at the foundation of the pile. The gold box is about three inches long and one inch and a-half in diameter; it is filled with a black dirty substarce, like mitd, half liquid, and mixed up with small pieces of glass or amber, which would suggest an opinion of its once being cased in a glass, that had been fractured and shivered. Among the substance, two coins or medals, and a piece of string or twine, were found. The smaller coin is of gold, and about the size of a sixpence, having a human figure, and the four-pronged instrument which marks all the Manikyála coins. The other has two lines of rude characters, probably Hindu, on one side, and no writing or symbol on the reverse. Many other coins and reliques were found during the opening of the "tope," and the people informed me that some human bones were also disinterred.

"On my arrival at Manikyala, on the 6th of March 1832, I had an opportunity of appreciating the valuable services of M. Ventura, by a personal inspection of the 'tope,' now laid open to view by his persevering labours. He had first endeavoured to enter the building from below, but failed on account of the great solidity of the structure; further observation had dis-

covered to him that there was a shaft or well (if I can use the expression) descending into the building from the top of it, and here M. Ventura dug with success. He first cleared the well which extends about half-way down, and is flagged at the bottom with large blocks of stone; he completed the work by heaving up these enormous blocks till he reached the foundation, where he was rewarded by the cylinders which I have described.

"I was much struck with the position of the 'tope' of Manikyala It stands on a spacious plain, and may be distinguished at a distance of sixteen miles. I did not expect, in a place of such celebrity, to find my search for coins and antiques rewarded beyond the most sanguine expectation, since none are mentioned to have been seen by the gentlemen of the Cabul mission, and I only heard of those that M. Ventura found in the interior of the 'tope.' One of the antiques is a ruby or a piece of red crystal, cut into the shape of a head, with a frightful countenance and very long cars; while the other is an oval cornelian, bearing the figure of a woman holding a flower: she is gracefully dressed in a mantle, and the execution is superior."*

"There have been several surmises thrown out as to the site of Manikyála, but I do not for a moment hesitate to fix it as Taxilla, since Arrian expressly tells us that that was the most populous city between the Indus and Hydaspes." On the latter river, too, I have been so fortunate as to stumble on the ruins of two cities, opposite to each other, in which I believe will be recognized the Nicæ and Bucephalia of Alexander.

"From the tope of Manikyála, my inquiries extended to the neighbouring country, where several other buildings of a like natura are to be found. One of them is nearer the town of Ráwil Pindí, but it is much dilapidated, and my attention was directed to the village of Lysmán, at the base of the Himálaya, and about twenty-five miles eastward of the Indus. On the north of a range of hills, and about a mile beyond the villäge, stands the 'tope of Belar,' as it is called by the inhabitants. Neither of the buildings is perfect, and the tope of Belar differs from Manikyála in its greater length of body, though it has only a height of fifty feet, or twenty less than Manikyála. The general outline of the building, too, is somewhat varied, but the small pilasters are to be recognized though the mouldings are numerous. The tope of Belar, too, has been opened from the top at some former period, and a section of it would present a counterpart of the plan of Manikyála. The few coins which I found here are similar to those of that tope, but no where did I receive the least trace or tradition regarding these buildings.

"Like one in search of the philosophers' stone, I found myself referred from place to place, and at Usman heard of a 'tope' near Peshawar, which I afterwards visited. It is about five miles from the city, but in so decayed a condition that the remains would not suggest any idea of the design without secing those of the Punjab, though they were one hundred feet high. There is however a 'tope' in a perfect state of repair in the great Khyber pass to Cabul, and about twenty miles from Peshawar, but I could not visit that building from the troubled state of the country. The natives of Peshawar assured me also that there were eight or ten such 'topes' in their neighbourhood, towards the Kafir country, in Swat and Baneir, but the extent of their information leads no further than that they are 'topes' or regunds of a prior

" Seeing that the structures of Manikyala and Belar are both pierced by a

^{* &}quot;I regret extremely to say that I have lost these valuable relies, though impressions of thom remain."

shaft or well, descending into the building, I incline to an opinion that in these 'topes' we have the tombs of a race of princes who once reigned in upper India; and that they are either the sepulchres of the Bactrian dynasty or their Indo-Scythic successors, mentioned in the Periplus of the second Arrian."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Maps illustrative of the European Connection with India, and of the British Administration in its several Departments. London, 1833. Printed by Order of the Hon. Court of Directors.

These maps have been prepared by Mr. John Walker, of the Military Secretary's Office, India House, by order of the Court of Directors, "with the view of illustrating the several sivisions of the country, as they are connected with the administration of India in its various departments, and to trace also the progress of the British acquisitions, as well as to exhibit the possessions held by foreign Europeans in that and the adfacent countries."

The maps are five in number; —the General and Commercial,—the Political, the Muttary,—the Revenue,—and the Judicial; they are coloured to exhibit the various divisions of the countries under the different heads, showing, at a single glance, the classification relating to each department of the Indian government.

The utility and advantage of such a set of maps cannot well be exaggerated; it is a work which no student of Indian politics will deny himself, as soon as he hears of its existence.

The maps are admirably executed, and do Mr. Walker very great credit.

A History of Europe during the Middle Ages. Vol. II. Being Vol. XL1X of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This volume brings down the History of Germany and France to the fifteenth century, in two classes, "Political and Civil History," and "Religious and Intellectual History." This volume is marked with the same talent and accuracy as the preceding. Confined as we are in space this month, we must defer a fuller analysis of the work till a future occasion.

The Story without an End. Translated from the German by SARAH AUSTIN, London, 1834. E. Wilson.

A DELIGHTFUL little tale for children, illustrated by some exquisite cuts by Mr. Harvey, and translated with Mrs. Austin's usual talent.

An Enclyclopadia of Gardening. By J. C. Loupon. Part I. London, 1833. Long-man and Co.

This comprehensive work on gardening, which is to be completed in twenty monthly parts, and to contain 1,200 engravings on wood, will be not only a desideratum to the horticulturist and botanist, but an ornament to the library.

Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for 1833. London, 1833. Rivington.

This report contains much interesting matter respecting the operations of the society in the East and Australasia. This society's labours in India hardly attract the attention they deserve.

A Peop into Alfred Crowquill's Folio. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

A LAUGHABLE collection of graphic sketches.

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College=Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

RESULT OF GENERAL EXAMINATION, Thursday, 5th Dec. 1833.

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College.

functions of Students leaving Colleg

Thomas Clarke, medal in Sanscrit, prize in law, highly distinguished in other departments, and made great proficiency in Teloogoo.

Geo. M. Swinton, medal in political economy, prize in Hindustani, and great credit in other departments.

Third Term.

Henry B. E. Frere, medal in classics, medal in law, 2d prize in mathematics, great credit in other departments, and prize in drawing.

George Loch, prize in Bengali, highly distinguished in other departments, and with favourable notice for the second essay.

Samuel Mansfield, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

Stuart J. Young, prize in Sanscrit, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in Devanagari writing.

Edmund F. Radcliffe, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Second Term.

Alex. Charles Stuart, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in Hindustani, and great credit in other departments.

Henry Case Bagge, prize in history, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Godfrey Astell, prize in ilaw, and highly distinguished in other departments.

B. Cunliffe, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Geo. L. Martin, prize in mathematics, highly distinguished in other departments, prize in Persian writing, and prize in drawing.

Prixes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

William Hart, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in political economy, prize for the best essay, and great credit in other departments.

Second Term.

John Lawrell, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

First Term.

Robert B. W. Ramsay, prize in law, prize in Bengali, highly distinguished in other departments, and paize in Arabic.

Robert Blair M. Binning, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

Thos. Tudor Tucker, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, highly distinguished in other departments, and prize in English composition.

Douglas II. Crawford was highly dis-

tinguished.

Thos. C. Loch, passed with great credit, obtained a prize in Bengali writing, and a prize in drawing.

Leopold Jas. H. Grey passed with great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College. Bengal.

1st Class, 1st in rank, Geo. Loch.

do. 2d do. II. C. Bagge.
2d Class, 3d do. Ily. G. Astell.
do. 4th do. E. F. Radeliffe.
do. 5th do. G. L. Martin,
do. 6th do. John M. Hay.

No 3d Clas . Madras.

1st Class, 1st in rank, Thos. Clarke.
do. 2d do. G. M. Swinton.
2d Class, 3d do. Stuart J. Young.

do. 4th do. Brooke Cunliffe. No 3d Class.

BOMBAY.

 1st Class, 1st in rank, II. B. E. Frere, 2d Class, 2d do. S. Mansfield. do. 3d do. A. C. Stuart. do. 4th do. II. J. Blakiston. 3d Class, 5th do. J. Buchanan.

Wednesday, the 8th, and Wednesday the 15th January, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East-India House from the candulates for admission into the College next term, which will commence on Monday the 20th January 1834.

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CADETS.

The periodical examination of the cadets of the First Class, educated at the Military Seminary, Addiscombe, took place on the \$3th December, in the presence of John Loch, Esq. (Chairman), Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. (deputy-chairman), the members of the Military Seminary Committee, and the Court of Directors,

The following were among the disfinguished persons who also attended: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. C, and R. Grant, Lord George Lennor, Sir J. Shaw, Bart., Colonel Sir E. Miles, Captain Ross, R. N., Colonels Daly, Blackburne, Hopkinson, T. Stewart, Hogg, and Pasley, C.B. Messrs, Crawford, and J. A. S. Mackenzie, M.P., &c.

The corps of Cadets passed in review order, formed line, went through the manual and platoon exercise, artillery-practice, broad-sword exercise, and advanced to the general salute.

The mathematical, Hindustani, and fortification examinations having been conducted by bir Alexander Dickson and Sir Charles Wilkins, in their respective bepartments, the four first, nz. Cadets Suart, Collyer, Unwin and Wemyss, whose superior attainments justified the preference, were selected for the corps of engineers, the science of civil architecture and the practical duties of field-engineering and of pomtooning, to constitute the objects of a further period of study.

Those who, in successive or the of merit, were best entitled to be selected for the artillery were Messrs, Prendergast, Bromley, Douglas, Bristow, Deacon and Baker, and the remaining twenty-seven, having come up to the prescribed test of qualification, were named for the infantry line of service.

The prizes were then adjudged as follows:

Corporal Cadet Suart,

1st Mathematical,

1st Fortification,

2d Military Drawing and Surveying,

1st Hindustani,

1st General Good Conduct.

Corporal Cadet Douglas,

2d Mathematical.

2d Hindustani.

Corporal Cadet Collyer,
2d Fortification,
1st Civil Tawing,
1st Latin.

4 Corporal Cadet Unwin,
1st Military Drawing and Surveying,
2d Civil Drawing.
Corporal Cadet Prendergast,

2d French.

Corporal Cadet A. Sherson,

- Corporal Cadet J. Keating, 2d Latin.

Corporal Cadet F. Scott, Persian and Nagari Writing Prize.

And to gentlemen cadets of the 2d and 3d classes, prizes were also distributed proportionate to their acquirements.

The Chairman then addressed the cadets. congratulating them upon their exhibitions having been honoured by the attendance of so many distinguished visitors, to whom, as well as to the Court, the result had no doubt been most pleasing, and he trusted would be an additional stimulant to exertion. He pointed to the example of their distinguished public examiner, decorated with well-earned honours; to the gallant lieut,-governor, to whose soldier-like qualities was superadded the polish of gentlemanly demeanor. To these advantages. for which the cadets were so much indebted to the zeal and talents of the prossors, Mr. Loch emphatically urged upon them the paramount importance of adding a familiarity with the native languages; -not. however, to the exclusion of their other studies, in which they had already made such creditable advancement, but because from the union of both was alone to be derived their future success in the honourable career to which they were destined. He besought them to remember that, to gain the confidence and attachment of the natives, among whom they were shortly to be dispersed, was an object of primary consideration; and to show themselves mindful of the benefits conferred upon them by the institution, by conduct consistent with such as had that day been publicly rewarded.

The Chairman concluded by wishing the cadets happiness and an affectionate farewell.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. IX .- THE BABA LOGUE.

IT is possible to penetrate into the drawing-room of a mansion in Eng. land without being made aware that the house contains a troop of children. who, though not strictly confined to the nursery, seldom quit it except when in their best dresses and best behaviours, and who, when seen in any other part of the house, may be considered in the light of guests. It is otherwise in India. Traces of the baba logue, the Hindoostanee designation of a tribe of children, are to be discovered the instant a visitor enters the outer verandah: a rocking-horse, a small cart, a wheeled chair, in which the baby may take equestrian or carriage-exercise within doors; generally occupy conspicuous places, and probably—for Indian domestics are not very scrupulous respecting the proprieties in appearances—a line may be stretched across, adorned with a dozen or so of little muslin frocks. washed out hastily to supply the demand in some extraordinarily sultry day. From the threshold to the deepest recesses of the interior, every foot of ground is strewed with toys of all sorts and dimensions, and from all parts of the world-English, Dutch, Chinese, and Hindoostance. In a family blessed with numerous olive branches, the whole house is converted into one large nursery; drawing-rooms, ante-rooms, bed-rooms, and dressingrooms are all peopled by the young fry of the establishment. In the first, a child may be seen sleeping on the floor, under a musquito-net, stretched over an oval bamboo frame, and looking like a patent wire dish-cover; in the second an infant of more tender years reposes on the arms of a bearer, who holds the baby in a manner peculiar to India, lying at length on a very thin mattrass, formed of several folds of thick cotton cloth, and croaking a most lugubrious luffaby, as he paces up and down; in a third, two or more of the juveniles are assembled, one with its only garment converted into leading-strings, another sitting under a punkah, and a third running after a large ball, with a domestic trotting behind, and following the movements of the child in an exceedingly ludicrous manner. Two attendants, at the least, are attached to each of the children; one of these must always be upon duty, and the services of the other are only dispensed with while at meals; an ayah and a bearer are generally employed, the latter being esteemed the best and most attentive nurse of the two. These people never lose sight of their respective charges for a single instant, and seldom permit them to wander beyond arms' length; consequently, in addition to the company of the children, that of their domestics must be endured, who seem to think themselves privileged persons; and should the little master or miss under their care penetrate into the bed-chamber of a visitor-no difficult achievement, where all the doors are open—they will follow close, and make good their entrance also. It is their duty to see that the child does not get into any mischief, and as they are certain of being severely feprehended if the little urchin should happen to tumble down and hurt itself, for their own sakes, they are careful to prevent such a catastrophe at any personal inconvenience whatever to their master's guests. When the children are not asleep, they must be amused, an office which devolves upon the servants, who fortunately take great delight in all that pleases the infant mind, and never weary of their employment. They are a little too apt to resort to a very favourite method of beguiling time, that of playing on the tomtom, an instrument which is introduced into every mansion tenanted by the baba logue for the ostensible purpose of charming the young folks, but in reality to gratify their own peculiar taste. An almost constant drumming is kept up from morning until night, a horrid discord, which, on a very hot day, aggravates every other torment. The rumbling and squeaking of a low eart, in which a child is dragged for hours up and down a neighbouring verandah, the monotonous ditty of the old bearer, of which one can distinguish nothing but baba, added to the incessant clamour of the tom-tom, to say nothing of occasional squalls, altogether furnish forth a concert of the most hideous description.

Nevertheless, the gambols of children, the ringing glee of their infant voices, and the infinite variety of amusement which they afford, do much towards dispelling the ennui and tedium of an Indian day. The climate depresses their spirits to a certain point; they are diverting without being troublesome, for there is always an attendant at hand to whom they may be consigned should they become unruly; and certainly, considering how much they are petted and spoiled, it is only doing Anglo-Indian children justice to say, that they are, generally speaking, a most orderly race. There can scarcely be a prettier sight than that of a groupe of fair children, gathered round or seated in the centre of their dark-browed attendants, listening with eager countenances to one of those marvellous legends, of which Indian story-tellers possess so numerous a catalogue, or convulsed with laughter as they gaze upon the antics of some merry fellow, who forgets the gravity and dignity considered so becoming to a native, whether Moslem or Hindoo, in his desire to afford entertainment to the baba logue. In one particularly wellregulated family, in which the writer happened to be a temporary inmate, a little boy anxiously expressed a wish that we would go very early to a ball which was to take place in the evening, because, he said, he and his brothers were to have a dhole, and the bearers had promised to dance for them. A dhole is an instrument of forty-drum-power; fortunately, both children and servants had the grace to reserve it for their own private recreation, and doubtless, for that night at least, the jackalls were seared from the door.

The dinner for the children is usually served up at the same time with the tiffin placed before the seniors of the family. The young folks sit apart, accommodated with low tables, and arm-chairs of correspondent size; and as they are usually great favourites with all the servants, it is no uncommon thing to see the whole posse of khidmutghars desert their master's chairs to crowd round those of the babas. One of the principal dishes at the juvenile board is denominated pish pash, weak broth thickened with rice, and a fowl pulled to pieces; another, called dhāl baat, consists of rice and yellow peas stewed together; croquettes, a very delicate preparation of chicken, beaten in a mortar, mixed up with fine batter, and fried in egg-shaped

salls, is also very common; and there is always a kaaree. Europeans enertain only one notion respecting a curry, as they term the favourite Indian lish, and which they suppose to be invariably composed of the same ingredients, a rich stew, highly seasoned, and served with rice. There are, however, infinite varieties of the kaaree tribe; that which is eaten by the natives differing essentially from that produced at European tables, while there is a distinct preparation for children, and another for dogs: rice and turmeric are the constant accompaniments of all, but with respect to the other articles employed, there is a very wide latitude, of which the native cooks avail themselves, by concooting a kind peculiar to their own manufacture, which is not to be found at any table save that of the person whom they serve.

Capt. Basil Hall assures us that the kaaree is not of Asiatic origin, and that the natives of India owe its introduction to the Portuguese; a startling assertion to those who are acquainted with the vehement objection to any innovation in dress or food entertained by Hindoos of all castes, and by the Moosulmauns of this part of the world also, who are even less liberal than those of other countries. Nevertheless, it is an indisputable fact that, notwithstanding the prejudice which exists all over India against the adoption of foreign novelties, an exception has been made in favour of a few importations, which are now in universal request, and which even the best-informed natives can scarcely be made to believe were not indigenous to the soil, and entered as deeply into the household economy of their most remote ancestors as in their own at the present day. Tobacco, for instance, has found its way to every part of the peninsula, and must have extended rapidly to the most remote places, immediately upon its introduction from Turkey or Persia, or by the early Portuguese colonists. The chili, another American plant, is in almost equal esteem, and is to be purchased in all the native bazaars; while every class,-whether the staple food, as amongst the wealthy Moosulmans, be flesh, or cakes of flour, which compose the meal of the poorer orders dwelling in the upper provinces, or the boiled rice of the low grounds, -is invariably accompanied by kaaree, composed of vegetables mixed up with a variety of spices, and enriched, according to the means of the party, with glice. Chetney, in all probability, was formerly used as the sauce to flavour the rice or flour cakes, which, without some adjunct of the kind, must be extremely insipid; but the substitute offers a very superior relish, and as in its least elaborate state it is within the reach of the very poorest native, its invention and dissemination are actual benefits conferred upon the country. The kaaree for children is, of course, extremely simple, nor indeed are highly-seasoned dishes very frequently seen at European tables in the Bengal presidency. They have nothing like the pepper-pot of the West-Indies, and it is rarely that the gastronome, delighting in the quintessence of spice, can be gratified by the productions of Indian cookery.

The khana, dinner of the baba logue, is washed down with pure water, and in about an hour or two after its conclusion, preparations for the evening exercise commence. The children are to be bathed for the second, and re-

attired perhaps for the tenth time in the day. In the hot weather, it is not until this hour that the slightest pains are considered necessary about the personal appearance of the young folks, who, until they are four or five years old, are permitted to go about the house during the earlier part of the day sometimes more than half-naked. In the evening, however, the toilette is a more serious affair; babies are decked out in their laced caps, and a pair of pajammas (trowsers) are added to the frocks of their elder brothers and sisters, while those still more advanced in years are enrobed in their best suits, and flourish in ribbon-sashes and embroidered hems; but, excepting in the cold weather, there are no hats, bonnets, tippets, or gloves, to be seen.

It is not often that parents accompany their children in the evening drive or walk; the latter are taken out by their attendants at least an hour before grown-up people choose to exhibit themselves in the open air. The equipages of the baba logue are usually kept expressly for their accommodation, and of a build and make so peculiar as to render them no very enviable conveyances for their seniors: palanquin-carriages of all sorts and descriptions, drawn by one horse or a pair of bullocks, in which the children and the servants squat together on the floor; common palanquins, containing an infant of two or three years old, with its bearer; taun jauns, in which a female nurse is seated with a baby on her lap; together with miniature sociables, chaises, and shandrydans, -in short, every sort of vehicle adapted to the Lilliputian order, are put into requisition. Many of the little folk are mounted upon ponies; some of these equestrians are so young as to be unable to sit upon their steeds without the assistance of a chuprassy on each side, and a groom to lead the animal; others, older and more expert, seamper along, keeping their attendants, who are on foot, at full speed, as they tear across the roads, with heads uncovered and hair flying in the wind. One of the prettiest spectacles afforded by the evening drive, in Calcutta, is the exhibition of its juvenile inhabitants, congregated on a particular part of the plain between the Government-house and the fort, by the side of the river. This is the chosen spot; all the equipages, a strange grotesque medley, are drawn up at the corner, and the young people are seen, in crowds, walking with their servants, laughing, chattering, and full of glee, during the brief interval of enfranchisement. For the most part, they are pale, delicate little creatures; cherry-cheeks are wholly unknown, and it is only a few who can boast the slightest tinge of the rose. Nevertheless, there is no dearth of beauty; independent of feature, the exceeding fairness of their skins, contrasted with the Asiatic swarthness around them, and the fairy lightness of their forms, are alone sufficient to render them exceedingly attractive. Not many number more than eight years, and perhaps in no other place can there be seen so large an assembly of children, of the same age and rank, disporting in a promenade. Before night closes in upon the gay crowd, still driving on the neighbouring roads, the juvenile population take their departure, and being disposed in their respective carriages, return home. At day-break, they make their appearance again, in equal numbers; but their gambols are per-force confined to the broad and beaten path; they dare not, as in Europe, disperse themselves over the green sward, nor enjoy the gratification of rolling and tumbling on the grass, filling their lans with wild flowers, and pelting each other with showers of daisies. Their attendants keep a sharp look-out for snakes, and though these repfiles are sometimes seen gliding about in the neighbourhood, there is no record of an accident to the baba logue from their poisonous fangs. Itinerant venders of toys take their station in the favourite haunt of their most liberal natrons. exhibiting a great variety of tempting articles, all bright and gaudy with gold and silver. These glittering wares are formed out of very simple materials, but a good deal of ingenuity is displayed in the construction: elephants more than a foot high, righly caparisoned, hollow, and made of paper. coloured to the life, with trunks which move about to the admiration of all the beholders, may be purchased for a few pice; nearly equally good imitations of budgerows and palanquins, also of paper, bear a still smaller price; there are, besides, cages containing brilliant birds of painted clay, suspended from the top bars by an almost invisible hair, and so constantly in motion as to be speedily demolished by cats, should they happen to hang within reach of their claws; magnificent cockatoos made of the pith of a plant which is turned to many purposes in India, and which in China is manufactured into paper; to these, whirliggs and reptiles of wax, set in motion by the slightest touch, are added. The Calcutta toymen, though not equally celebrated, far surpass those of Benares in the accuracy of their representations of animate and inanimate objects; they work with more fragile materials, and their chief dependance being upon customers fond of novelties, they are constantly bringing new articles into the market. In the upper provinces, where the demand is less, European children are obliged to be content with the common toys of the bazaars; nondescripts earved in wood, fac-similes of those which pleased former generations, but which are discarded the instant that better commodities are offered for sale.

The popular evening-entertainment for children in Calcutta, juvenile balls not yet being established, is an exhibition of fantoccini, which goes by the name of a kat pootlee nautch. The showmen are of various grades, and exhibit their puppets at different prices, from a rupce upwards, according to the richness of their scenery and decorations. A large room in the interior is selected for the place of representation; a sheet stretched across between two pillars, and reaching within three feet of the ground, conceals the living performers from view; there is a back scene behind this proseenium, generally representing the exterior of a palace of silver, and the entertainment commences with the preparations for a grand durbar, or levee, in which European ladies and gentlemen are introduced. The puppets are of a very grotesque and barbarous description, inferior to the generality of Indian handy-works, but they are exceedingly well-managed, and perform all their evolutions with great precision. Sofas and chairs are brought in for the company, who are seen coming to court, some on horseback, some on elephants, and some in carriages; their descent from these conveyances is very dexterously achieved; and the whole harlequinade of fighting, dancing. tiger-hunting, and alligator slaving, goes off with great éclat. audience, however, forms the most attractive part of the spectacle. youngest babies occupy the front rows, seated on the ground or in the laps of their nurses, who look very picturesque in the Eastern attitude, halfshadowed by their long flowing veils; beyond these scattered groupes, small arm-chairs are placed, filled with little gentry capable of taking care of themselves; and behind them, upon sofas, the mamas and a few female friends are seated, the rest of the room being crowded with servants, male and female, equally delighted with the baba logue at the exploits of the wooden performers. Generally, several of the native children belonging to the establishment are present, clad in white muslin chemises, with silver bangles round their wrists and ancles, their fine dark eyes sparkling with pleasure as they clap their little hands and echo the wah! wah! of their superiors. Many of these children are perfectly beautiful, and their admission into the circle adds considerably to the effect of the whole scene. The performances are accompanied by one or two instruments, and between the acts, one of the showmen exhibits a few of the common feats of sleight of hand accomplished with so much ease by the inferior orders of Indian jugglers.

There is another species of diamatic representation, in which the baba logue take especial delight. A man, a goat, and a monkey, comprise the dramatis persone; the latter, dressed as a sepoy, goes through a variety of evolutions, aided by his horned and bearded coadjutor. The children—though from the constant repetition of this favourite entertainment they have the whole affair by heart, and could at any time enact the part of either of the performers,—are never weary of listening to the monologue of the showman, and of gazing on the anties of his dumb associates. This itinerant company may be seen wandering about the streets of Calcutta all the morning; a small douceur to the durwan at the gate admits them into the compound, and the little folks in the verandah no sooner catch a glimpse of the mounted monkey, than they are wild for the rehearsal of the piece.

Time in India is not much occupied by the studies of the rising generation; an infant prodigy is a rara aris amongst the European community; for, sooth to say, the education of children is shockingly neglected; few can speak a word of English, and though they may be highly accomplished in Hindoostance, their attainments in that language are not of the most useful nature, nor, being entirely acquired from the instructions of the servants, particularly correct or clegant. Some of the babas learn to sing little Hindoostance airs very prettily, and will even improvise after the fashion of the native poets; but this is only done when they are unconscious of attracting observation, for the love of display, so injudiciously inculcated in England, has not yet destroyed the simplicity of Anglo-Indian children. The art in which, unhappily, quick and clever urchins attain the highest degree of proficiency, is that of scolding. The Hindoostance vocabulary is peculiarly rich in terms of abuse; native Indian women, it is said, excel the females of every other country in volubility of utterance, and in the strength and

number of the opprobrious epithets which they shower down upon those who raise their ire. They can declaim for five minutes at a time without once drawing breath; and the shrillness of their voices adds considerably to the effect of their eloquence. This description of talent is frequently turned to account in a manner peculiar to India. Where a person conceives himself to be aggrieved by his superior in a way which the law cannot reach, he not unfrequently revenges himself upon his adversary, by hiring two old women out of the bazaar, adepts in scurrility, to sit on either side of his These hags possess a perfect treasury of foul words, which they lavish upon the luckless master of the house with the heartiest good-will, and without stint or limitation. Nor are their invectives confined to him alone; to render them the more poignant, all his family, and particularly his mother, are included; nothing of shame or infamy is spared in the accusations heaped upon her head; a stainless character avails her not, since she is assailed merely to give a double sting to the maherous attacks upon her So long as these tirades are wasted upon the ears of the neighbours, they are comparatively innocuous; but should they find their way to the tympanums against which they are directed, the unfortunate man is involved in the deepest and most irremediable disgrace; if he be once known to have heard it he is undone: consequently, for the preservation of his digmity, the object of this strange persecution keeps himself closely concealed in the most distant chamber of his house, and a troop of horse at his gate could not more effectually detain him prisoner than the virulent tongues of two abominable old women. The chokeydars, who act in the capacity of the gendarmerie of Europe, take no cognizance of the offence; the mortified captive is without a remedy, and must come to terms with the person whom he had offended, to rid himself of the pestilent effusions of his tormentors. With such examples before their eyes,-for there is not a woman, old or young, in the compound who could not exert her powers of elocution with equal success,a great deal of care is necessary to prevent the junior members of a family from indulging in the natural propensity to scold and call names. and neglected children abuse their servants in an awful manner, using language of the most horrid description, while those parents who are imperfeetly acquainted with Hindoostanee are utterly ignorant of the meaning of the words which come so glibly from the tongues of their darlings.

In British India, children and parents are placed in a very singular position with regard to each other; the former do not speak their mother-tongue; they are certain of acquiring Hindoostance, but are very seldom taught a word of English until they are five or six years old, and not always at that age. In numerous instances, they cannot make themselves intelligible to their parents, it being no uncommon case to find the latter almost totally ignorant of the native dialect, while their children cannot converse in any other. Some ladies improve themselves by the prattle of their infants, having perhaps known nothing of Hindoostance until they have got a young family about them, an inversion of the usual order of things; the children, though they may understand English, are shy of speaking it, and do not, while they

remain in India, acquire the same fluency which distinguishes their utterance of the native language. The only exceptions occur in King's regiments, where of course English is constantly spoken, and the young families of the officers have ample opportunity of making themselves acquainted with their vernacular tongue in their intimate association with the soldiers of the corps. Under such tuition, purity of prominciation, it may be supposed, would be wanting; but children, educated entirely at the schools instituted in King's regiments, do not contract that peculiar and disagreeable accent which invariably characterizes the dialect of the country-born, and which the offspring of Europeans, if brought up in the academical establishments of Calcutta, inevitably acquire. The sons of officers who cannot afford to send their children to England for their education, often obtain commissions in their fathers' regiments, having grown up into manhood without quitting the land of their birth, and without having enjoyed those advantages which are supposed to be necessary to qualify them for their station in society; yet these gentlemen are not in the slightest degree inferior to their brother officers in their attainments in classic and English literature; in the latter, perhaps, they are even more deeply versed, since they can only obtain an acquaintance with many interesting circumstances relative to their father-land through the medium of books; while they excel in Hindoostanee, and are certain of being appointed to the interpreterships of the corps to which they belong. Clergyman's sons, also, do infinite credit to the instructions which they receive in India, and though it may be advisable for them to follow the general example, and finish their studies in Europe, it is not actually necessary; but without the advantages enjoyed by the parties above-mentioned, it is searcely possible to obtain even a decent education in India. olimate is usually supposed to be exceedingly detrimental to European children after they have attained their sixth or seventh year; but vast numbers grow up into men and women without having sought a more genial atmosphere, and when thus acclimated, the natives themselves do not sustain the heat with less inconvenience. When the pecumiary resources of the parents leave them little hope of returning to Europe with their families, the accomplishments secured to the daughters by an English or French education, are dearly purchased by the alienation which must take place between them and their nearest relatives. If interest be wanting to obtain commissions in the King's or Company's service for the sons, boys must be sent to seek their fortune at home, since there are very few channels for European speculation open in India. Indigo factories form the grand resource for unemployed young men? but, generally speaking, family connexions in the mother country offer better prospects. With the femula branches of Anglo-Indian families it is different; the grand aim and object which their parents have in view is to get them married to men possessing civil or military appointments in India, and they consider the chances of so desirable a destiny materially increased by the attainment of a few showy and superficial accomplishments in some European seminary. In too many instances, the money thus bestowed must be entirely thrown away; young ladies, emancipated from the school-room at an early age, and perchance not acquainted with any society beyond its narrow limits, have only the name of an English education, and know little or nothing more than might have been acquired in India; others, who have enjoyed greater advantages, are in danger of contracting habits and prejudices in favour of their own country which may embitter a residence in India; and as it frequently happens that men of rank choose their wives from the dark daughters of the land, or are ruided wholly by the eye, the good to be derived scarcely counterbalances the great evil of long estrangement from the paternal roof. The delight of Anglo-Indian parents in their children is of very brief duration, and miserably alloyed by the prospect of separation; the joy of the mother, especially, is subjected to many drawbacks; the health of the buby forms a source of unceasing anxiety from the moment of its birth. Infant life in the torrid zone hangs upon so fragile a thread, that the slightest ailment awakens alarm; the distrust of native attendants, sometimes but too-wellfounded, adds to maternal terrors, and where the society is small, the social meetings of a station are suspended, should illness, however slight, prevail amongst the baba logue. Where mothers are unable to nurse their own children, a native woman, or dhye, as she is called, is usually selected for the office, Europeans being difficult to be procured; these are expensive and troublesome appendages to a family; they demand high wages on account of the sacrifice which they affect to make of their usual habits, and the necessity of purchasing their reinstatement to caste, forfeited by the pollution they have contracted, a prejudice which the Musiulmans have acquired from their Hindoo associates. Their diet must be strictly attended to, and they are too well aware of their importance not to make their employers feel it: in fact, there is no method in which natives can so halfly impose upon the European community as that in which their children are concerned. The dearest article of native produce is asses'-milk, in consequence of its being recommended by medical men for the nutriment of delicate children; the charge is never less than a rupee per pigt, and it fiequently rises much higher. It is useless to add a donkey to the farm-yard belonging to the establishment, in the hope of obtaining a regular and cheaper supply; the expense of the animal's keep is enormous, and is certain to become dry or to die in a very short time. Few servants refuse to connive at this knavery, and the same donkey may be purchased two or three times over by its original proprietor, and not an individual in the compound, though the fact mer be notorious to all, will come forward to detect the cheat. It is a point of honour amongst them to conceal such delinquencies, and they know that if asses'-milk he required for the baba, it will be purchased at any price.

Notwithstanding the extreme terror with which attached parents regard the hour which is to separate them from their children, their greatest anxiety is to secure for them the advantages of an European ducation, and in almost every instance those who remain in India are only kept there in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments. The misery of parting with be-

loved objects seems even less severe than that of retaining them under so many circumstances supposed to be adverse to their advancement in life; and the danger of entrusting them to unamiable or incompetent persons, in England, appears to be nothing compared to the wretchedness of seeing them grow up under their own eyes, without the means of acquiring those branches of polite learning deemed indispensable by ambitious mothers: numbers, who are too completely the offspring of the soil to require change of climate, are sent to England, in order that in accomplishments at least they may vie with their fairer associates. It must be confessed that many difficulties are placed in the way of female instruction in India, and indeed it is only where a mother is qualified to take an active part in the tuition of her daughters that they can sequire more than the mere rudiments of educa-The climate is unfavourable to occupation of this kind; English ladies soon learn to fancy that it is impossible to exert themselves as they would have done at home; they speedily become weary of the task, and they have so many obstacles to contend against, in the upper provinces especially, where the necessary books cannot always be obtained, that only spirits of the most active nature can persevere. Calcutta offers more facilities; it possesses schools, although of a very inferior description, and private education may be carried on with the aid of masters, whose qualifications are quite equal to those which are to be found in some of the best provincial towns in England; but the climate of Bengal is unfortunately more trying to youthful constitutions than that of the higher districts; and at the first indication of declining health, parents take the alarm, and strain every nerve to procure the means of sending their children home. Not unfrequently the mother accompanies her young family, leaving the father thus double eaved; the husband and wife are sometimes parted from each other for many years, where the latter is unwilling to relinquish the superintendence of her sons and daughters to other hands; but, in many cases, the lady spends the time in vovaging between England and India. there are funds to support the expense, the wives of civil or military residents seem to think nothing of making the passage halfan dozen times before they settle finally in one quarter of the globe; establishments which appear to be permanent age often broken up in an instant; some panic occurs; the mother flies with her children to another land, or, should it be convenient for the father to apply for his furlough, the whole family take their departure, leaving a blank in the society to which perchance they have contributed many pleasures. Lodies whatake then children home at a very early age, when the dangerous period has passed, sometimes venture the experiment of bringing out a governess to complete their education in India. The expedient is seldom successful; though bound in the heaviest penalties not to marry during a stipulated number of years, they cannot be kept to their engagements; thethand of the governess in often promised before the end of the voyage, and there is no chance of retaining her in the upper provinces; seclusion from society is found to be ineffectual, as it only serves to arouse the knight-errantry of the idle youth of the station; rich suitors pay at once the sum that is to be forfeited by previous agreement, and poor ones declare that marriage cancels all such bonds, and defy the injured party to recover. Neither fortune nor connexion is much regarded in India in the choice of a wife; a few shewy accomplishments,—that of singing especially,—will always be preferred, and even where all these are wanting, gentlemen of high birth and suitable appointments will stoop very low: the European waiting maid has as fair a chance as her young mistress of making the best match which the society can afford, and mortifying instances are of no unusual occurrence in which a femme de chambre has carried off a prize from the belies of the most distinguished circle of the presidency.

With these melancholy facts before their eyes, it seems surprising that the heads of houses should ever burthen themselves with the oare and responsibility which the addition of a governess to their families must always entail; the only chance they have of retaining the services of a person in this capacity occurs when the choice has fallen on some well-conducted woman, who is separated from her husband, and desirous of obtaining an asylum in a foreign land.

The eagerness with which females of European both are usually sought in marriage in India is the cause of the depressed state of the schools in Calcutta. No sooner is a lady to whom mothers would fadly entrust their children established as a school-mistress, than she is induced to exchange the troubles and anxieties attendant upon her situation for a more desirable home. If men of rank should not offer, rich tradesmen are always to be found in the list of suitors; and where pride does not interfere, the superior wealth of many individuals of this class renders them equally eligible for the husbands of unpertioned women. The bride deserts her charge for more sacred duties, and the school falls into incompetent hands. Owner to there adverse circumstances, few female pupils who have European mothers hving, are to be found in any of the establishments for their education in Calcutta: but where there is an adequate provision for the maintenance of the child, private seminaries have hitherto been preferred to the Orphan School at Kidderpore, an institution which, under the zealous superintendence of the The death of Rev. Mr. Hovenden, made rapid strides in improvement. this gentleman, whose whole heart was engaged in the plans which he formed for the advantage of the youthful community placed under his direction, must long be severely felt; but from his judicious arrangements, the establishment cannot fail to derive lasting benefit, and in the present spread of intellect we may hope that in the course of a few years a still better system may be introduced at Kidderpore, and that other schools may spring up, in which every advantage of education may be obtained without the necessity of a voyage to Europe.

ANALYSIS OF THE PURANAS.

BY PROPESSOR H. A. WILSON.

THE VISHNU PUBÁNA.

The Vishau Purana, as may be inferred from its appellation, is eminently Vaishnava, and confiders Vishnu one with the Supreme Being, Parama Brahmu, and Paramatma.

It is supposed to be related by Parasara, the grandson of Vasisht'ha, to his disciple Maitreya, and dispenses with the usual machinery of Sura and the Rishis: it is said in the first chapter, indeed, in the form of a prophetic enunciation by Vasisht'ha, that Parasara is the autilier of the Sanhita and the Puranas.

In other chapters, however, it is again asserted, that Dwaipayana Vyása is the author of all the Puránus, and to reconcile these two statements recourse is had to a statement in the third chapter of the third section. It is said that there is a Vyása or Veda Vyása in every Dwápar Yuga of the Valvaswat Manwantara; of this Manwantara we are now in the twenty-eight kali: accordingly, twenty-eight Dwápar Yugas have elapsed, and twenty-eight Veda Vyásas have existed; the last is Krishna Dwaipayana, or the person usually designated as Vyása. Parásara was the twenty-sixth Vyása, and this Purána is consequently the work of a preceding Maháyuga, or aggregate of four ages. The Agni Purána states Parásara to be the author of the Vishnu Purána. In the classification adopted by itself (book 3d, chapter 6), it is placed the third; after the Brahmá and Padma.

This Purana is divided into six Ansas, books or sections, each being subdivided into a varying number of Adhyayas or chapters; it does not follow the order prescribed by the usual definition of a Purana, but deviates less widely than most of these compositions: according to the Agui Purana, it contains 25,000 slokas. A commentary on this Purana exists, but of no great value, except as explanatory of some of the philosophical passages.

The first book opens with the dialogue between Maitreya and Parásara, as already noticed. Parásara states himself to be the son of Sakti, the son of Vasisht'ha. Buchanan, from the Bhágavat, makes him the son of Upamanya and grandson of Sakti, but the Mahábharat confirms the authority of the Purána. "The son of Sakti (Parasara) next arrived there with his disciples." The passage of the Bhágavat, on which Buchanan's statement rests, has not been found; the Bengali manuscripts generally read Saktr: instead of Sakti.

Buchanan has also noticed the incompatibility of Parásara's genealogy with his being, as it is stated, cotemporary with Santanu, king of Hastinapur, that prince being the forty-fourth in descent from Atri, who is cotemporary with Vasisht'ha, who again is but three generations anterior to Parásara; he supposes, therefore, that many-generations in the line of Vasisht'ha must have been omitted. At is not necessary, however, to attempt to reconcile these incongruities, for the coetaneous existence of Atri and Vasisht'ha is less chronological than mythological, or, perhaps, as they are both enumerated amongst the stara of the great bear, astronomical; it extends throughout the Manwantaral their immediate successors, who hold a sacred character, enjoy a like longeyity, and ate similarly cotemporary at the period with their ancestry and posterity: if we consider them as mere mortals, we must suppose that Parásara preceded the great war by three generations, Krishna Dwaipáyana, his son, being the father of Dhritaráshtra, Pandu, and Vidura, by the widow of Vichi-

travirya. Vyasa was, however, cotemporary with his grandson and their descendants, agreeably to the above system of saintly immortality. Mr. Bentley places Parasara about 575 B.C. (Hindu Astronomy), Buchanan about 1300 B.C. (Genealogies of the Hindus); and Wilford, 1391 (A.R. ix. 87).

The first chapters of the first book of the Vishnu Puruna contain an account of the creation, ascribing it to the association of Vishnu with Pradhana and Purusha, matter and spirit, or the female and male, or passive and active energies. During the intertels of creation, Viennu exists independent of all connexion or attributes, and is beyond the comprehension of human faculties. When disposed to create the universe, the elements, properties, and senses generated by the two sensible combinations of the deity are collected into an egg floating on the ward, in which Vishnu again, as Brahma, is concealed, and from which he issues to separate and arrange the constituent portions of the world: the system is therefore perfectly conformable to that anciently entertained as explained in the opening of Maton, substituting Vishnu for Brahma.

The third chapter contains the usual slivisions of time, from the twinkling of an eye to the period of a kalpa; the fourth, an account of the Varaha Avatara, whence the Varaha Kalpa, or actual great period, derives its appellation. In the fifth chapter we have the series of executions, effected by Vishnu, amounting to nine, followed by a more detailed account of the order in which the several classes of beings sprang into existence, extending through

the sixth and seventh chapters.

The seventh chapter brings us to the creation of the chief characters of the Swayambhuva Manwantara, the account of whose family is in part at least obviously an allegory Swayambhuva, the son of the self-existent, is married to Satarupa (the hundred or many-formed, the great mother); their children are two sons, Priyavrata (the lover of devotion), and Uttanapada (where we are at fault), and two slaughters, Prasuti (child-bearing) and Akuti, a name not admitting an obvious allegorical etymology. It may be observed, that the B'hágavat adds a third daughter, Devahuti (invocation of the gods), married to Kerdama (soil or sin); Akuti was married to Ruchi (light), a Prajapati, but not included in the usual enumeration of those sons of Brahma, unless he be the same with Marichi; their offspring were Yajna (sacrifice), and Dakshiha (donation), who, though brother and sister, were married and begot the twelve divinities called Yamas, a class whose character and office are not known. Prasuti was married to the Prajapati Daksha (ability of power); they had twenty-four daughters, all emblematical, Sraddhá (faith), Lakshmi (prosperity), Dhriti (fortitude), Tushti (content), Pushti (atiety) Medbe (apprehension), Kriy'a (action), &c. ; thirteen were married to Dherma (equity) 1, of the other eleven, nine were married to the nine Rishis, Swaha (oblation) was wedded to fire, and the collective Pitris or progenitors had Sradding, the funeral sacrifice, for their spouse: their posterity are all of the same significant character, as their appellations satisfactorily indicate. The Puranas, in general, follow this account of the first race of cheated beings, with some modifications and additions: the B'hagavat, as we shall hereafter see, has sapplied the most copious accessions, and has introduced into the series a degree of perplexity and inconsistency that are quite foreign to the simplicity of the Vishau Putana, in which we may therefore conserve the primitive notion is most mithfully represented.

However another reading often occurs, usually considered, it is true, an error of the copying but possibly the right reading; Ahiti, 'invocation of the gods, prayer, or sactifice.'

The churning of the ocean for the recovery of Sri and Amrita or ambrosia. lost to the gods in consequence of the anger Durvasas with Indra, is narrated in the ninth chapter, but more concisely than usual. The posterity of the Rishis by the daughters of Daksha follow, and we have then a long epsiode relating to Directa, the second son of Uttanapada, who for his devotion to Vishnu, was elevated to the dignity of the polar star.

The descendants of Dhruva are traced in the thirteenth hapter to the sixth Mehu Chakshusha, and from him by Uru, Anga, and Vena to Prithu, from whom the earth was named Prithivi: the fourth descent from Prithu consisted of the ten Crachetasas, and their son was Daksha, the Prajapati, in a new birth: this is the father of the sixty daughters, of whom twenty-seven were the constellations, the lunar mansions, or wives of the moon, and thirteen the wives of Kasyapa, by whom the gods and demons, numand animals, were produced. The remaining chapters of this section contains the accounts in detail of the brigin of these races from the daughters of baksha married to Kasyapa. The original refers these in the twenty-first chapter to the Swarochista Manwantara ant this is irreconcilable with the descent of the sha, as beforementioned, from Chakshusha Menu, and as again stated in the third book. This section of the Purana terminates with the division of the universe under its respective regents, and raises of Vision as the Supreme Being.

The second book contains the usual account of the division of the earth into

Duipas, and the formation of the seven Patalas and Naraka, with the situation and course of the planets and the description of their several cars; that of the sun is way fully and cuffiously detailed: the last chapters give a legendary account of Burrata, the object of which is to inculcate the supremacy of Vishnu, and the unreality of worldly existence, agreeably to the doctrines of

the Vodanta philosophy.

The third book of the Vishnu Purana should have formed, agreeably to the systematic classification of the contents of a Puruna, its fourth, treating of the reigns of the different denus and their descendants: the detail, however, is little to residen a latre enumeration of names, the appellation of the Menu, the Indre, of king of the gods, the Ganas, or classes of Devas, the seven Rishis, and the sons of the Menu, and who are all distinct in each Manwantara. Those of the first, sixth, and seventh periods are of the most note. In the intermediale the little of interest occurs, and less in those that are to come. We may therefore here insert the names of the persons of these three Manwantaras. A Land

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Rising	Marichi.	Sumedhi,		Vasisht'ha.	
10130110	Angiras.	Wirda.		Kasyapa.	
· · · ·	Atri. **	Havishmat.		Atri.	
4	Palestva.	Littama.		Jamadagni.	
		Madhu.		Gautama.	
\$ 00 m	Kanta	Atenaman.		Viswamitra.	
	Vasistht'ha.	Salrishna.		Bharadhwája.	
	Britarrata.	Tru.		lkshwáku.	
Sons.	Ottmapada.	Puru.		Nab'hága.	
	Ottom Phone	Satadru.		Dhrishta.	
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The Vishnu Parapa.

Agnishthoma.

Sadyumna.

Abhimanyu.

Atiratra.

Saryati. Narishyanta. Bhagadheya, Karusha. Prishadiira. Vasumat.

In this manner the persons of the remaining seven Manwantaras are prophetically detailed.

In the next chapter of the third section occurs the enumeration of the twenty-eight Veda Vyásas, already alluded too. In the Dwapar age of every Mahayug, or aggregate of four Yugas, a Muni or sage appears, who makes a new arrangement of these works, and is therefore called Vyásas or Veda Vyása. The Vyása of the proteint period is Krahna Dwapayana, the son of Parasara, and the twenty-eighth of the series, and who, according to this authority, and the sectarial notions it advocates, is a minor descent or incarnation of Vishnu himself.

The origin of the Vedas and Puranas is treated of in the next of this section, with many curious details. The Veda, it is said, was originally ritual, containing ample instructions for the five great spainters, or oblations to fire, at the full and change of the moon, and in every fourth math, the offering of animals, and libation with the Juice of the acid Ascleria, whese five being doubled as Prakriti and Vikriti, or simple and modified, became ten, and these were the objects of the Vedas.

The mode in which Vyasa is described as arranging the Total implies its prior existence in separate portions, as he called to his assistance four persons severally acquainted with them, or Paila for the Rik, Vitic payaga for the Yajur, Jaimini for the Sama, and Sumanta for the Atharous. The description is not very clear, but it about seem that he made a kind of vigest of the whole collectively, which has aim separated according to the process of the different passages: the Rik, containing the Richas, or pray is used to the straightful tions by the hotri, or officiating priest; the Yajur, composed of the hymns chanted by the Udgátá; and the Atharous comprehending the very and rites suitable the princes or the military order, repeated or conducted by the Brahaman of their behalf.

The Vishnu Purana then describes the different Sanhida, or collection of the prayers and formulæ of each Veda, and their respective dictions. The Rig was divided into two Sanhida by Paila, who taught one to Indraprimate and the other to Vaishkala; each of these as their disciples made further labduitions. The Yajur was diffiled into twenty-streen Sakhas by Vaisarabayana, besides the other great portion of it obtained from the sun my Capanaghya, which subsequently branched into fifteen divisions. The Saya and Admirona are in a like manner extensively subdivided. The whole of these details are curious, and indicate a period long forgotten, when the Vedae were abactively studied: the names derived from the subdivisions. This is a Vaji, acc still designate tribes of Brahmans in some parts of Lig. The word and of any other separate Sanhitás are procurable. Mr. Colebra the has made use of these sections of the Vishnu Purana in his account at the Vedae. (A.R., vol. viii)

The origin of the Puranas is here also a ribed indirective various indivi-1 duals. Vyasa is said to have compiled the Purana Sanhita, but he gave it to Suta or Lomahershana, who had a disciples, Sumati, Agniverencha, Maitreys,

Sinsapáyana, Kasyapa, and Sávarni; and trathem Suta delivered his Sanhilás. Three of the disciples, Sinsapáyana, Kasyapa, and Sávarni, compand Sanhilás, also called Mas Sanhita, and Romaltershana compiled another. The Vishnu Purant against may be inferred, is a subsequent compilation, as it is said to contain the substance of these four works. A list of the Puraga is then regiven as usual, omitting the Váyu from the series.

The remainder of the section is occupied with the detail of the luties of the different tribes and orders, and terminates with an absurd legend called the Yama the scope of which is to shew that the spirits of those who have find in Vishnu are not to be approached by the messengers of the infernal monarche it must be admitted, however, the compared with the other Puranas, the Vannu Purana does not very frequently offend with legendary insipidities

of this description.

or this description.

The fourth section contains the general result from families, commencing with the lines of the sun and moon, and terminating with the kings of the Kali age, until a modern period. This section has draished the greater part of the materials with which six William Jones, Mr. Beatley, and Colonel Wilford attempted to adjust the historical chronology of the Hindus; the datter (A. R., vol ix.) gives the Vishay Purana as one of his authorities; the irst cites a list furnished by his pundit, but it is the same thing, with one or we inaccounter; as an example of these may be stated what he asserts of the four the princes, that the reigned 345 years, whence Sir William Jones observes, the encrations of men and reigns of kings are extended beyond the course of state even in the present age. (A. R., ii. 113).

Adverting to the same circumstance, Mr. Bentley refers (vol. v. page 324) the extravagant elongation of the reigns of these princes to a deliberate attempt to hip a chasm, occasioned by placing the descendants of Janamejaya at too early a period, and cites this as one of the innumerable absurdi-74

ties of the modern Hindus.

year with is still more extravagant. (Vol. ix. page 110.)

would scarcely be supposed that these assertions are all founded on error. In the early stage of Sir William Jones's inquiries, his trusting to his pundit's rity may be excessed that it seems very doubtful whether Mr. Bentley or Colonel Wilford took the pains to verify that statement. At an grate, in four production of the Pishne Purane, two in the Devanagari, and two in the Beautic character, instead of \$45 years, the term of the united reigns of the for the character, instead of 18 years, the term of the united reigns of the form of the united reigns of the united rei

of which they should no doubt be brought, can sellely be adjusted with much satisfaction; at the same time this is a consideration rather playourable to the authenticity, as had they been the result of a systematic fabrication, they would easily have been adapted to some fixed periods, and to such after. That many inaccuracies and some fairfications have crept into these mealaging may be fieldly admitted; but there is no good reason to disput the actual existinct the frincipal individuals commemorated, nor the good could be actual existing and the frincipal individuals commemorated, nor the good could be some means anterior to the Puranas is established by the Vishnus and old Purina. Reference is made in a repeatedly to former traditions, and old verses are cited as illustrative of the history or character of a number of the rinces of whom mention is made. (Section 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, &c.)

The eleventh and following theorers of this book, to the fifteenth, contain a detailed action of the descendants of Yadu. A curious story is interference into the portion that relates to Krishna, of his being falsely accused of having stolen a marvellous gem, the possession of which secured weath and prosperity to its possessor if virtuous. It was given to Satrajit, the cotemborary, very inceชื่ stently it must be confessed, of Krishna, and his sixth uncestor, and a member of the Yadaya family. Apprehending Krishna's requiring the gem. Satrajit gave it to his brother, who was killed in the forest by lion. Krishna hunting killed the lion and found the jewel; he return to Satrajit, who gave him in requital his daughter in marriage: this led to further family dissensions, in which Krishna was accused by his own brother of having under-handedly appropriated the gem to himself: he, at last, however, cleared him-self in an assembly of the Yadayas, and the jewel became the undisputed pro-perty of his relative Akrura. If these transactions he character of Krishna, although heightened with intrvels, is of a very carrally complexion; and as to Balarama, it is said of him by Krishna, that he is unfit to be master of the jewel, because houraks wine, and a addicted to sensual pleasure. With respect to the gem, its properties of procuring plenty to the country of its possessor, and of bringing down rain when needed, ally it to the marvellous stone, for the acquisition of which the Tartar tribe not unfrequently had recourse to hostilities.

In detailing the lists of Magad'ha kings, the Vishnu Purana states that from the birth of Parikshit to the coronation of Nanda; 1015 years, the Nanda preceded Chandragapta 100 years, and Chandragapta, as dignified with Sundrokoptus, ascended the throne 315 B.C. Parikshit was the grandson of Arjuna, consequently the war of the Mahab'harat occurred 1130 years before the Christian era. Wilford reduces this by sixty years, and places the conclusion of the great war 1370 B.C.; the difference is not very material, and either date may present an approximation to the truth.

From Chandragupta to the accession of the Andhra princes, three constitues occupy an interval of 294 years; the Andhras therefore commenced her rule about twenty years before Christ, which will agree will enough with 16. account of the power of the Andræ, as given by Pliny, about the end of the first century of our era. According to the Purang, there were thirty print who reigned 456 years, which brings them to A.D. 436. Colonel Willord has endeavoured to extend them, however, to the seventh century, identifying the last, or Pulomarshi, with the Pouloumein of the Chinese annals, while led in 648, according to De Guignes (A. R. ix. 87). If this be correct Andhra dynasty must be imperfectly given. The commencement, being torroborated by Pliny, is apparently accurate but we want two centuries at the termination. Wilford proposes to supply part of the deficiency, which is less in his statement, by inserting seven princes, whom he calls genoupe Andhras, before the Andhrabhrityas; but there is no warrant for this, the number is inadequate to the interval required. There is, however, evident confusion here in our authority; the text and comment state expressly that the dynasty is composed of thirty princes, and yet even with repetition of this name Satakerni five times, although it is probably intended in most case as a title, we have but twenty-seven names. Wilford's list, indeed, contains twenty-five names. It is likely, therefore, that some of the names have then lost; and if we can suppose the dynasty to have comprised nearer forty than #

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thirty princes, we may extend the time of Puliman so as to be the same with that of Pouloumein.

There is another identification in this list with the Chinese history, which may be even more readily adjusted than the preceding. The annals of China record that in 408, ambassadors arrived from Yuegnai, king of Kiapili in India, the Kapila of the Bauddhas, to which possibly the authority of the Magadha prince as lord paramount extended. The name of the prince is clearly Yajna, and we have a Yaina Sri the twenty-fourth of the Andhra kings. Agreeably to the commencement of the race twenty years B.C., and the average of reigns authorised by the text, fifteen years and five months, Yajna Sri reigned about 330, or only seventy-eight years earlier than he appears in the Chinese accounts. If, indeed, as is allowable, we consider him to be the twenty-seventh prince, being the third before the last, then the agreement is almost precise; as he will have reigned from 375 to 390, and we have only to suppose his reign one of those above the average amount to bring him to the year 408; these identiscations, however, whether made out precisely or not, bear favourable-testimony to the accuracy of the Hindu lists, as to the existence of the individuals about the time specified: we can scarcely expect a close concurrence in the annals of different nations, at best imperfectly known to each other.

The succession of races which follows the Andhras is evidently confused and imperfect; seven distinct dynasties are detailed, extending through 1390 years, and two others through a period of 406 years; forty-seven princes of different tribes succeed them, to whom less than four centuries cannot be sacribed, the whole throwing the last of the Andhras back 2190 years, and computing that 4055 years of the Kali age had elapsed; the last periods, grafted probably, as Colonel Wilford has supposed, on the coetaneous existence of different dynastics at undefined intervals, are in all likelihood calculated to fill up the years expired of the Kali age, and so furnish a clue to the date of this Purána; if 4055 years of Kali had passed when the work was compiled, it was written 870 years ago, or in the year 954. (sie in orig.)

The notices that follow would present an interesting picture of the political distribution of India at the date at which it may be supposed the author wrote, if the passages were less obscure: as it is, considerable uncertainty pervades the description. It appears from it that the Kshetriya rule was very generally abolished, and that individuals of various castes, from Brahmans to Pulindas (mountaineers or foresters), reigned in Magad'ha or Behar, at Allahabad, at Mathura, Kantipuri, Kasipuri, probably Benares or Kanouj, and in Anugangam or Gangetic Hindoostan. The Guptas, a term indicating a Sudra family, reigned ever part of Magad'ha; and Devarakshita, an individual so named, over the maritime provinces of Kalinga, &c.; the Guhas in another part of Kalinga; the Manidhanas in the Namisha, Naishada, and Kalatoya countries, or the districts to the east of Benarcs and Bengal. Sudras and cowherds ruled in Surat, in Mewar, along the Nermada, and at Ougein; and Mlechchhas possessed the country along the Indus, along the Chandrab'hága, or in the Punjáb, Dárvika, and Cashmir: this last statement is corroborative of the accuracy of the detail. as well as of the date assigned to the composition, as, although, in the middle of the tenth century, the Chaznivide princes had not occupied Cashmir, yet they had extended their influence along the Indus, and into the upper parts of thè Punjab.

The fifth book is appropriated to the history of Krishna, and is possibly a graft of more recent date than the original. Although the story is told in the

usual strain, yet there is this peculiarity, that Krishna is never considered as one and the same with Hari; he is only an Ansavatara, or an incarnate portion of Vishnu; not a very distinguished one either, being only one of Vishnu's hairs (b. v. chapter 1), plucked off by himself at the prayers of the gods, to become incarnate in the conception of Devaki, to be born for the purpose of alleviating the distresses of the earth.

The subsequent occurrences are related conformably to the tenor of the B'hágavat, and very differently, therefore, from that of the Bhárat; the war with Jarasandha particularly, and the adventures of Kála Yayana: it also includes what may be supposed to typify some hostile struggles between the followers of Siva and Vishnu, in the personal conflict between Krishna and the former, as taking part respectively with Anirud Iha and Banasura.

From the thirty-fourth chapter of this section we learn that there have been spurious Krishnas amongst the Hindus, and Paundraka, the king of Benares, is described as usurping the title of Vásudeva: he is encountered by the legitimate possessor of the name, defeated, and slain: his son continues the war with the aid of Sankara or the Saivas, and it should appear at first with some success, so as to endanger Dwáraká, the capital of Krishna. The allies however are repelled, and the holy city Kasi burnt by the relentless discus of the victor: the legend seems to delineate, though darkly, actual occurrences.

This book terminates with the destruction of the Yadavas; Krishna's being shot through mistake by a forester, and his ascent to heaven.

The last book of the Vishnu Purána, after describing the divisions of time into kalpas, &c. expatiates on the various pangs that flesh is heir to, and directs mankind to the only remedy for them, faith in Vishnu as the supreme.

The general character of the Vishnu Purána will be readily conceived from this sketch of its contents: it is a sectarial work, but of a much more sober character than such works generally possess, and appropriates to legend and panegyric a comparatively insignificant portion of its contents: the geographical and astronomical systems to be found in it are of the usually uburd complexion, but they are more succinctly and perspicuously described than perhaps in any other Puránas: the same may be said of the genealogies; and the fourth book may be regarded as a valuable epitome of the ancient history of the Hindús.

The date of the compilation, it has already been observed, may be inferred to be as low as the middle of the tenth century: there are no other grounds for specifying the date, but the Purána is clearly subsequent to the development of the whole body of Hindú literature: the Vedas and their divisions are particularised, the names of all the Puránas are given as usual, and reference is repeatedly madeso, the Itihása and Dherma Sústras. In the fourth section of the third book also Parásara says, "who but Nauáyana can be the author of the Mahábhárat?" It is consequently posterior to that work, in common it is most probable with all the Puránas Notwithstanding this recent origin, however, the Vishnu Payána is a valuable compilation, particularly in its being obviously and avowedly derived from more ancient materials.*

^{*} From the Journal of the Assatic Society of Bengal.

13

ESTATES OF ALEXANDER AND CO. AND MACKINTOSH AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sin 4 Concurring entirely with your correspondent, "A Creditor and Constant Reader," as regards the awful insolvencies which have involved so many families in destitution, it becomes our bounden duty to search deeply their cause, and to establish with certainty the period of time when such houses could honestly be termed solvent. The apathy of creditors, the foolish sentimental reliance on those who have inflicted so much misery, on these melancholy occurrences, is absolutely unmanly, and nothing but distance from town and bad health could have prevented my endeavouring to execute, at least six months ago, what your correspondent now proposes. Let him therefore (who is so well qualified) only call about him a few energetic friends, advertise, in the Journal and four leading papers, meetings of creditors to be held at the Thatched House, St James's, say for the 5th and the 15th proximo, and have propositions ready, of the tenor of his letter, or as follows:

1st. That two accountants, thoroughly versed in all the intricacies of mercantile book-keeping, &c., independent of all connexion with, and even unknown to, the parties of either firm, be appointed to sift the books to that point of time when these houses were incontrovertibly solvent, and to report, in detail, not only to the committee of creditors in Calcutta and London, but to the judge of the Insolvent Court, on oath, their entire execution of the task confided to them, for the performance of which they should be handsomely remunerated from the respective estates.

By such process, if we did not succeed in the process of refunding, we should, at all events, have the melancholy satisfaction of tracing how "the sweat of our brows" has been dissipated—so dissipated, that, out of millions, they reck to be divided will amount only to thousands, and the realization of the trilling relics quite uncertain. Moreover, by this process we shall individually release from all suspicion those men who have had no share in producing these disasters: a point of no small consequence to them and to their friends.

2d. It is well known, that the house of Fletcher, Alexander and Co. hold the power, from Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, to receive the prize-money of Marquess Hastings, assigned by him to Alexander and Co. It is incumbent on the creditors to open an immediate correspondence with Fletcher, Alexander and Co. on this subject, as they will, by and bye, have to do on the subjects of consignments to them and to private individuals, especially about the period preceding the insolvency; nor will it be omitted to nate the singular coincidence, in time, of the declaration of this insolvency in London and Calcutta, and to discover whether this simultaneous promulgation was concerted.

3d. So soon as the first meeting is held, it will be necessary to publish its result, with the names of the gentlemen present, when creditors at a distance will select their proxies, and forward any propositions they may suggest for the next meeting. The committee will call upon those who take a part in the proceedings for the small sum which may be requisite to pay for the room, advertisements, &c.

I conclude this with a quotation from the last Edinburgh Review, on the subject of the Present State of Manufactures, Trade, and Shipping, where, discussing the proposal for "limiting the responsibility of partners in joint-stock banks," and which is eminently applicable to these insolvencies: "If it

were adopted, what would there be to hinder the partners in a bank from dividing large sams as profit, when, perhaps, they were incurring a loss, until both their capital and deposits had been wholly swallowed up?" From the results of the insolvencies in question, one could not adopt a more correct phraseology in describing them than what is contained in these very words. In the expectation, however, that the mystery will be unveiled, I beg to subscribe myself likewise

Jan. 12, 1834.

A CREDITOR AND CONSTANT READER.

TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ.

GRUZUL IN ,

ساقی بیار باده که آمد زمان گل

Bring me wine—the rose to-day Fair in season glows; Wash repentant vows away, Stretched on beds of rose.

Chaunting free, in jovial vein, Seek the bower's repose; So the bulbul pours his strain, Nestling in the rose.

Sweet this hour the covert bower, Where the wine-cup flows; Life is rife with rapture's power, Kindling from the rose.

'Tis her season's vernal sway,
.; Would'st thou wait its close?
'Fill with friends and wine to-day
Palaces of rose.

Hafiz, fain her bloom to meet,
Fond as bulbul glows.

And bows his soul in dust, to greet
Her who tends the rose.

B. E. P.

NATIVE INDIAN CHARACTER.

" THE BABOO.""

It is a good omen for British India, that there appears to be a growing effectual demand at home for reading which is adapted to familiarise Europeans with the character, manners, and modes of thinking of its mixed population. A work relating to India, if it be tolerably readable, and not overloaded with the dead-weight of Oriental literature, has a less specific gravity than heretofore, and instead of sinking at once into the vast abyss in which so much intellectual labour is continually lost, now floats, for a time at least, upon the tide of popular esteem, and finds its way even into reading clubs and circulating libraries.

Considering this inclination of the public taste to be favourable to a better acquaintance, in future, with an important but neglected part of our empire, we desire to foster and encourage it, even in our own publication, though at the expense of charges of levity and frivolousness, which we endeavour to bear with patience and philosophy. Profound and elaborate treatises upon Indian topics will not be relished, except by a few, until the elementary parts of the study be well known by the mass of Englishmen: we mean those points in the character of the country and people of India which, in the case of the nations around us, we learn by easy and frequent intercourse with them; but which, until steam, or some more potent agent of motion, shall practically lessen the distance between England and India, must be acquired from written descriptions alone.

"The Baboo" (the work before us), we are told, was written by a Behral civil servant, during an illness terminated by death before he completed it. The web of the tale is evidently not fiction, and the seenes are, we have no doubt, pretty faithful representations of reality. The characters and incidents revolve around a somewhat romantic story, in which a certain Yoosuf Alee Khan, an Afghan jageerdar, his nicce, Dilafroz, and a Captain Henry Forester, are the heroes and heroine, and a certain Baboo Brijmohun Bonurjee, "the Baboo," is a principal agent; and the prominent incidents are the tender transactions between the said Captain Forester and the dark-eyed Afghanee, and the frauds practised upon the khan, her uncle, by the Baboo and his vile instruments. The principal part of the first volume, however, consists of scenes and sketches of Anglo-Indian society, drawn with truth, but not displaying much spirit or novelty.

The character of the Baboo is obviously a compound of the worst features of the Hindu character, and it is easy to perceive that the author has had abundant opportunities of noticing its vices. The incidents connected most intimately with this agent constitute by far the best part of the tale; and as it would require more space than we can afford to analyze the plot, which is scarcely necessary (as the merit of the work consists in the distinct sketches of which it is compounded), we shall limit our extracts to those relating to Brijmohun Bonurjee.

[•] The Baboo; and other Tales, descriptive of Society in India. In Two Vols. London, 1834. Smith, Elder, and Co.

He is thus depicted "at home:"-

At five o'clock precisely, the hour at which Sir Charles Wroughton left his kutcherree every day, his head treasurer, Baboo Brijmohun Bonurjee, mounted his palankeen, and was carried to his residence in the neighbouring basaar of Aleepoor.

The son of a Calcutta sircar, who never rose higher in the world than a common account-keeper in the custom-house, Brijmohun, feeling himself born for higher purposes, introduced himself to the notice of cadets and writers, by small loans in time of need, to be repaid twenty-fold in time of promotion; and by having a constant supply of the best champagne, when it was not to be procured elsewhere. Twenty years had made a prodigious difference in the private comforts and habits of the worthy Baboo, as he was now called, though his outward appearance was only changed by the accumulation of four stone of flesh upon his originally meagre ribs. He was treasurer to the collector of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, the district immediately surrounding the metropolis; but he was still private sirear by himself, or through deputies, as well to several young civilians, as to many senior merchants, many of whom called him rascal, yet never could turn him off. As for their abuse, the Baboo said, "I am your slave," and took it as the necessary attribute of his tribe and calling.

But in his own house, Brijmohun Bonurjee enjoyed the reward of his own ambitious industry, and forgot the scoffs of the masters, who had made his fortune. The domestic habits of the rich natives are very luxurious; and the Baboo, now enabled to vie in extravagance with the richest, extracted something from the tastes, with which he daily associated, to add to his own grandeur.

Upon the evening of the day, on which so many interesting events had already occurred, he descended from his palankeen in the colonnade veganda of his house, and, as was his custom, assumed the great man for the right. His pace, through his own apartments, was no longer of that half-submissive, half-bustling character, which marked his appearance before Lady Wroughton; his bulky person seemed even to expand to a greater breadth, and while a crowd of bearers were opening the closed doors and venetians on every side, he passed through with solemn dignity, his round chin projecting, and his shoulders heavily swinging one before the other, as he walked along.

In this state, he passed through several outer chambers, and crossed a handsome open court, in the centre of the building, into a large room beyond,
which any stranger, on entering, would have pronounced to be beautiful: it
was long and lofty, and divided into three parts by two rows of pillars, gracefully shaped after the Indian form, and made of a dark wood, polished and
carved all over with extreme elegance and minuteness. The capital of every
column supported a filagree screen-work, arched between each, made of the
same dark wood, and carved and variegated in the finest manner, while similar rows of pillars, with similar architecture, connected them with the others,
projecting half-way from the walls. The whole formed together an excellent
specimen of Hindoo ornamented architecture.

Along the centre of the apartment, a magnificent Brussels carpet was spread the whole way, and upon this again, towards the upper end, a rich Persian rug, on which several silken mattrasses, bolsters, and cushions were scattered, covering about twelve feet square of the floor. Three brilliant chandeliers of cut-glass hung down from the ceiling, and couches and otto-

mans, with furniture of crimson damask, were arranged in all parts about the chamber.

"Ramanund," said the Baboo, throwing himself luxuriously upon the mattrasses and cushions which his sirdar had been making up into a comfortable pile, "Fill a cup of water, sweetened as thou well knowest how."

Here the Baboo reposed himself from the labours of the day, by lying for half an hour in that complete abstraction, which so delights the mind of a reflective Hindoo. The only object, the presence of which seemed to strike his consciousness, was the silver cup brought by Ramanund, the contents of which were as transparent as water, but by the smack of tongue, that succeeded every mouthful, there seemed some secret and very palatable chemistry in the mixture. At last the Baboo returned to animated life, and called for his airdar bearer. With repeated salams, the menial came, and proceeded to take off the several folds of fine muslin from his master's person, until he had stripped him to his kumurbund.

"Bring the rice," said the Baboo; and as he spoke, the sirdar brought in a huge brazen ewer, filled with water, and, placing it by his master's side, departed with the cast-off clothes. After freely applying the water to his face and hands, the luxurious Baboo again stretched his great naked limbs, and placed his broad back upon the soft cushions, which were always at hand, and in this comfortable attitude, he awaited his repast. This was not long in being brought. A string of servants soon entered, bringing numerous flat dishes, which were placed in rows on each side of the mattrass. There were two or three platters of hot rice, some plain, some spiced. There was a dish of fresh mango-fish, another of Italian sardines, and there were numerous small plates of French preserved fruits, as well as native sweetmeats. In short, the Baboo seemed a man, who, if he obeyed the prohibitions of his religion in great things, knew well how to bring the petites délices within the pale. The sole beverage, which he sipped during the repast, came from the cup filled and often replenished by Ramanund.

Slowly and deliberately did this descendant of the self-mortifying Brahmins of yore, proceed through the enjoyment of eating, so that, by the time he thrust his hands into the brazen ewer for the last time, the bearer had lighted up the chandeliers.

"Well, Ramanund," said the Baboo, when the whole ceremony was finished; "call the sirdar, and ask the hurkarus if any body requires an audience.-Yet, Bhye, bring back thy cup again replenished."

The sirdar instantly appeared, with an ample jama of the finest Dhaka muslin, as white as snow. This dress was adjusted with care, and along with it, the Baboo seemed to put on a new dignity. Then, receiving from the hands of his servant a red morocco case, the Baboo took from it a piece of jewellery, representing a lotus-branch, the flower of which was composed of splendid diamonds, and placed it in the front of his turban. His dress of state was now complete, and as he placed himself upon a luxuriant throne, a menial approached to the corner of the carpet, and with joined hands and bending shoulders, represented that Sreekishun the sepoy was in attendance.

" Let him come in."

While Sreckishun was being called, Ramanund returned with the silver cup replenished, and was followed by a lad, carrying a small hookah of very delicate workmanship, the snake of which was insinuated under the arm of the master, to whom every exertion was saved, except that of merely raising the amber mouth-piece to his lips.

The person who was called, now approached, and having made a low salam, stood erect, and silent, at the corner of the Persian carpet, until it should please his master to question him. After several long steady whiffs at the hookah, during which he eyed his servant with a fixed gaze, he paused, to take a sip from the silver cup, and took this opportunity to receive what he had to communicate.

- " Is it done?"
- " Your slave has done your bidding."
- " Is it well done?"
- " Khudavund-there has been no miscarriage."
- "That is good, Sreekishun: the pottah for the village of Chikra shall soon be given thee. Order the gilt palankeen, with four mushalchees and two peons, to be in readiness."
 - " They are in readiness."
- "Now," thought the Baboo, returning to his hookah with increased energy, —"now I shall see if the Furingee dogs shall always scoff at us. She is as fair as the moon! Oh! Brijmohun, thou at a happier man than thy father.—The Pariah threaten me!—to talk of having my neck in his hands!—Ah! brave captain! though Brijmohun has no hold of thee by the cash account, he can smite thee where thou heedest least—She is a sweet bird, plump as a mango.—Ho! Ramanund, thou hast over-seasoned this pure hquid.—These Furingee dogs think they bully the disciples of Menu. Fools! why the poor sircar, Brijmohun Bonurjee, works his will with some of the proudest of the white-faced Christian lords: the baronet is his tool; he beats him into shape like a smith. There is a circuit-judge, a commissioner of revenue, a collector of customs,—I could shut them all up in their own gaol to-morrow."

Here another menial approached, as before, to announce that Rutun Ghos was in attendance.

- "Let him come in," said the Baboo aloud. "Ah!" he continued to himself; "this fellow's case came on to day;—fifty thousand rupees was a good price.—But it was a most hazardous matter—I must have a share of the lands.—Ah, my good friend!" said he, as Rutun Ghos approached; "salam, honest Mookhtar: happy are they who have so active an agent to conduct their causes. Sit down, good Rotun Ghos: I trust that my excellent friend and patron, Ismael Khan, is well."
 - "By your favour, Baboo Saheb, quite well."
- "Ah! he is a good man, that rose entirely by merit. Diligence in business is the secret of advancement to fortune. I was poor; I am rich. Thanks to the holy pundits, who taught me the precepts of Menu. But my enjoyments, you see, are simple. My hookah and plain water Ramanund give me the cup. The pure liquid of Gunga is sweeter than all the spirits these Furingees bring hither. Well, my good Mookhtar, has thy case been roobukareed to-day?"
 - "Yes, worthy Baboo, it has."
 - " All goes well, I trust-justice befriends the right."
- "Judgment has not yet been given; but the opinion of the Hakim is evident,"
 - "And it is in thy favour, surely?"
- "The lands have been released from attachment.—The Nuwab hath triumphed so far."
 - "Ah! indeed !-who was the Hakim?"
 - " Freemantle Saheb."

- "Then I cease to wonder. Had Mutton Sabeb filled the chair, then, indeed, ours might have been the victory.—Yet, this thou knowest was partly expected.—Tell me of the rest."
- "The law is in our favour. The old Nuwab's son will not inherit his father's jageer."
- "Ram, Ram Narayun! It is so—I thought so—I was thy friend.—I promised thy client my services; they have succeeded.—I will distribute rice to an hundred Brahmins."
 - " Nay, good Baboo, you did not pen the law."
- "The law! there is no law but the judgment of the Hakims.-Contrivance must do every thing."
- "But here contrivance is needless; the Hakim explained the law,—that military pageers cannot be hereditary."
- "The law! the law!—Tut! what is the law? Old Yoosuf Ulce could make out no claims, could he?"
- "I know not what you mean.—He produced a sunud, which, on being read, he declared had been forged."
 - " Ha! ha! his own paper forged! a good joke."
- "Perhaps it may turn out a bad joke. The old Nuwab called Captain Forester as a witness, and both the Hakims decided that it was a forgery. There is to be an investigation."
- "Ah! indeed! Captain Forester a witness! This is strange. These Furingees think no Furingees can tell lies: but tell me how it happened."
- Here Rutun Ghos related all that took place, frequently insisting on the coincidence of the law befriending his side of the question, and wondering what could be the purpose of forging his adversary's sunud. "For my part," were his concluding words, "I cannot conceive what fool could have taken so much useless trouble."
- The Baboo listened in silence, and not an expression passed over his face, as he patiently continued to smoke his hookah without intermission. It was some time, however, before he made any reply.
- " He was a fool, indeed," said the Baboo. " I wonder whether there was any person who gave money to have it done; for such must have been a still greater fool."
- " Aye! by the holy Gunga, that may be," replied Ratun Ghos; " but the greatest fool of all will be he who falls into the hands of the Furingee police."
- " Most truly dost thou say," said the Baboo, "and that the light of the day shall soon show. Hollo! Rambuksh Jeet Sing—the Mookhtar's palankeen; good Rutun Ghos, thou hast thy rookhust. Happy is he who has so active an agent. Salam! salam!"
 - " Nay, but worthy Baboo, I have more to represent."
- "Rookhsut, good Mookhtar, rookhsut." And Rutuu Ghos was politely forced to take his leave
- "Ha! ha! the poor fox," said the Baboo, chuckling to himself.—"Did he think to turn round, and grin at the hound that was ready to pounce upon him. But it is getting late; I must not disappoint the hopeful beauty.—Ah! did the Furingee try to cross me there too? but I will forget him to-night in the smiles of ——."
- A menial again announced that Bishen Chund Mookhtar was in attendance, and that a mushalchee craved to make a prayer at his feet.
- " Let Bishen Chund wait here to-night: his rug is in the veranda: what wants the mushalchee?—let us hear."

The Peons brought in a half-dressed cringing wretch, who struck the ground with his head as soon as he reached the corner of the outer carnet.

- " Beast," said the Baboo, "what dost thou want?"
- " I fear to speak before your highness," replied the wretch.
- " Quick, find thy tongue, or the fellows shall turn thee out,"
- " Please your lordship, I was servant to Rivers Saheb.—He has turned me off."
 - " Well, fool?"
 - " Please my lord to give his slave one, two, three, good English characters."
- "Hollo, fools! what do you bring me this son of a sow for? take him to Bishen Chund.—Ramanund, put my hookah into the palankeen, and fill the silver cup once more. That ass of a Mookhtar has made me talk till my tongue is dry."

Here a servant came running in very quickly, and called out that Gholam Hoosein Omedwar was in attendance.

- " Who! sayest thou?" said the Baboo, starting.
- " Gholam Hoosein Omedwar, he called himself," replied the Peon"
- "What! the fellow dares to come at this hour, in disguise too," muttered the Baboo, returning towards his cushions. "I might revenge myself now; I might make his proud Furingee head stoop before me.—Yet his eyes should not look upon this chamber.—Sreckishun, I will come to him in the kucherree."
- "He is here," said Sreekishun; and the Baboo, turning round, was astonished to see the tall figure of Forester in his Mohummedan dress, stauding at the corner of the Persian carpet

It seemed that this accomplished intriguer was for once taken by surprise; for he stood several moments looking at the stranger, hesitating how to receive him, until that person himself making him a slight salam, without bending his body, restored him to his presence of mind.

"Well! Gholam Hoosein," said the Baboo, resuming his easy seatton the cushions, and replacing his hookah to his lips; "I am glad to see there."

Hast thou not found a place yet? We must see what we can do for thee. There is a Jumadarship to be had at my own kucherree,—thou art a stout fellow, and might suit the post well. Thou wilt only have to knock about a few non-conforming Ryots.—What sayst thou to it? I can get it for thee."

Forester only replied by a smile, and coolly looking round the apartment to see who were present, observing only the Baboo's servants, he threw himself, rather in English, than in Mohummedan fashion, upon a damask couch, which was near him.

- "Ah! ha!" said the Baboo, taking a long sip at the silver cup; "it strikes me thou wilt be too great a man to wear a badge!—Thou must be a Thanadar at least!—This is not in my way.—I could perhaps get thee made keeper of a salt-store, a very respectable office indeed. Only, friend, I would advise thee to learn more humility before thy Serishtadar than thou usest before me. Ojee! these sons of the Prophet are incapable of politeness.—You cannot make a nautch girl out of a sow."
- "Ah! worthy Baboo!" said Forester, calmly, "the reason is, that we do not live on pure water as thou dost. Let thy cup bearer pour me out a cup of the beverage thou art quaffing there so luxuriously. Thou wilt see me behave myself in an instant."
- "The dog that wants water must go to the puddle, and not drink out of the cup of his master."

- "Ho! master Baboo!" said Forester, rising from his couch hastily, and speaking in English; "no more of this farce if you please—I would speak to thee in private."
- "Wah, wah!" cried the Baboo, still in Hindoostanee, and feigning great surprise.—"Here is a Mohummedan aping the Furingee; or is it a Furingee masking as a Mohummedan?"
- "Infpudent fellow! thou knowest well who and what I am. I came to thee to speak of what thou wouldst wish none to hear but thyself. Let Gholam Hoosein speak it in private; for if thou persistest in thine insolence, it shall please thee less, when it is known that Henry Forester came to question thee!"
- "What! Captain Forester in these clothes?—Wah, wah!" gried the Baboo, still in Ifindoostance. "Salam, Saheb,—salam;" and rising up, he saluted himpith the most perfect gravity.—"Ho, fellows!—a chair for Forester Baheb. Unhappy that I am, to have been so mistaken. My house is honoured! You see, Saheb, this is my state-apartment: I light it up to-night, to try whether it would do against the next Doorga Pooja. I hope your honour will attend my nautch."
- "Well, Baboo," said Forester; "now you have chosen to acknowledge me, shall I speak in Hindoostance, or in English?—I warn you it is a dangerous matter—not fit for common cars."
- "If Captain Forester has some private commands for me, my men shall not betray them.—Sreckishun, shut the door into the court, and let no one enter.

 -Ramanuad is my cup-bearer,—I conceal nothing from him; but if your horour fears his presence—"
- fear him! my worthy Sircar!—it is of thy doings that I am about to apeak. Dismiss or retain whom thou pleasest."
- "Happy is he whose deeds are not done in darkness!" said the Baboo, unabashed —"Ramanund, thou mayest stay.—Now, Saheb, speak which language thou wilt; for this good servant understands both"
- "W(ll, Baboo," said Forester, in Hindoostance; "thou knowest Yoosuf Ulce Khan?"
- "A worthy man,—a very respectable Zumeendar,—rather old,—and growing blind I think,—yes! yes! I know him well; he came to me for advice how to present a petition of appeal to the Board of Revenue—I gave him some assistance; but he had a good cause.—Has he gained his right, good old man?"
 - " No, he has lost his sunud."
- " That is a bad matter —Lost his grant !—he might as well lose a leg !—it will make his case very lame, I fear."
 - " Aye, but I am come to look for it!"
- "What is that you say? Come here to look for it? The Nuwab has not been in my house for many days; I saw it last in his own hands, in the Board Kucherree?"
 - " Thou hast seen it then?"
 - " Oh yes! frequently"
 - " And read it?"
 - "Assuredly! I give no advice in a lawsuit, without examining all the papers.—Ha! ha! I am no calf in these matters."
 - " Dost thou remember its purport?"
 - " Perfectly !"
 - " Was it an hereditary grant?"
 - " It was!—the words 'Nuslun bad Nuslin' were in the body of the deed; these are singular words too, to find in a document from that part of India.—

I remember them perfectly.—Yet I think the new regulations will scarcely uphold this part of it."

Forester was for a moment silent with hesitation; the Baboo drained the silver cup of its last drop.

- " Bishen Chund is a fellow of thine, is he not?" asked Forester.
- " He was one of my apprentices; now he follows the business of a Mookhtar and broker."
 - " Is he honest, thinkest thou?"
- "I know not,—a strange question, Saheb.—Mookhtan have a dibious reputation :—I should be sorry to stand zamin for him."
- " Security has been required of him by the Board; thou wilt let him go to prison then, rather than bail him?"
- "Wah, wah!-what is this you say? Why should I be his zamin? But explain this, I pray you. Of what is he accused?"
- "He is supposed to have forged the sunud, which was put into the hands of Yoosuf Ulce Khan, at the same time that the original was stolen from him."
- "Mahadeo! Mahadeo!—what is this you say?"—cried the Baboo, dropping his hookah, and opening both his eyes in astonishment:—"forged! stolen! what villain could have done this?—Wah! wah! who could profit by it?—No! no! your honour is joking with me."
- " I tell thee what passed this morning. Thy minion is required to give security for attendance on a suspicion of forgery."
- "My minion, indeed! If he is a villain, let him hang like a beast Aforgery! the Nuwab's sunud! who would gain by forging that? Asses! The words could gain him nothing."
- "Ah! the words!-what words, my worthy Baboo?-Ramanund, hast thou no more water for thy master?"
 - " The words, my master named."
 - " I did not name them."
- "Your honour enquired of them; but the Nuwab must not suffer so.— The Governor-General Saheb is generous; he will uphold the inheritance.— The old man is my friend, and I will assist him."
- " Aye, that's good! find the right sunud for me; be sure thou lett'st me have it."
- "I find it! by the holy Gunga, where should I find it? I will assist, assuredly; and if this Bishen Chund is guilty—yet there is more cause to suspect the other party. Rutun Ghos is a rascal; he has been detected in fabrications. Does your honour suspect Bishen Chund?"
- " I suspect him only of connivance—I suspect a more powerful man than him of the forgery."
- "Ha!" said the Baboo, "Bishen Chund can hardly have joined with Rutun Ghos; yet it is possible, they shall both hang if it be so."
 - " What, Baboo! hast thou the power to hang them?"
 - " Saheb! Saheb! I hate to see such villains live."
- "Nay, my good friend! do not wish all villains too quickly to the devil. To be plain with you: Yoosuf Ulee's sunud must be found! mark what I say—must be found! and thou art the only man who can find it for him. If thou wouldst keep this counsel, and have matters go no further, let the old man find it, as he lost it—somewhere in his own chambers. Take this advice, and prevent its being discovered in thy clutches. What! thou smilest at my threats! mark thou yet further!—If thou dost not wish to have the floor of

a certain by bungalow dug up, nor the money bags of thy master, stamped with the seal of Government, brought into the Nizamut Adawlut; and if thou would stant for Baboo Brijmohun Bonurjee hang by the side of Bishen Chund,

leave papers be found; as I have aid,—if not, remember——"
While his poke, the Baboo trembled from head to foot; but the energy with which he started to his feet at the last taunt, conveyed in this speech, seemed to show it was with passion that he shook.

"L'Pringee Captain!" he exclaimed loudly, and throwing off all further respect; "thou that come here to insult me in my own house! where is, the swerd of my fathers?"

"Their sword!" said Forester, with a sneering laugh; "they were Bengalees, like thyself."

"Insolent Furingee! thy words are lies."

Henry Forester turned close upon him, for a moment raised his clenched hand, but checking the impulse:—" Diamonds are misplaced upon the brow of a thief," said he, jerking the Baboo's turban from his head; and, laughing insuffingly, he rapidly left the apartment

We are then shown the Baboo in his official capacity,--the apparent slave, but the real master, of Sir Charles Wroughton:

At eleven o'clock the next morning, Baboo Brijmohun Bonurjee, as usual, entered the collector's kucherree at Uleepoor. Since he had been elevated to the rank of one of the Company's district treasurers, the Baboo, although he continued to act as sircar to several private gentlemen, conducted this latter portion of his business by the agency of a numerous tribe of understrappers, who received one anna from every rupee of their master's profits. He thus saved himself the trouble of going the daily round of all his employers, with the sole exception of Lady Wroughton, to whom, as the lady of his principal patron and official superior, he condescended still to pay this mark of respect.

The demeanour and appearance of the Baboo in the revenue kucherree was something between obsequiousness as a sircar, and the bloated consequence of the native man of wealth in private. Through the chambers of office, occupied by the busy cranics, accountants, and mootusuddies, all of whom had some tie of obligation to himself, he would strut with important gravity; returning only the salam of the serishtadar and nazir, whose official rank was equal to his own. He passed through the busy crowd in perfect silence, as if he attended to no department beyond his own, though when he was seated in the small chamber adjoining the subterraneous treasury every separate officer carried to him a report of what was going on in his part of the public business. Again, in the parlour of his master, Sir Charles, the pliant treasurer, assumed a very different countenance. He generally managed to make his morning salaam alone: it was a most sycophantic bow, always accompanied with a set compliment; signifying that to his patron he owed wealth, place, and life. The pleasantest smiles lighted up his broad features, and he had always a sufficient stock of Calcutta news to amuse his patron for half an hour before he commenced the routine of

Having paid his usual compliment, and exhausted his morning collection of anecdotes, the Baboo had seated himself on his carpet, in the midst of his own deputies, and the rupees they were counting, when a peon summoned him back to the presence of the collector.

[&]quot;Baboo," said Sir Charles, "how much is there in the treasury?"

[&]quot; Four lakhs, twenty-four thousand, up to last night, my lord."

- "Are they all packed in bags?—for a guard is coming to care away to lakhs."
 - "In bags of five thousand rupees each."
- "You are sure it is all right?" asked Sic Charles, looking all mately was letter he held in one hand, and at the Baboo.
 - " Will your lordship come and see?"
- "I might as well, perhaps,—yet this must be all a mistake.—Do you know Captain —? Ah—no.—Chuprassy, bring my keys and a light."

The trap-door of the vault in which the government morey was secured and two locks, so formed, that the same key would not open boni. Of these, Sir Charles kept one key, and the treasurer the other. It was necessary to descend with candles.

- "Let me see," said the baronet; "how many bags ought there to be 2"
- "Eighty-four bags of five thousand, and one of four thousand," said the deputy treasurer.
- "Aye—we might as well count them.—Call the head accountant to keep a tally."

The bags were carefully counted, and weighed, one against another,—overy thing was found exact.

"Tut!—nonsense!—stupid ass!" muttered Sir Charles, hastily returning to his room, where he instantly sat down and scribbled a note, which was thrown to an attendant peon. As he resumed his hookah, he observed his treasurer standing before him.

- "Well, my good Baboo! what do you want?"
- "I wish to speak one word in your lordship's ear,"—replied the Billo, without his usual smiles.
 - "Speak away, my old buck! what's the matter now?"
 - "Your slave is afraid he is under your lordship's displeasure."
 - "Why so -Baboo-why so?"
- "I owe every thing to your lordship,—I have served your lordship ever since you lived in the Buildings, —I will never be emancipated:—your lordship took me out of the earth, and made me what I am,—your lordship's favour is my parentage;—distrust me—then cut my throat"
- "No Baboo, --not till you attempt mine, at any rate. But you and I ought to be very good friends; --what's all this palaver about?"
- "Oh, yes! you are my very best friend and patron;—but I have a thousand enemies! dogs that envy the rice I cat with your lordship's favour. They live upon lies,—and would laugh at the holy toolsee-leaf and Ganges water: I pray their words may not reach your lordship's ear."
- "Why, my good Bonurjee," said Sir Charles; "I think you may feel tolerably safe; most of those who are about me are friends of yours"
- "But your lordship receives letters,—your lordship counts my treasury,—your lordship listens to the words of my enemies, and I am a miscrable man!"
- "You must have over-eaten yourself this morning, man; I have had no suwals or petitions from natives."
- "Your lordship receives one English letter, and, distrusting your slave, counts his treasury"
- "Well! have you any English enemies, whom you describe as living upon lies?"
- "The English Sahebs are illuminated with silver faces! If all were like your lordship. How shall my poor tongue apostrophize against an English gentleman!—I am your slave; you never intercept my lies, my lord. I walk

in the day, not in the night; yet there is one gentleman who is angry that I

"What, Baboo! have you too made yourself enemies amongst us?—Oh, you mean Beavoir, who spoke against you before the Board."

No, no am unhappy under Mr. Beavoir's displeasure; but he is an honourable gentleman. The other, who hates me, -I beg pardon for speaking so before your fordship,-he would tell untruths to ruin me.-He has evil designs against me .- I think, indeed, of demanding security before the Supreme Cour."

"This is a droll story. - I suppose you fear this letter from this enemy of yours. Name him, and I shall see what weight there tour story."

"Your lordship hears no calumny from my tongue, Unhappy me, that I should find persecution with any English gentleman. But I speak boldly to your lordship; Captain Forester is my enemy."

" By Jove! he is right,-and how the devil did you happen to quarrel with him?"

"Oh, my lord, I only tell in confidence, -I never breathe my misfortune to another person: I must not say more: I bear in secret.—But your lordship must know those who hate me, or I may fall into distrust, which would be hot ashes on my head, and on the head of my son"

" But I must have a reason for all this."

" My lord, this gentleman came some weeks ago to Calcutta. He lived in my house.-This all very well.-My house is his, if he wish. But he asked me to do what my honest clean hands never could do.-I ask pardon,-I must be dient."

"Indeed, my old fellow, you must not; you have explained some very strange circumstances concerning this Forester; you must tell me all; it will go no further"

"Your lordship's word, it will go no further,"

" Pooh! pooh! you know my taciturnity very well"

"Oh, yes,-I trust it.-My lord, as I am Brymohun, son of Bhopal, Captain Forester wanted me to assist in stealing-in eloping a young lady,"

"What the deuce! this is a good story indeed," said the baronet, laughing heartily. "What you, Baboo! you assist, with that round body of yours?"

" With my servants, my lord."

"And in the name of wonder, who may have been the intended victim?"

"I am your lordship's slave! when I heard, I fell upon my face with shame. I would rather die a leper than rob my master's house.-I shook with rage,-I called names,—I refused.—He went away angry, and swore he would ruin me."

"But this may be a serious matter,-Do you mean to insinuate that Miss Eldridge was the girl?"

" My lord, he did not name the Missy Baba .- But I can understand hints. and so may your lordship."

"Is it possible? I remember Lady Wroughton's asking about this Forester the day she arrived,—There is some intrigue or mystery which they won't let me into.—But I'll find it out.—Bahoo, this may turn out useful intelligence of yours."

" And your lordship restores me to favour?"

"Never lost, my good friend, never in dease yet."

"Then your slave is happy. That one world more,—the paishkary is vacant.

—I can recommend a very splitting of the Chund.—If your lordship would condescend." would condescend."

- " I don't knew what to say to that, -die Board have written to recommend a man."
 - " But your lordship mominates."
- "Aye! but they must be attended to."."
 "As your lordship pleases," said the Raboo, making hig salaw. lordship's last month's account wants your signature, eshall bring it?"
 - "Oh, d-n the account-let it stand, cau't you ?"
- "Oh yes, assuredly. -But this Bishen Chund, my lord, is a very clever man, of good character; shall I present him ?".
 - "D-n Bishen Chi "too," said the baronet .- What more, Baboo?"
 - " Nothing more, ford I will bring the papers."

The treasure retires and Sir Charles was composing himself to write an official letter, when he re-entered, bringing a large ledger.

- "Your lordship had better sign this. It is a small account. November. total creditor-four thousand two hundred sicea rupees; debtor, six thousand four hundred.'-Here is the new phaeton included in the charges."
- Sir Charles eyed his persecutor with a look, in which anger, shame, and vexation were mingled.
 - "Take this away," said he, " and bring your Omedwar whenever you will."

The treasurer bowed as low as his own knees, repeating the set compliment. and retired with the ledger closed, and a little more dignity than usual in his steps. After for a short time inspecting the calculations and payments to be made for the day by the officers of his own department, he took the book of daily entries, and sat himself down in a small closet adjoining, apparently to study its contents. But if this was his intention, he was frequently interrupted - Scarcely had he been five minutes in private, when his own personal follower, Sreekishun, approached him with more than ordinary deference.

- " Hey! Sreekishun, what dost thou want?"
- " Khudavund, the pottah you promised me."
- "Ah, serpent, thou art ever pestering me for that pottah. How can I give it thee? the suzawul (the manager of an estate under attachment) is in the Mofussil."
- "A perwaneh from my master will be sufficient; I have been your slave four months,-my wife and children are starving "
- "Well, fellow, thou shalt have a letter.-But if thou gettest thy pottal, thou wilt go and work at thy plough. Is it not better to stay near the good things of the Sudur station, and the city?"
 - " My jôt will fall into arrear: what will my children do?"
- "Thou art an active lad .- How shouldst thou like to become jeyt rrot of Chikra under the Company? in a few months, perhaps, thy destiny may be, happy."
- "I would not abandon my master, who is my father and mother; but the
- perwaneh "-
- "That thou shalt have:" and so saying, the Baboo wrote a short Persian note and gave it to his servant.
- In order to understand the character of the Baboo's establishment and consequence, it is necessary to explain, that the greater portion of the numerous followers, by whom he was always attended in his motions, were persons who, followers, by whom he was any sure and the collector, hung about the kucherree until their case should be decided. The influence which the Baboo possessed in the district, induced all such and interest to real a their positions through him,

and among the number there were often many who had claims on other departments than the collector's. Of these persons, Brijmohun Bonurjee, by arts exceedingly common with his tribe, had the address to make a large proportion subservient to himself during their attendance, the duration of which he had the means of regularity. There were few of whom he could make no use in his extensive affairs, but he had sufficient discernment to select such as might be safest for his most private commissions. The advantage of this practice was two-fold; for he maintained a considerable suite at no expense to himself, and he had the best security for the fidelity of his agents; hope made them trusty as long as they remained, and they retired to a distance as soon as their time of service had expired.

As Sreekishun left the closet, with a thousand expressions of gratitude, another, less bold than himself, appeared in the doorway, and with joined hands and the most pitcous tone of voice, cried out two or three times before he could attract the Baboo's attention: "Protector of the poor! your slave is destitute—your favour only can have him."

"Silence, fellow!" said the Baboo, at length deigning to look at him.
"Who is it? what, Ject Sing! thou who wert turned out of your jumadaree!
—Thou must wait a long time before thou canst expect it again. Stand back, fellow, and let the nazir come in."

The nazir, a Moosulman, but not the less a friend of the Baboo's, entered the closet with a bundle of papers, and seating himself on the corner of the treasurer's carpet, commenced a conversation in a low whisper.

"Here is the great case come from the Sudur Dewany Adawlut," said he.
"How came Gonal Doss to get the decree?"

The Baboo shrugged his shoulders, and said it was his destiny

- "There is no appeal," said the nazir, " and here is the order come to put him in possession."
 - "There is no hurry for that," said the Baboo.
 - " None at all; it can stay one month in the dufter"
 - " And it will take two months to make up the Pydawaree papers."
- "Oh yes, and the boundaries are very difficult to ascertain Your own villages adjoining must not be given up."
- " By no means; besides, the malik of Mouza Bishunpoor claims two villages, he will not yield."
- "Not he; he will collect his ryots and resist encroachment; then the case will go over to the magistrate for investigation, and he cannot decide it within a year."
- "And if he decides against us, we can appeal.—Besides, there is a river running through the lands, which the ferry-men claim as their property; this will be a long time settling"
- "True: and they will resist my peons in carrying orders; this will make a long trial." •
- "Aye, and in our own kucherree too. The rascally witnesses always concent themselves, nazir, ch?"
- "Yes, Baboo, and we have no power to search their houses: this must go again to the magistrate."
 - "Aye, aye,-and, my friend, we have forgotten one great thing."
 - "What mean you?-the buildings and tanks?"
- "No: do you not remember that I made over the village of Perkry to your cousin Niamut Ulee; who need not give his right, of course, without a suit."
 - "Ah! that did not strike me: need not give that up,-it is

clear.—It is clear you will not lose possession for these eight—ten years.—I will put the papers back into the dufter.—Salam; Baboo Saheb."

Several other officers of the kucherree had interviews in turn; so that the treasurer, whose proper sphere was the charge of the treasurer, so knew every estate that was declared in balance, every tenurs that was endangered, and every perwaneh that was issued under the orders of that day. About three o'clock in the day, while one of the mohurtirs was still with him, the Mookhtar Bishen Chund entered suddenly, with a countenance betraying his wish to speak to the Baboo without delay. But his principal was not the quicker in finishing the papers before him; on the contrary, he seemed designedly to delay by the interons questions he asked the clerk.—When he at last disappeared, the Mookhtar approached the very car of his patron, and whispered, "we have lost the nuwab's sunud; it is not to be found any where."

Not a feature changed in the Baboo's countenance; or it would seem as if he received this intelligence with the most profound indifference. He continued silent for a few minutes, while his agent stood trembling by his side.—At last, catching a glimpse of this terror, "fool!" said he, in a whisper; "a white face cannot serve me:—meet me in an hour at my house.—Ho! Steckishin, does any one else wish to see me?"

- "Ramnarayun Sircar is here."
- "Very well, -let him come in."

Ramnarayun, one of his agents in the business of private sircarce, now brought him several papers and English orders, which he took, and bastily

"Order to get Mr. Merton's salary:—very good.—These chits of 90, 50, and 200 rupees to box-walas from Mrs. Title.—Take batta and dustooree, Ramnarayun, take batta —Order twenty-four dozen of Hodgson's ale for Mr. Spruce:—very good!—Ten thousand rupees wanted by Colonel Dandle to build a new kitchen.—Wah, wah!—he is going to be invalidated, and still builds new kitchens! No, -no; say I shall not have money till next year.—A musical snuff-box and souvenir for Mrs. Derozio;—buy them in the China bazaar, and change Tulloh's prices.—One hundred gold mohurs to pass to Mr. Rivers's account, and to pay Dykes and Co. for buggy—Ah! keep that order, but don't pay.—No, no—no hurry."

- "But, my master, I was told to bring back the receipt from Dykes and Co."
- " Oice. Rivers Saheb never asks for receipts"
- " Mosely Saheb desired me to take receipts."
- "Who is Mosely Saheh? he is not my master, I tell thee! never mind the receipts; no hurry to pay. Any more, Ramnarayun,—any more?"
- "No more, Khudavund; but Mosely Saheb spoke very peremptorily; he will be apery?"
- "Let him be angry.—Whose servant art thou, his or mine? Go, take the papers; I have given the orders."

Not daring to encounter any more of his master's displeasure, the obsequious sirear retired; and soon after the Baboo himself, rising from his closet, entered the collector's office, and stating that he had private business at home, asked permission to lock up his treasury: it was readily granted, and Sir Charles himself thought it needless to remain on duty when his treasurer had departed.

To console the lovers of "poetical justice," it is right to mention, that the Baboo was tried in the Succession Court for forgery, convicted, and

sentenced to transportation for life. It is admitted that some of the details of the trial are identical with those which, a short time back, actually occurred in the Supreme Court. Sir Charles Wroughton, too, found that he had to discharge analysted public account, and had not the means; in consequence of the was compelled to relinquish his public emoluments for a time; the was compelled to relinquish his stakes. The other chief agents extracted from the toils of the Baboo's villany: the nawab is righted; Dilghtu, the Pearl of the Afghans," is brought to England, though the newspapers never mentioned her arrival; and Forester, though he espouses another lady, becomes "a happy married man," and actually attains the rank of major.

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MISREPRESENTATION OF THE "HURKARA"
TO THE EDITOR.

Sia: As you lately gave insertion to a defence of the editageneral Hurkaru, I think you will deem it only fair to notice his gratuitous and unjust attacks on the character of any one who is not in India to defend himself. In the Hurkaru of the 24th of June last, I find the following passage, in reference to the controversy as to whether the origin of the Indian debt was commercial or terriforial:

"The whole force of the India-House appears to have been mustered in this deadly strife—a war, in truth, pro airs et fieis. Mr. Melvill, of course, headed the household troops, who crowded to the rescue, and mained this truly frightful yawning breach in the very stronghold of the Company. He was succeeded by the sacred squadrons of Blacks and Parry and the Asiatic Journal, hesdes the Cossacks and mercentaries—the anonymous pamphleteers—the Ainots and Maitins and other Pindaries."

I beg to state, that I never took any part in the controversy, in the Asiatic Journal or any where else, and never published any anonymous pamphlet, on this or any other subject, since I left Bengal in 1824. It is true, that I there printed some correspondence with the government, and remarks regarding my removal from that country; but as the printer, though an East Indian, and therefore under the protection of the laws, was afraid to put his name to it, I may be excused for withholding mine, while a sentence of deportation hung over my head

With regard to the term "mercenary," it is true that, from eight to twelve years ago, I received payment for editing and contributing to several daily journals in Rengal, and to the monthly periodical in this country long since discontinued. But, for the last seven years and upwards, I have had no pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in publishing any political writings what-soever. I am, therefore, not a little surprised at such a charge from the editor of the Bengal Hurkaru, who is himself, at the very moment of making it, and has been for probably the last fifteen years, an "anonymus mercenary," in the only sense in which he ceer could apply these terms to me.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
SASDIORD ARNOT.

INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA.)

Our intercourse with distant nations has been late for extended, that few countries remain unvisited by our countrymen maritime laws, nor targediments arising from navigation, climate, an character, have proved a barrier to British enterprise. By superior perseverance, and conciliatory measures, we have gained control and improved our relations with the remotest and most inhospitable mark.

There are but few countries in eastern Am which do not enjoy, to some extent, the privilege friendly intercourse with the enlightened nations of Europe. China, Cores, and Japan have been obstinately closed against them. With respect to China, even in the last century, when navigation was tardy and difficult, we had necess to the harbours of Fo-keen and Che-keang provinces. Though few of our ships went thither, and the demand for tea was comparatively small in this country to what has now, we maintained commercial relations with these ports. At the present period, when we could supply all the many e provinces of China, Manchoo Tartary, and Formosa with British res to a very great extent, and purchase vast quantities of teas in the bourhood of the place of their growth, we are restricted to one port. The obstacles which preclude all hope of re-establishing our trade have been considered so formidable as to deter us from persevering in the attempts of opening a free intercourse with the most important emporiums of China. Both parties have suffered on this account; though the Chinese government, as a body, will never acknowledge it, the local mandarins, and especially the people, are aware of the great advantage which would accrue to them if the trade was free from these restrictions.

No rational being can approve of the anti-national system of the Chinese; on the other hand, we are by no means justified in forcing our trade upon a country which rejects it with disdain.

To all those who are not personally acquainted with the actual state of China, and who only judge from reports and imperial edicts, every attempt to establish a liberal intercourse with this immense nation mast appear both futile and wanton; facts, however, speak to the contrary, and have, within the space of twelve months, proved that the object is by no means so hopeless as one might be led to believe. We have been grossly mistaken in our opinion of the Chinese government, which has veiled itself at Canton in a kind of mysterious grandeur, and addresses barbarians in haughty and reproachful language. The power and resources of so immense an empire have been magnified; we have fancied forts, armies, and navies to repel every intruder from the coast. We considered the natives hostile to our enterprise; we viewed them as an anti-commercial people, averse to the introduction of foreign manufactures. These prejudices must now madeb. We know that their forts, all along the coast, are in a state of dilapidation, unprovided with a sufficient number of cannon; that, with the exception of a few mintia, there is no military force to oppose a landing; that the Chinese navy possesses neither skill nor courage to drive away a single Indiaman from any of the harbours: we do not, however, triumph at their weakness, the fmit of a bigotted adherence to an obsoletw system, which is crumbling into dust. Instead of a hostile population, we meet a kind-liearted race of people, who joyfully receive us, and trade with us even at the peril of their lives. We meet mandarius, who avail themselves of the opportunity to enter into commercial

dealings. The name of the English nation, formerly described as "redbristled barbarians," is vindicated, not by force of arms, but by a single tract written by Mr. Chas. Marjoribanks Yet, notwithstanding this, the placards stuck up against us wherever our ships appeared, during the late voyage to the north-east coast, were a contumelious as possible. We are called deceitful barbarians, who cretic in like rats; to whom lying is second nature; who ought to be guarded against and expelled. The natives are threatened with the severest punishment if they are so treacherous as to engage in any commercial dealings with us; degradations announced if any mandarin should relax in his vigilance or fail in his efforts to drive us away. To the honour of a far mandarins, it must be said, that, as soon as they became better acquainted with us, they tore down these offensive placards, which only opposed abuse to our just demands, and were laughed at by the people. Latterly, the mandarins of Che-keang and Fo-keen provinces have abolished this practice, and never intermeddle with us. Yet the imperial rescripts are still the same, and we might as well expect that the Pape would grant the liberty of the press, as that the Pekin government would willingly throw open all its harbours to the English. We are again and again admonished to restrict our trade to Canton, and never violate the old-established laws. The authorities and Hing merchants at Canton are enjoined to give us no just reason of complaint, tor the emperor cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners. Thus, these declarations act as a check upon our trade at Canton, because the officers and merchants are responsible if we seek for other emporiums where we are treated with more instice.

In our intercourse with the mandarins, and we have had access to the highest authorities, and freely conversed with them, we have endeavoured to combat their objections against our trading on the following grounds:

- 1st. The laws of China, according to their own assertions, never vary. Now it is upon record, that our ships traded formerly to the northern harbours. The emperor Kang-he gave full permission to foreign vessels to come to all the provinces of the empire. This regulation, according to the celestial immutability, cannot be annulled.
- 2d. We are told, that the great emperor cherishes the utmost compassion towards distant foreigners. It does, however, not reach us at Canton. Now we are come to participate in it, and this boundless imperial compassion cannot refuse to grant our petition.
- 3d. We were officially informed, that the celestial empire exercises its sway over the four seas, and keeps all the natives in subjection. Upon this principle of universal empire, we are not aliens, and may, therefore, claim the same privileges as the natives enjoy from the universal monarch.
- 4th. The doctrines of the sage Confucius teach, that all men within the four seas are brethren, and that it is a matter of joy when a friend arrives from a distant country. We come as brethren and friends, and ought we not to be admitted as merchants?
- 5th. Mencius says, that, wherever a government exercises benevolence, all the merchants repair to the market of such a country. You tell us that you are swayed by benevolence in your administration, and we wish to afford a speaking proof of this assertion.
- 6th. Our government permits your vessels to come to all our harbours. Your Keang-nan, Fo-keen, and Canton junks arrive annually in our ports and trade freely. Can we not, upon the strength of international laws, ask the same privileges? We not only allow your merchants to trade, but also to settle,

wherever they choose; and why would you not give us the same permission in your empire; the more so, as you allege that, according to the maxim of Confucius, you give more than you receive?

These remonstrates were also handed over in writing the have very likely

been sent to Pekin. To us, this sort of reasoning must be are puerile; but in the eyes of a Chinese it is incontrovertible. The modeline never attempted to contradict the first three points; but in regard to the hard they remarked, that we ought to drive the junks away, and prohibit them from trading: admirable advice from a paternal government is but we replied that our nation was too enlightened to enforce the exclusive system of the middle ages, and as China pretended to be the foremost in civilization, we were rather puzzled at this illiberal remark. Here ended the matter. We were informed that the only obstacle in the way of trade was the imperial will, the sole rule of the mandarins; that the king of our nation ought to apply to the great emperor, and that they themselves would second us in obtaining what we demanded. They could not allow us to trade in the poins, but we might try it outside. They were at the same time ready to supply us with provisions, upon the sole condition that we would accept them gratis.

The attempt to open a legal trade with the northern ports of China originated in the liberal principles of Mr. Chas. Marjoribanks, who, as the chief of the British factory, sent the Lord Amherst up the coast, to open new channels for British enterprise and new markets for our manufactures, From that moment, several country ships have followed the track, and made successful voyages. None of them was higher than Ning-po in Che-keang province, except the Sylph, from Calcutta, which went up to Manchoo Tartary and visited Keang-nan. Her appearance on the coast awakened a great sensation. The Keang-nan mandarins were persuaded that, judging from the firmness of the English nation, this vessel was sent by government to insist upon trading. They could never believe that we would relinquish an object which was so very attainable, when demanded with firmness. Their jealousy was considerably blunted, and they were polite and cringing to excess. Fearful that the documents given by them to Mr. H Lindsay, the supercargo of the Lord Amherst, might be productive of hostile feelings, they did all in their power to conciliate our goodwill. Those mandarins who, in the first expedition, had made a great deal of bluster, were upbraided by the emperor, who, at the same time, rewarded one who had behaved with the utmost servility towards us. They repeated their permission to trade outside, and gave us a rich supply of all sorts of provisions. The mandarins, who had been degraded on our account for suffering us to enter the harbours, were again restored to their rank. Only Kwang, a rear admiral of the Woo-sung station, was still under the imperial displeasure, because, instead of driving the Lord Amherst to the south, back to Canton, he had permitted her to go to the north: a very grigyous offence. From the time the Sylph left the shores of Keang-nan, she never entered any port, and suffered comparatively little annoyance from the mandarins in her commercial dealings, who eventually turned merchants and brokers themselves.

Such is the present state of affairs. We sincerely hope that, in our enlightened age, the track will never more be lost, and that the English nation will be the foremost in opening a legal trade, of such vast importance for the manufacturing classes in the country. But if we even disregarded so favourable an opportunity of improving our commercial relations, foreigners will take advantage of it, and finally carry the point. English manufactures could hitherto not come in general use, because they became too expensive, on

account of their being imported by way of Canton; our woollens, as much sought of in the Keang nan, Shan tung, and Pe che le provinces, and in Manchoo Tartary, are scarcely procurable. Our chean licoes would be in great request

The writer of this pas, no personal interest in the extension of trade. He is fully aware that some articles are very objectionable, and wishes sincerely that they never had existed. Yet, at the same time, he is anxious to see the wall of national superstition removed, and a numerous, enthralled, though rational people, brought in nearer contact. In the most enlightened nation of the globe. To remove deep-rooted prejudice, and to wipe out the stain of barbarism endeadered to be indelibly fixed upon the English, the press has furnished and will furnish the means. There exists amongst the people of China an unquenchable thirst after knowledge, partly the offspring of mere curiosity; and many thousands of books, both religious and scientific, distributed amongst them, have found eager readers. The government did not oppose this, but merely sent a set of the books up to Pekin, where they met with no disapproval.

As the greater part of the northern Chinese emporiums are scarcely known as such by name in England, we subjoin here a list, giving the knitude and longitude as well as we could make it out, which will suffice till the coast is properly surveyed. As England could furnish ships to go upon discoveries to the North Pole and Pacific Ocean, we may also hope that a few surveying vesters will find their way to the north coast of China.

We cannot persuade ourselves that the sole will of the Chinese autocrat ought to debar us from seeking intercourse with this extensive coast. Even if we took it for granted that the unanimous voice of the people, so strongly in favour of foreign intercourse, had nothing to do with the matter, still we cannot admit that we are forcing our trade upon a nation which disdains it, unless we confound the arbitrary enactments of the government with the public voice. Even the edicts fulminated by the emperor could not persuade the local mandarins that we had no right to seek the trade; they considered the imperial will binding upon themselves, and this was very just, but by no means obligatory upon us, else they would not invariably have advised us to go outside, and occasionally seconded our endeavours. It is true, we have had many unpleasant encounters with the naval mandatins, who were always ready to thwart our designs when they gained an ascendancy; but they yielded as readily to necessity and expediency: these collisions have, with every voyage, become less numerous, and will perhaps in future be entirely avoided. It is a commonplace remark, that falsehood is the ruling principle of the Chinese government in its transactions with foreigners. There are some few exceptions; yet if our friends in Europe had kept this maxim better in view, they would have given more credit to their countrymen at Canton, whose good faith still remains unimpeached, than to the bombastic abuse of the sor disant celestials The writer of this is personally acquainted with mandarins of the highest rank, but he has scarcely found one who would not break his word, and even deny his most solemn assurances, whenever it suited his interest to do so. This is a lamentable fact, and a sure proof of the weakness of a government, which has no other weapons but abuse and rhodomontade to oppose to English firm-

Our motives, in coming along the coast, have been scrutinized with the greatest jealousy, and a private report has been accordingly sent up to Pekin, A Manchoo, belonging to the imperial household, and who had been one of those who were in attendance upon the British embassy, was purposely sent

on hoard the Sulph from Hang choo, the capital of Che kenne we warp perfect courtier, and versed in all the arts of evasive diplomacy. For each help out to repress his feelings when he at first saw the nell-built Sulph well armed had manned had he involuntarily acknowledged, our superiority. He declared that he was sent on purpose to gain information more to send in a true report to both the lieutenant-governor and the imperior. We therefore hope, that if our representations reach the emperory those false reports sent from Cauton will lose their bad effect; even now we are again assured of the imperial compassion, which will not suffer foreigners to be ill-treated.

But in endeavouring to trade to the northern coast, are we not insulting the laws of the celestial empire? To this we can only answer, that our going to to those ports is nothing more than retrieving our ancient privileges, which have been lost on account of our own supineness. Moreover, we ought not to confound their laws with those of our country. In China, the will of the emperor is law, and the decision of a mandarin is law; a law exists or is abolished according as it agrees or disagrees with their views of self-interest. We mistake the constitution of China by deriving our information from the panegyrics of Du Halde and similar writers; nor shall we ever form a true estimate of this nation if we put them on a level with Europeans, in point of civilization, whilst they are nothing more than semi-barbarians, though, at the same time, superior to almost every other nation in Asia, and susceptible of the highest polish and cultivation. The nation is not actuated by antipathy to foreigners; on the contrary, they are fond of strangers; but it is the government, dreading European power, which tries to enforce a system of exclusion. It belongs to us to remove this prejudice, not by force, which would goad the government immediately into favourable concessions, but by conciliatory measures and British firmness, which, whilst it abstains from open violence, carries its point in the end. We all know that the most trivial thing is refused by these rulers, when humbly petitioned for, and that even the most important objects are granted when sternly demanded. Even the imperial will, which is now so directly opposed to us, would be construed into compassion when those English barbarians once began in earnest to claim the same right which the British government grants to Chinese merchants in the ports of the Indian Archipelago. But we leave to statesmen to determine this point, how far we are entitled to ask in return for what we have voluntarily granted, the same concessions, and subjoin an enumeration of the principal emporiums of the Chinese empire to the north-east of Canton

Canton Province.

Chang-hac-heen (native dialect Ting hae), on the eastern frontier of Canton province, in the neighbourhood of Namao island, I M I Chaou-chow-fao district (native dialect Teo-chèw), lat. 23° 23' N., long. 116° 43' E.; the next emporium in importance, with its surrounding harbours, to the metropolis, Canton, where a brisk trade with the Indian Archipelago, Hae nan, and the northern ports of China, is carried on. Ships used to anchor at Nan-Gaou (native dialect Namao) Island.

Fokcen Province.

The Chang-chow-foo (native dialect Shang chew hoo), lat. 24° 31' N., long. 117° 43' 30' E., a considerable trading town, situated on a small river, which empties itself in an estuary not far from the city. Ships ought to anchor at his Chun-hac (native dialect Tin-hac); lat. 24° 17' N., long. 118' 15' E.

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dialect Tang. La) district; lat. 24° 27′ 36″ N., long. 118° 10′ 30″; an excellent spacious harbour, where the richest Chinese merchants reside, whose of brise extensions the coast and to the Indhas Archipelago, Siam, &c. The English had formerly a factory here.

Diff Tucues-chow-foo (native dialect Tsoun-chew), by Europeans called Chin-chew, lat. 24° 36′ 12″ N., long. 118° 42′ 40″, situated at the end of a bay which abounds in extensive sheals. An emographum of great importance for the Europe trade.

惠安縣 frouy-gdn-hēen (native dialect Uī-ōa); lat. 25° 3' N., long. 118° 56', with a harbour sheltered from all winds, but difficult to enter.

Hing-hwa-foo (native dialect Hing-höa-hoo); lat. 25° 25' 22" N., long. 119° 8' 15"; a great many small craft belong to this place, which has never been visited by any European ship.

Ting-hac harbour, lat. 26° 10′, long. 119° 57′, which is deep, and affords good shelter.

福 沙 M Füh-ning-chow (native dialect Hok-ling-chew), in lat. 26° 54′ N., long. 120° E. Never visited by Europeans.

Che-keang Province.

Min Wan-chow-foo, in lat. 28° N., long. 120° 40'; the residence of many rich merchants, at the bottom of a bay, having a harbour with shoal water.

台 M 加 Tac-chow-foo, lat. 28° 34' N., long. 121° 4' E.; not visited by any European vessel, but a place of considerable trade.

Shih-poo-Sik-po, lat. 129° 20', long. 121° 44', which has the best harbour, a complete basin, with an easy entrance, and carries on a very brisk trade.

Ting-hac-hien—Chu-san, the capital of the Chu san group Chow-shan-seu, with an excellent harbour, in lat, 30° 26' N., long. 121° 41' E., where the English had formerly a factory, of which the ruins are still to be seen. A considerable trade is carried on. Amongst the Chu-san group, islands as interesting as any in the Pacific oceans, are many good harbours, which afford facilities for trading.

about twelve or thirteen miles up a river, a very fine and elegant city, with a very extensive trade, not much inferior to Canton. The English used to trade hither as late as the middle of the last century. Ships cannot go up the river, but anchor opposite to Chin-hae-heen, lat. 29° 59' N., long. 121° 90'.

Hang-chow-foo, one of the richest and finest places of the empire, the capital of Che keang, in lat. 30° 30′ 20″ N., long. 119° 59′ 4″, about twenty miles

up a savigable river, which Europeans have never tried to enter. Staple artistic enter silk and green tess.

Cha-poor Cha-po, lat. 90° 37' N., long. 120° 40' Ba; the only emporium or the imperial Japan wade, with a tolerable harbour and a belief traffic.

Keang-soo Province-a part of Keang Ran.

Shang-hae-höen—Seang-hae, on the left tank of the Woo-rang river of the Woo-rang river of the Woo-rang river of the word of the empire. The entrance to this river is dangerous, the coast being very low, and many sand-banks in every direction; it leads over a mud-flat, with four to five feet water upon it. When properly surveyed and known, there are no real dangers. Ships of no more than 300 tons burthen may proceed up the river to the city; larger ones find a good anchorage near the village of Woo-sung, in lat. 31° 25' N., ang. 121° 20', a few miles beyond the entrance.

We may call this the gate to central Asia, and to the heart of China, for the canals in the neighbourhood correspond with all the rivers of the empire. The trade is very great; Europeans have begun to do a little business. Not far from it is to the Chinese Arcadia, in lat. 31° 23′ 35″ N., long 120° 20′.

The whole coast of Keang-soo is flat; the entrance to the the first Yang-tsucwang, which is the greatest river of China, is entirely unknown to any Eugenean, either have we ever ascertained whether the Hwang-ho, Yellow River, is accessible or not. There are a few trading towns along the coast, but though we know them by name, we have never visited them.

Shan-tung Province.

Fig. M Fix Keaou-chow-foo, lat. 36° 14' 20" N., long. 120° 15' 30', the principal emporium of this province, with a spacious harbour.

Tang-chow-foo-Ten-choo-foo, in lat. 97° 18', long. 120° 22'; a oferable harbour. The city trades very largely with Manchoo Tartary.

Pih-chc-le Province.

天津 Teen-tsin, in lat. 39° 10' N., long. 117° 6' 22"; a very considerable imporium, on account of its neighbourhood to the capital. The entrance to the Pe-ho river, on which it is situated, is very difficult, and for ships exceeding 250 tons impracticable.

There are several other trading towns, of no great importance, to the east of Teen sin.

Manchoo Tartary, or Leaou-tung.

Fig. 10 157 Kin-chow-foo, in lat. 41° 8′ N., long. 121° 5′, a large trading place, spwards of twenty miles in the country. Vessels anchor in 40° 37′, about six miles from shore. A great demand for English woollens and calicoes.

** My Kae-chow-foo, in lat. 40° 30' N., long. 122° 25', next to Kin-chow n importance. The roads are very shallow, and many banks thereabout. Several housands of Chinese junks visit annually this port.

We pass the harbours of minor importance in silence,

Formosa.

Tac-wan-foo (Tac-wan-hoo), a place where a great deal of trade is arried on, in lat. 23° N., long. 119° 43' 30", the capital of this island. The harbour shallow and open.

沙 輔 Sha-Hill-heen, in lat. 25° 27' 36" N., long. 120° 4' E.

维 緒 Ke-lung-ching, in lat. 25° 16' 48", long. 121° 29' 30", with a good harbour, the only one, and a brisk trade in mosa produce, sugar camphor,

There are many minor harbours, but none of any importance, though the trade all along the west coast is very lively.

ON THE CAUSES OF ORIENTAL WORDS EXISTING IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Owing to accident, the article in our last number, under the above title. (pp. 1-12), was sent to press without revision; it consequently discovers the following errate, some of which are sufficiently obvious:

- P. 3, 1. 33, for "the Pelasgi to have originally come," read " that the Pelasgi originally came."
- p. 5, 1. 16, for σωξομενά read σωζομενά.
- P. 7, 1. 19, for astgov and astne read acteor and actne. 3. 24, for stanking read otapuning.
 - . لقومه read لقومص 1.31, for
 - 1. 38. for जन read यम
- P. 8. J. 11. for **अभ्यि**ति read अस्थिति
 - 1. 20. for वान्प read वाध्य
- P. 9, letter of Greek for a read ' (the aspirate).

 - , 智 Eng. for g read gg. 可 Germ. for gh read ch.
 - --- I Pers. add o, Hindustani for " read ; .
- P. 10, letter Germ. for r. read v.
 - ___ ¥ Lat. add v.
 - -- 4 Eng. for rw read ew.
 - ___ व Hind. add ..
 - ---- A Greek add σχ.
 - --- H Hind. for one = read .
- P. 11, l. 21, for dahan read daham.
 - I. 12, for chargand read charghand.
 - . فلمون read علمو ror

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. M.—The Trumpingtons.

Ir was formerly the custom in Calcutta, on the arrival of a spinster from England, to open the house, which had the good fortune to be selected for the residence of the fair stranger, for three successive evenings, to all the bachelors of the community, in order, it is supposed, to give the unfortunates an equal chance of altering a condition so difficult to endure, when it is one of necessity. During this period, the young lady held a sort of durbar, or court; each visitor was presented to her in turn, and before the termination of the ceremony, she had usually as many offers as the casket-guarded heiress of Belmont. Times are changed at the presidency, though the supply is not yet quite equal to the demand; the outward-bound bring too numerous a list of unmarried female passengers to invest each individual with the importance which characterized the belles of former days, whose visits were, like those of angels. "few and far between." A great number of young ladies land almost unannounced at Champaul Ghaut, and, after a short sojourn in some quiet family, proceed up the country to their relatives, without exciting the slightest sensation, or being known beyond the narrow circle of their entertainers' guests. Nor is this obscurity confined to timid girls, who come out to India to join a parent or a brother, without introductions to the leading people of Calcutta. Men of some rank in either service, the military especially, if not happening to be acquainted with residents of note at the seat of government. may, on returning from England with their wives and families, remain for weeks in perfect seclusion, as it is not the custom to pay the first visit to strangers, nor is it considered etiquette, as in the upper country, for the new arrival to call on the settled inhabitants without some previous introduction. In the Mofussil, however, exits and entrances cannot be effected in so unostentatious a manner; and though it is quite optional, on the part of the latest comer, to court retirement or to enter into the society of the place, it is impossible to keep the domestic arrangements of his family impervious to the inquisitorial researches of a multitude of idlers, who have nothing to do but to attend to the concerns of their neighbours.

An announcement had appeared in the Government Gazette, that Major John Richard William Trumpington had returned to his duty on the establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors; and in the shipping-list of the same date, we learned that Mrs. Trumpington, five Misses Trumpington, and a Miss Euphemia Douglas had accompanied the gallant major in his voyage to India. This intelligence threw us all into an eestasy; for the corps, to which this worthy field officer was attached, had just marched into Cawnpore, where we were in a deplorably forlorn state for want of unmarried ladies; there being only three left in the whole station. But we were not long permitted to include in the pleasing anticipations suggested by so large and so seasonable a supply. It soon appeared that Major Trumpington was not by any means popular in the regiment; his five years' absence had not sufficed to obliterate the remembrance of his numerous uncompaniable qualities, and as promotion is never supposed to improve the temper or the heart, his accession to the majority, and the chance it gave him of assuming the command, rendered the permission of the Hon. Court of Directors, so graciously accorded, a subject of sincere regret, more

especially as the juniors had flattered themselves that he would outstay his: five years, and afford them an opportunity of memorializing against his return upon the effective strength of the regiment. We, who had not the tune to belong to the corps destined to grund under the domining this Martinet, could console ourselves for the major's unamiabilities, in the contemplation of the beauty, graces, and accomplishments of his fair daughters, but we were awakened from this greeable dream by the astounding fact, reported upon the best authority, that four of the five Misses Trumpington were mere children. Our hopes now rested on the eldest of this groupe, who was said to have reached the mature age of sixteen, and the young lady, Miss Euphemia Douglas, of whom there were many rumours affoat; some asserted that she had left her home, in England, to share the fortune of the Trumpington family, out of pure friendship; while others averred that she was neither. more nor less than a governess, engaged to superintend the education of the younger branches, and under the heaviest penaltics not to marry until the last scion of the house should be eligible to bridal honours. Of course, these wise precautions were laughed at in billiard-rooms, mess-rooms, and drawingrooms; the idea of monopolizing so valuable an article as a marriageable young lady, to look over school exercises, and correct the vile strumming of juvenile fingers, on a still viler piano, was universally scouted, and it seemed to be a duty incumbent upon the gallant cavaliers of the station, to rescue a fair damsel*from such abominable slavery. Half a dozen young men presented themselves instantaneously, and one, who had lately succeeded to the interpretership of his corps, and consequently possessed wherewithal to maintain a fitting establishment, offered a considerable bet that he would carry off the prize in three weeks. A rival started up immediately, in the shape of a Scottish assistant-surgeon, who, being too patriotic to think of a wife born on the southern side of the Tweed, had hitherto pined in single unblessedness, and was transported with joy at the prospect of meeting with a lassie, whose name gave such strong promise that she would be actuated by similar feelings in the choice of a partner for life.

The wary Scot determined to be beforehand with the flighty youth so ready to hazard his property upon a doubtful chance, and shutting himself up in his bungalow, sat down to indite a letter to his fair country-woman, in which he enumerated all the advantages enjoyed by assistant-surgeons in the reduced rate of their pay and allowances. Three hundred rupees per month, a buggy and horse, and a silver tea-pot, the whole property, real and personal, which the lover could boast, assumed rather a promising aspect, when contrasted with the mode of living laid down by an experienced economist, who, out of this small modicum, had already fitted out two younger sisters and a brother. and now, having no drawback on his monthly proceeds, thought himself passing rich, and fully equal to the support of a wife. Whether his epistle was calculated to produce a similar impression on the part of the lady seemed rather questionable. The ideas of Sandy Mac Dougall were exceedingly poetical; he had dreamed of the green hills of Scotland, its clear waters, and health-clad vallies, until his secret soul was absorbed in the recollection of the romantic land, which he could not hope to behold until he should have grown grey in servitude in a foreign country; but, unfortunately, he had not the power of communicating these refined and ennobling sentiments; the. graces of language were denied to him, and it was not until after a long and intimate acquaintance, that aught could be discovered in the mind of the exile, except minute calculations of the number of articles to be procured for a

rupes, and the saving to be accomplished by substituting a diety half-caste Pertuguese, for the train of Moosulmauna and Hindoos which usually belong to an anco-Indian establishment. Instead of painting, in strong and powerful strains, the fond aspirations of a heart yearning to meet with some gentle, congenial, sympathizing being, who could share with him that attachment to the soil which gave him birth, the flowers which sprang stroud the path of her childhood, and the wild birds white songs were a thousand times dearer to him than music from a golden lute, which made a Scottish name thrill through his inmost soul, and gave to his sanguine spirit so strong a hope of awakening correspondent emotions in the breast of a stranger—he filled page after page with sordid details of bazaar expenses, whose only object appeared to be, that of convincing the lady, that if she could consent to be ill-lodged, worse clad, and half-starved, she might, at the end of twenty years, retire to some barren hill in the highlands, with no danger of wanting cauld kail for the rest of her days.

Poor Sandy, who, from the instant that he heard of the expected arrival of Euphemia Douglas, had associated her in his mind with every object which had been endeared to it from infancy, forgot how much he had left untold, and flattered himself that she would understand and appreciate the feelings and virtues which lay hidden under a very rough and unseemly exterior. How his letter, duly despatched down the river to the care of Major Trumpington, was received, he was not destined to know, for it remained unnoticeds Miss Douglas either did not think it worthy of an answer, or was at a loss to find a suitable reply to a communication of such an extraordinary nature.

Little or nothing was heard of the movements of the Trumpingtons; they had not made their appearance at the intermediate stations, giving, as is too frequently the case, the beaux of other cantonments the chance of gaining prizes which ought to have been reserved for anxious expectants at the place destined for the abode of the elders of the family. We had been tantalized not long before by the arrival of two fair damsels, who had engaged themselves upon the road, and in despite of every effort made to induce them to prove inconstant, had the mortification to see them carried off before our faces by men belonging to distant cantonments. At last, the news flewabout of the arrival of the long-expected party; nobody, however, had caught a sight of them, and when, after a sojourn of a few days, the major began to make his calls, it was discovered that they would be confined to the leading married residents. Not one of the bachelors received the honour of a visit; a slight which we the less regretted, when we saw for the first time the equipage of the family appear upon the course. It was an old-fashioned orange-tawney coloured chariot, which did not open, and consequently afforded no facility for the friendly intercourse which so often takes place between the inmates of a barouche or landaulet, and the equestrians riding at the side. The right and left of the vehicle were occupied by Major and Mrs. Trumpington, and in the centre, bolt upright, was seated a tall, awkward, hard-featured girl, who at seventeen looked seven and thirty, and whose rigid countenance betrayed no emotion either of interest or curiosity, in a scene so new, and to an intelligent mind so full of objects of excitement. She was not handsome enough for us to inquire whether this indifference was natural or assumed, and each gazer galloped away from the carriage, satisfied with a single glance, and not at all anxious to manœuvre for an introduction.

The disappointment occasioned by the display of Miss Trumpington's want of charms, rendered the preux chevaliers of the station doubly anxious to see

the companion of her voyage, whose beauty, it was hoped, would make amends for the annoyance sustained by contemplating a disagrecable object. and whose position in the family had not yet been fully ascertained accordingly, we beset the major's bungalow, at gurafire, in the expectation Euphemia Douglas, though she did not appear at the evening-drive, would accompany the children in their morning exercise; but we were baffled again. The four voutiger Misses Trumplington, all of whom gave promise of growing up as ugly and forbidding as their elder sister, crammed themselves, with two ayahs, into a palanquin-carriage drawn by apair of lean bullocks, and lumbered slowly over a road dreadfully cut up by the rains, without offering the slightest inducement to any of the lookers-on to follow, in the hope of profiting by an accident. Where could Euphemia be? Was there in Feality any such person? These were questions which we asked of each other, but could obtain no certain intelligence, the servants being shy of communication. However, as a young lady bearing that name had certainly left Calcutta, under the care of the Trumpingtons, and as we had not heard of her being consigned to the protection of any person on the road, we inferred that she was still an inmate of the family.

Whoever has had the good or ill-fortune to visit Cawnpore, must be well acquainted with the scite of a large bungalow, which stands on the right-hand side of the road leading to the avenue which forms the grand approach to the race-course. It is a place newly reclaimed from the plains, and entirely destitute of trees, excepting those which grow in the garden. The walls of the surrounding compound are bare, and clearly defined, devoid of every kind of shelter or cover; consequently, the undiscovered approach of any person desirous of offering a surreptitious entrance to the plantations, would be a difficult achievement. To make the matter worse, Major Trumpington, being in the command of his regiment, was allowed a guard of sepoys, and the sentinels were so strongly posted, that it was next to impossible to clude their vigilance. The garden formed a sort of oasis in the wilderness, and was so completely choked up by trees, which in these climes never lose their leaves, that not even the glimpse of a white garment could be obtained between their numberseous foliage.

After a vain expenditure of time and patience in useless reconnoitring, those who had any other means of diverting their minds, gave up the pursuit. I formed one of the number; I had lately taken mightily to the study of Arabic, and was too much delighted with the advancement of my knowledge, to suffer an unknown young lady to supersede my venerable moonshee, on whom, for a long period, my whole time and thoughts had been bestowed. In my moments of leisure and recreation, I was content with the amusement derived from the insolent demeanour of Major and Mrs. Trumpington, and the gossip which their conduct occasioned. The most valuable persons attached to a Mofussil station, next to those who contribute to its gaicty, are the haughty, tyrannical, domineering individuals, whose impertinences and griffinisms furnish food for conversation and invective, to numbers who otherwise would be driven to their wits-end to invent subject-matter for their daily banquets of scandal, or, what is almost as bad, would be compelled to exalt mole-hills into mountains, and to prophecy and conjecture occurrences which were never tikely to happen. The boldest and bitterest of our commentators might be justified in their remarks upon the new arrivals, and while they occupied public attention, hostilities against weaker and less offending victims to evil tongues were suspended.

The few ladies who were considered to be worthy of admission to Mrs. Trumpington's acquaintance, made reports which incensed the whole station again again It appeared that, previous to her present sojourn, the had lived a very core time in India, which she had quitted in disgust, and evisited with reluctance, and now, fancying herself at the head of society, and determined to introduce modes and regulations more in accordance with hercideas of propriety, than those which obtained in a country, which she was pleased to style semi-barbarous, and wholly ignorant of the usages of the great world! Poor woman! she had taken upon herelf a most invidious task, and might just as well have attempted to turn the current of the Ganges. Above all things. Mrs. Trumpington was scandalized by the manner in which young unmarried ladies, were as she called it, put up to auction. "It should never be said that she, or the major, advertized their daughter. Miss Trumpington's accomplishments, Miss Trumpington's high breeding, her introductions in London, and knowledge of the best society, rendered her a person to be sought, and she had no doubt that when any one really worthy of ha, whose rank in the service, connexions at home, income and prospects, would render an eligible match, should appear, he would come forward in a proper and respectful manner; and, until then, she hoped that her daughter would be found inaccessible, not surrounded by troops of subalterns, or insulted by offers from a crowd of adventurers, whose commissions alone entitled them to be received in a circle, to which their immediate relations would never be admitted; she understood that the directors were in the habit of bestowing cadetships upon the sons of their trades-people, and that they were not so particular as they ought to be respecting the candidates for writerships; she hoped that neither she nor the major would be called upon to punish the presumption of such applicants, but that those who aspired to the hand of her daughter would be prepared to shew a record of their ancestors worthy of alliance with the descendant of the Trumpingtons."

The bait did not take; men of high pretensions were not to be flattered into proposals to an ugly awkward girl, by hints that they alone would have a chance of acceptance. The standard was too lofty, and as no one had the vanity to suppose that he came up to the mark, the banner was displayed in vain; not a soul appeared disposed to wear Miss Trumpington's colours, or to enlist in her service; and the consequence of the mama's repeated tirades were shewn at the first party in which the young lady and her amiable parents made their appearance. It was a grand dinner given by our hospitable brigadier to the larger, if not the better, part of the station. As a matter of course, the master of the house gave his arm to Mrs Trumpington, who, being a stranger, was entitled to the honours; but Miss Trumpington would have been absolutely wrecked, left in the drawing-room without the shadow of an escort, had not her father, after looking, steadily and invitingly, upon a young civilian, who, in the capacity of acting judge, while his superior was under suspension, had shewn the brightest promise of future eminence, hurried to her relief, and conducted her to table, where she sat sullen and pouting, without receiving the slightest attention from a host of young men, who occupied her end of the board, the major not succeeding in his attempt to place his daughter above the married ladies. Before the party adjourned to the drawing-room, some regimental business called papa away; consequently the young lady was left wholly to the care of Mrs. Trumpington, who took her under her wing, and looked unutterable things upon the passers by, who, she had flattered herself, would have quitted all the approachable ladies, in order

to secure a flower more strictly guarded than those of the Hesperides. Finding herself and her fair charge wholly unnoticed, she arose in great wrath to go away. The brigadier's arm was again put into requisition; at a from her mother liss Trumpington darted round to the other side, but complished the list accuracy away and list foul of my worthy friend, Sandy Mac Dougas. The young lady's shawl and ringlets got entangled in the buttons of the stiff, full-dressed coat of the assistant-surgeon, which, according to the benevolent regulations of the service, he was permitted to wear out. before he provided himself with the new-fingled garment, whose doublebreasted fronts had displaced the lapels sticking out like the gills of a fish. which now seemed to have made an indissoluble alliance with the stubborn curls of Miss Trumpington. The brigadier, laughing, left the damsel to her fate, and hurried her mama along, quite unconscious that her daughter was almost in the arms of a low-borm-poverty-stricken individual, who had made his debút in life in the character of an hospital mate. Sandy tugged at the ringlets, apologizing all the time, and at length effected a divorce between them and the equally restive collar, though not without such frequent contact with the lips of his prisoner, as to sanction the insinuations of the wicked wits of the station, that salutations of a very tender nature had taken place. The brigadier returned at the moment of extrication, and deposited his neglected charge by the side of her mother, to whom, it may be presumed, the little scene, so lately enacted, was not very accurately reported. At a ball, in the following week, Miss Trumpington had the pleasure of sitting the whole evening on a sopha, about as much noticed as the wreath of worsted roses which garlanded the pillar at her side. A stranger of higher rank being present, it was nobody's business to hand the elder lady to supper, the major, therefore, was obliged to conduct both wife and daughter, and Miss Trumpington would have been without a chair, had not the obsequious Sandy Mac Dougall vacated his seat in her favour. Such neglect was very difficult to bear, especially by a girl of weak understanding, who had been taught to imagine that, in setting herself above her young compeers, she would acquire consequeuce and attract all the rank and talent of the station to her feet. A result so contrary to these high-raised expectations brought tears into the mortified damsel's eyes; she cast a look of as much benignity as her harsh countenance was capable of expressing upon Sandy; but he knew his distance, and withdrew, leaving her to find her way back to the ball-room without any assistance, save that of her papa.

Mrs. Trumpington, who anticipated a very different result, and expected to awe the subalterus of the station into the most profound respect, was utterly confounded by the audacious air of the ensigns swaggering along the room, and brushing the very sopha on which she was seated, and she felt still more surprized and annoved to find that neither the general, nor the brigadier, nor the commanding officers of regiments, were deputed by anxious bachelors to solicit the honours of a presentation. She had hoped that, in making her acquaintance a matter of favour and difficulty, it would have been pertinaciously and assiduously sought; but the exclusive system had not reached the upper provinces of India, and the persons seeking so prematurely to establish it found themselves at Coventry in a very short time. Too self-willed and tempered to be convinced of their error, or to alter their conduct, the offsted in a course which brought its own punishment along with it and resisted in a course which brought its own punishment along with it and rectims dependants, the only persons compelled to submit to their tyranny.

The miseries and discomforts of the domestic establishment of the Trumpingtons became very widely circulated, and added to the interest already create the favour of Euphemia Douglas, who, notwithstanding the seclusion to what affe was doomed, continued to excite attention, and to like the indignation of the community, shocked when Sunday after fund, part Laway without the appearance of Miss Douglas at church, mitthe the changetawney chariot conveyed the major's lady and as many daughters it could hold. Though the fair Euphemia, according to general belief, had not yet been seen by European eyes, reports of her beauty and fascinations got abroad. Hindoostanee servants are not bad judges of these things; it was said that she was very handsome, very amiable, and very ill treated: no captive princess of romance ever created a stronger sensation. Poor Sandy Mac Dougall, in spite of the miscarriage of his first epistle, remained still devoted to his unknown enslaver; all his chivalric feelings were aroused by the melancholy account of her misfortunes. He came to me full of plans and projects for her relief, and, at my instigation, indited a more romantic effusion than the last. This epistle he got conveyed to the house through the agency of a friendly khidmutghar, and though too much a man of honour to shew the lady's answer, I had reason to believe that it was favourable to his suit, at least such an inference might be drawn from a continuance of the correspondence, a fact which I ascertained, in consequence of having made the ena moured swain an offer of satin paper, then a novelty in the Mofussil. Sandy, who could not be prevailed upon to accept more than a sheet at a time, being as careful of the property of others as he was of his own, came frequently to my bungalow to make a fair copy of the tender tales, which apparently were composed at the cost of considerable mechanical labour, as well as mental exertion.

Somewhat questioning my friend's success, on account of a suspicious circumstance, to be related in its place. I ventured to recommend him to turn his attention towards Miss Trumpington, whose looks improved in graciousness when they were directed to the only man who ever offered her the most trifling civility; but he would not hear of the transfer. Sandy, though exceedingly ugly himself, had an eye to appreciate beauty, and he was, moreover, alarmed by the waste and extravagance distinguishable in the amplitude of Miss Trumpington's silk dresses; such attire could not be afforded upon three hundred rupees per month, and Euphemia being doubtless serving in her capacity of governess, for small wages, and accustomed to make her penny fee go as far as possible, would prove a much more thrifty and appropriate wife. As I did not know upon what foundation the hopes of my friend rested, he being, as I have before remarked, exceedingly reserved upon the subject of the letters he was in the habit of receiving from the major's bungalow, I contented myself with a hint that it would be prudent to ascertain the sentiments of the lady before he indulged in very sanguine expectations of obtaining her hand. Sandy nodded his head, looking very wise all the time. I did not feel at liberty to be more communicative on a point of such delicacy, and he left me quite convinced that he was in a fair way of meeting with the reward of his st fervent and disinterested passion.

is lave already mentioned the venerable moonshee, who assisted me in my lraws, if of Arabic and Persian; the rest of my establishment corresponded in oung la with this sage and reverend personage. I had no flaunting roues under her by Mohammedan attendants, indulging in coloured trowsers, gaudy and flattere ids, love-locks, and turbans stuck jauntily on the side of the head, Asiat Jo.

who smoked bong, drank liquids somewhat stronger than sherbet, played at dice, and climbed the walls of the neighbouring zenanas. All my people were sober and staid in their demeanour, accurate and precise in their and these characteristics extended to the persons of the natives with whomat had any commercial dealings. A regular set of box-wallahs attended at stated periods with European goods,-sedate men, of fair repute: it was, the with some surprise and considerable anger that, on puzzling over an intricate passage of an early Arabic poet, I found myself intruded upon by a dandified, dissipated, rakish-looking young man, whose silken garments were redolent of atta-gul, and whose whole person was bespangled with gold ornaments. A pair of glittering shoes were left in the verandah, but he entered my apartment with stockinged feet, and an air of the greatest assurance. Before he could have had time to speak, I ordered him, in no measured terms, to withdraw; my commands, though reiterated in a more emphatic manner, were disobeyed; and, transported beyond all bounds of moderation, I took off my shoe, and was in the act of aiming it at the caitiff's head, when my arm was arrested by a ringing laugh. The distinction between the European and the native voice is so great, that when both are heard in their natural tones, it is impossible to mistake them. I looked carnestly at my visitor, and beneath his paint and his masquerade attire, recognized Tremayne, the young civilian to whom Major Trumpington would fain have been fatherin-law.

It was not difficult to guess the motive of his assumed character; doors are opened to native venders of those multifarious wares, which are so attractive to females of every rank and age, which would be closed against other visitors. Under favour of his disguise, he had been admitted into the bedchambers and boudoirs of Mrs Trumpington's bungalow, being always well received in consequence of the low prices affixed to his goods. The major chanced to be one of those persons who never get out of their griffinage, and are, therefore, easily imposed upon by an artful exterior. With people better acquainted with the native character, Tremayne's success would have been very problematical; but the servants, who could have detected him in an instant, were bribed to silence, and fits real character and intentions were only made known to the lady from whom he desired to have no concealments.

According to my friend's account, Euphemia Douglas was the most radiant creature that nature had ever formed. It appeared that she was a near relative of the family by whom she was so wickedly treated, a niece of Mrs. Trumpington's, and the heiress of her mother's fortune, to which she had reason to believe the major, her guardian, had helped himself, since now, having brought her out to India, and obliged her to superintend the education of his children, he affected to treat her as a dependent. Destitute of money, she had not the means of sending a letter to her friends in England, to apprise them of the miseries she endured, as, according to our post-office regulations, every epistle despatched by the public conveyance must be paid for by the writer: a rule which renders clandestine correspondence very difficult in India, especially as there is a receipt entered into the family book when a letter is sent to the office. The communication of Euphemia's dilemmas and distresses to her knight-errant shewed that an understanding subsisted between the parties, which augured, as I thought, very ill for the success of Sandy Mac Dougall. I asked Tremayne if he was aware of a rivalship in that quarter; he laughed, and appeared so perfectly at his case respecting the event of poor Sandy's loveletters, that the slight hope which I had formerly entertained, that my friend has not wandering through the delusive mazes of fool's paradise, entirely forcock me. Before I became acquainted with Tremsyne's pretensions, I fenred hat the infortunate doctor had a poor chance; his gaunt visage and shambling figure, it confess the truth, were most unlovely; then his drawing Scottish accent was of the vulgarest description; he had, in short, no recommendatory qualities save those of the heart, which take a long time in finding int, and when discovered are rarely appreciated. On the other hand, Traine, a handsome, animated young man, graceful, gay, and elegant in hind and manner, seemed formed to captivate a female eye, and though there might be some disadvantage in making his approaches with a skin dyed to the hue of a native, yet the ease with which he supported his character, and the distinguished figure which he made in the brilliant and becoming costume he had assumed, afforded ample amends.

I felt rather anxious to obtain a glimpse of the fair lady for whose sake the young judge had ventured to put on a disguise which, if reported at head-quarters, would have got him into a serious scrape with the authorities. Not being afraid of plunging a heart which, since its early disappointment, had been as cold and impassive as ice, into a hopeless passion, Tremayne did not object to gratify the curiosity which he had so highly raised. In one of his visits, he directed me to rein up my horse under a mosque at the entrance of the neighbouring city, whither Miss Douglas would be permitted to go, to see the festival which was to take place that evening.

It was the night of the Duwally; and though the native buildings at Cawnpore are not sufficiently picturesque to render the illumination so effective as at Benares and other oriental cities, to a stranger, the long lines of wavy light, spreading in every direction, have a beautiful appearance. They do not, however, attract many European gazers; the Anglo-Indian community seldom condescend to attend native spectacles, except when they are displayed on the grandest scale. The carriages belonging to the station wended their way to the course, as usual, and left the road to the city untenanted, except by a crowd of Moosulmanees and Hindoos, who came flocking from their residencies in cantonments. I took up my post at the appointed spot, and looking about me, was soon made aware of the approach of one of the commissariat elephants, an immense affimal, twelve feet high. The howdah contained three or four children, quite ugly enough to be Trumpingtons, but above them sat the most angelic being my eves had ever beheld. It is impossible for a beautiful woman to appear to so much advantage as when enthroned apon an elephant; she seems to be brought into immediate contact with her native skies; a scraphic being newly descended from bowers of light, and retaining all the glory of the heaven she has left. The last lingering rays of the sun had steeped the whole atmosphere in a mist of gold. Euphemia's head was uncovered, and her glittering curls, gently lifted by the evening breeze, clustered like radii around a face of dazzling fairness. A bright smile lighted up her beautiful features, and I marvelled much that the idolatrous portion of the assembly did not fall down and worship her as a goddess speeding from the amaranthine gardens of the blessed to grace their festival. Admiration and surprise rendered me almost motionless as I gazed on this enchanting apparition; the elephant moved on at a steady pace; as it passed, the lovely form of its fair burthen was clearly defined against the sun-lit sky; then the radiant looks melted into the effulgence above; a golden veil shut her from my view, a dusky mass below alone being visible, and presently the last rays of the declining planet were obscured, and twilight descended like a cloud. I had been warned not to follow the elephant, or to betray my admi-

ration in any manner which could attract the attention of Euphemia's companions,-little spies who would not fail to make the most of any occurrence likely to give them consequence in the eyes of their parents. I obeyed my friend's injunction, and turned my horse's head towards the course, where I enseuntered the orange tawney chariot and its discontented freight. On one side. Sandy Mac Danil was driving a very dilapidated buggy; and on the other, Tremayne appeared, rarolling on a superb black Persian charger, which he rode with the case anotherace of one of Scindia's troopers. Miss Trumpington craned her long neck out of the front window, evidently bent on conquest; at one moment giving an encouraging smile to the assistant surgeon, in the next levelling the heavy artillery of a pair of goggle-eyes at the young civilian; with and papa from the side-windows eyed both askance; their hopes were not so sanguine as those of their daughter, who, like many women unaccustomed to attention, was in the habit of putting too favourable a construction upon a slight or accidental civility. Sandy, than whom there could not be a more devoted slave to the fair, although his manner of expressing his adoration was not the most graceful in the world, bobbed an odd sort of bow in return for the inclination of the head and its accompanying glance; but-Tremayne appeared to be quite indifferent to the approving looks cast upon him from time to time; the instant he saw me, he turned his horse abruptly round, and left the chariot and the buggy to jingle along the road tog ther.

The next morning, I had a visit from Sandy Mac Dougall, who appeared in the highest spirits; according to his own account, he had wooed and had won the fair Euphemia; all the preliminaries of the marriage were arranged; Mrs. Mac Lachlan, the wife of an elderly ensign in the King's —— foot, all the way from Aberdeen, had kindly promised to take charge of the young lady until the license could be procured from Calcutta, or, what was far cheaper, they should be asked out in the kirk — Miss Douglas intended to assert her independence that very evening, and would appear in the buggy of her betrothed, in the sight of all the visitors of the course.

I was not a little surprised by a statement so much at variance with my preconceived notions of the posture of affairs. Though Tremayne had appeared to be desperately in love, and I had inferred from his pursuit of Miss Douglas that he either had proposed, or meant to propose for her, I had nothing more conclusive than this very natural deduction, and I had possibly formed an erroneous opinion of the strength of his attachment. Haply, Euphemia might have perceived some backwardness on the part of the most eligible of her suitors, in giving the best proof of his sincerity, by an offer of marriage, and had allowed prudence to triumph over inclination, by accepting the honourable overtures of a less fascinating but more honest admirer. Having seen the splendid beauty thus constrained to seek protection in the arms of a man whose virtues, though acknowledged, did not make him respectable, I felt a secret grudge arise in my heart against poor Sandy, and in the enthusiasm of the moment determined to interpose between the lovely victim and so odious a sacrifice, that is, in the words of our friend Sir Anthony, "marry the girl myself." The consequences stared me in the face; a bullet through my head or that of my betrayed friend; but I was in love and pleased with ruin; Euphemia must be rescued at any risk. There would be ample time for me to achieve this object; the wedding could not take place in less than a fortnight. and as Sandy's mornings were a good deal occupied by hospital duties, I should have plenty of opportunity, while lounging at Mrs. Mac Lachlan's, to persuade the lovely girl to make a less unequal alliance.

Full of this idea, I attired myself with the greatest care in the full-dress uniform of a staff-officer, a splendid and becoming costume. I trusted would attract her eye, mounted Saladin, my finest Arab, and galloped off, letermines to shew my horsemanship against that of Tremayne. The course was crowded at an early hour, many others being put into possession of the intelligence of Mac Dougall's success. While it was yet quite light, the buggy made its triumphal entry, with an unusual clatter of its rattle-transport Sandy's horse was a stiff-goer; he was now goaded to his swiftest pade by the anxious charioteer, desirous to dash along the course in grand style; obliged to devote his whole energies to the guidance of a spavined, obstinate brute, he had no attention to bestow upon the fair lady by his side, who was closely bonneted and veiled. Every head was stretched out to catch a glance of the beautiful unknown, who, in the centre of the course, graciously lifted up the shrouding lace, and displayed the features of Miss Trumpington! At that moment, a splendid phaeton drove by, in which Tremayne and Miss Douglas were seated; Sandy was the last to discover his mistake; having never seen the object of his affections, she passed of course unrecognized, and it was not until the unrepressed laughter of the spectators directed his attention to his companion, that he perceived the frightful error into which he had fallen. The doctor's presence of mind did not forsake him on this trying occasion; he wheeled the buggy round, and driving up to Major Trumpington's bungalow, where the orange-tawney chariot appeared in waiting, deposited the weeping damsel at her father's door. This unlucky contre-temps had arisen from the circumstance of both the young ladies' Christian names being the same. Trumpington had obtained possession of a letter simply addressed to Euphemia (being, in the doctor's opinion, more poetical than a full direction), and concluded, when she read the contents and saw the signature, that it was meant for her; Sandy's attentions at the brigadier's dinner having made a due impression. Delighted at having secured an admirer, she gave a most favourable answer to this flaming epistle, and the correspondence was kept up until the very day of the unexpected and tragical dénouement. Tremayne drove his bride elect to the house of the leading lady of the station; my dream was at an end; fortunately, it had been too short to make a lasting impression. Sandy did not recover so easilf but an opportunity which soon occurred, of doing the kindest action in the world, gave full occupation to his time and thoughts. Miss Trumpington, who had been almost kept in irons since the night in which she had disgraced her family by appearing publicly in the doctor's buggy, contrived to make her escape, and having no other asylum to fly to, presented herself in the most disconsolate manner at Mac Dougall's bungalow, and related her sad story in such moving terms, that she prevailed upon her benevolent auditor to place her under the protection of Mrs. Mac Lachlan until she should become his bride. After this second elopement, the Trumpingtons could not oppose a marriage which was necessary to retrieve their daughter's character. They contented themselves with casting her off for ever, and leaving the bridegroom to defray all the expenses of the wedding. These auspicious nuptials took place a few days before Tremayne's marriage with Miss Douglas; there was a thin attendance of guests, Sandy not being particularly proud of the affair, but just as the bride and bridegroom came out of the church, the band of the King's - foot, which happened to be passing at the time, struck up, accidentally of course, "Sic a wife as Willy hae, I would not give a button for her !" .

SIR JAMES URMSTON ON THE CHINA TRADE.

This pamphlet was written, Sir James Urmston states, a conderable time saile, so that his suggestion for removing the British trade from Canton to the other port in China is no new idea, to which the innovation lately find in our system of commercial intercourse with that empire has give bitt. His opinions, respecting the expediency of an alteration in our relations with China, are quite independent, he says, of the justice of opening the trade. The adoption of this measure,—at Sir James, very naturally, expresses his utter astonishment,—render the properties of the more imperative that some very distinct understant should be entered into between the British and Chinese government, touching the intercourse of their respective subjects."

The entire removal of our trade from Canton to some other port has never been hitherto proposed. Mr. Ball, of the Canton establishment, suggested the opening of a second auxiliary port, namely, Foo-chow-foo, in Fo-keen province, where the black teas are produced, situated about 450 miles east of Canton. Other ports have likewise been recommended, such as Amoy, Ning-po, Shang-hay-yuen, Chusan, and Formosa, at some of which we were once admitted.

Canton, Sir James Urmston observes, is one of the very worst places in the empire for an emporium of British trade, being remote and very inconveniently situated with relation to those parts of the empire where our exports thither are consumed, and those parts likewise whence are obtained the teas and articles of our home-investments. The long and tedious mode of inland conveyance, by which teas are brought from the tea-provinces to Canton, are well detailed in an extract from Mr. Ball's memoir, in the pamphlet before us, and no doubt incumber the commodity with a heavy tax in the shape of duties and extortions.

Other objections to Canton, as an emporium, arise from the institution of the hong monopoly there, and from the "embarrassments, annoyances, extortions, and insults, to which we are perpetually exposed from the rapacity, and arrogant insolence of the officers of the Chinese government."

It has been argued by many (says Sir James Urmston), and the doctrine is maintained by almost all persons in this country, who are in ignorance of the actual state of things in China, that if we choose to trade with China, we're bound to submit to such regulations as that country may think proper to frame as regards foreigners trading with it. This is all very plausible, and at first view may appear but reasonable and just —No one for a moment will, of course, attempt to deny to the Chinese the right of framing regulations for the guidance, and to a certain extent the control, of foreigners resorting to their country, and if such regulations were of a reasonable and just nature, even with considerable latitude allowed on our part for the peculiarities and the jealous policy of the Chinese, there would not perhaps be any just grounds for insisting on an alteration in the system of our trade, and in our general intercourse with them.

Observations on the China Trade, and on the Importance and Advantages of removing it from Canton to some other Part of the Coast of that Empire. By Sir Janes Branzon Uranston, late President of the Hon. East India Company's Factory at China. London, 1834. Bally.

Sir James Urmston on the China Trade.

We happen to be amongst the number of those ignorant persons, who think that " if we choose to trade with China, we are bound to submit to such regulations as that country may think proper to frame" for that nucle pose. Sir James admits that the Chinese have a right to frame such regulations, but, it seems, those who are bound to submit to them at determine the extent to which those regulations shall go, and their reasonableness (though this is rather inverting the order of things), which is to be ascertained by their analogy to those which "usually attend our commerce in other pathe world." It is grievous to see a gentleman of plain good ser pactical experience, like Sir James Urmston, perplexing himself, and it is diving his understanding in a kind of fog, by endeavouring to argue at all the palpable truism, that one nation has an undoubted right to prescribe the terms, let them be as absurd as possible, upon which it will deal with another. The public law sanctions no interference with this Where is the line to be drawn? Prohibitory duties, which have long vexed our commerce, and still vex it, in countries nearer home than China, and which are honoured with the title of "enlightened," would afford a far better ground for resistance, on account of their "urseasonableness," than the vexatious regulations at Canton.

Sir James thinks it "remarkable and unaccountable" that neither our conciliatory embassies, nor the persevering and judicious proceedings of the Company's servants, nor the manifest advantages resulting from foreign trade, have had the slightest effect in modifying the temper of the Chinese government towards the British; on the contrary, he observes, "it would seem that, as foreigners become the more anxious of conciliating the Chinese. the more determined are these people to treat them with increased insolence and contempt." The remedy for this is obviously in our own hands. If the Chinese government had at first courted our commerce and invited us to trade with its subjects, granting tempting privileges which were afterwards withdrawn, there would be some justice in the complaints of its treatment of us; but it told us plainly, from the first, that it did not want us, that we are intruders, and that it manifested "tenderness" towards us in allowing us a taste of a precious commodity which we cannot get elsewhere. There has been no breach of compact on the part of the Chinese government, and what right have we to reproach it with refusing to be cajoled out of its policy?

Let it not be understood that, whilst we are explaining the motives and vindicating the right of the government of China to act as it pleases, we commend its wisdom or approve its policy, though much might be said upon that head.

Sir James admits that, in the recent disputes with the Chinese, the first provocation was given on our part, of which there can be no doubt; yet he expresses himself as if he thought the local authorities at Canton ought to have quietly acquiesced in the open, premeditated, and reiterated affronts put upon them by the factory, which, though Sir James calls them "trivial," plainly told the Chinese, for the first time, that we would do as we liked.

He condemns the precautions taken by the British government, in forbid-Asiat Journ N.S.Vol. 13.No.50. R

ding the visits of English men-of-war, except in cases of necessity; "and," he says, "it is my deliberate opinion, that our men-of-warshould proceed to China all times and seasons, whenever they choose, and the Chinese should be taught to respect them, but the usual rights of hospitality, wheng anchorage or supplies, should be positively insisted upon In short, it is evident that Sir James Urmston regards the process of "a serious collision" with China, as an event auspicious to British commerce. All the expedients which have been suggested,-embassies, resident ministers at Peking, consuls or judicial officer at Canton, to effect the object in view by gentle and conciliatory the thinks useless and inexpedient; "the truth is," he says, "we can have hope nor expect that our situation in or relations with China will be a ay improjed, unless a complete and extensive alteration in our mercourse and system is adopted towards tat empire; and whatever measures are adopted, should be undertaken and carried through with vigour and determination." Lest the reader should doubt the precise import of these rather equivocal terms "vigour and determination," Sir James quotes the evidence of his friend Mr. Davidson, before the Parliamentary Committee ("who," he says, "takes a just and comprehensive view of our present relations with China"). wherein he openly recommends the marching 20,000 British troops to Peking, which he tells us may be done very easily and may be justified out of Vattel.

• We have very grave doubts upon both points;—we have graver doubts about the justice than about the racticability of the scheme. We suspect that Mr. Davidson's copy of Vattel must be spurious, or badly translated. Even the pagan and selfish Athenians, in Aristides' time (anterior, indeed, to the discovery of the science of political economy), rejected a scheme of policy which, though of national utility, was not just.

Being of opinion that the removal of our trade altogether from Canton is a measure indispensable to the placing it on a safe and honourable footing, Sir James Urmston is not insensible of the magnitude and difficulty of the undertaking. He expects the aversion of the imperial government, from its hostility to all change, and, as a matter of course, the whole influence of the Canton authorities and people thrown the same scale. To induce the government to consent, there must be "a firm and vigorous representation" of our existing grievances, with an "unreserved declaration" that we cannot submit to them any longer; and he thinks we may reckon upon a counteracting influence against that at Canton, from the authorities and people to the eastward: he believes, and justly, that the government would prefer the trade being entirely, rather than partially, removed.

The place which Sir James Urmston thinks is most eligible, as the depôt of our trade, is the Island of Chusan, in lat. 30° 26' N. long. 121° 41' E., where we once had a factory, which was broken up about 1702 or 1703. It is the largest of the group called the Chusan Archipelago, situated nearly opposite to the river leading to the port and city of Ning-po; and the geographical and nautical details of this island, given in the passphlist fas well as in a preceding article), seem to justify the choice of it.

If we succeeded in establishing our trade at Chusan, our communications with the continent would be through the city of Ning-po, or that of Hang the continent would be through the city of Ning-po, or that of Hang the continent would be through the city of Ning-po, or that of Hang the continent to the continent to the form of the continent to the provinces of the continent to the provinces of the continent to the provinces of the continent to th

The the factor of tea, from the places of its growth to Chusan, would be far left to and difficult, and expensive than to Canton; the actual distance of as the local impediments being less. The black teas would be contained and from the districts in the N.W. part of Fo-keen, across the mountains, into Che-keang province, to the very river upon which Hang-chow-foo is situated (being a land-journey of about 170 miles), and would be conveyed in boats, without unloading, to Ning-po (being a water-carriage of 160 miles); from thence to the sea and across to Chusan, distance 45 miles; making a total distance from the black-tea districts to Chusan, by the route of Ning-po, of about 375 miles: the route by the bay of Hang-chow-foo would be five miles less. The route of the greenteas, from their districts in Keang-nan and Keang-se to Chusan, would be somewhat shorter, owing to their greater proximity to the river. Sir James thinks it not improbable that, if we were established at Chusan, the Chinese might, in time, be induced to bring their teas to us there from Fo-keen, by sea from Foo-chow-foo.

With respect to silk and nankeens, we should, at Chusan, be close at the door of the manufacturers in Che-keang and Keang-nan.

Chusan is likewise well-adapted for offensive operations, as a station where we might annoy the Chinese and intercept their trading-junks. Another advantage it possesses is in its vicinity to the places where opium is principally consumed, and in the convenient places of anchorage which may be found about the principal island for the shelter of opium-vessels. Sir James Urmston compludes?—

Of the measure which it might be deemed the most advisable to adopt in the endeavour to ablish ourselves at Chusan, or at any other situation away from Canton, it might appear presumptuous in me to offer any decided plan. That the undertaking, attempted by negotiation alone, would require much patience, attention, and address (and perhaps some considerable time) is probable, from the known singular and jealous policy of the Chinese government: but I should hope, and indeed I am sanguine in believing, that it is was judiciously planned and steadily persevered in, the difficulties would be surmounted; and were we once fairly established at Chusan, I feel confident that a successful and very flourishing trade would soon spring up, and Chusan speedily rise into importance.

We have given the substance of Sir James's pamphlet, and we concur fully with him in opinion that, if we could remove our trade from Canton it would be beneficial to it wheresoever transferred. We have thought it our duty to express our dissent from some of his opinions, not, however, we trust, in a manner inconsistent with a sincere respect for his character.

ACCOUNT OF A COLLECTION OF SANSCRIT MANUSCRIPTS

PRESERVED IN THE ASIATIC MUSEUM OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

BY DR. R. LENZ.

Analysis months ago I published a brief essay, in the academical newspaper of St. Petersburg (1833, No. 219—223); in which I endeavoured in some measure to acquaint the public, particularly of my native country, with the contents and value of a small collection of manuscripts purchased in London, in 1832, by the Russian Ministry of Public Instruction, in the use of such of the inhabitants of the Russian metropolis as might in the true wish to devote themselves to the ancient literature of India. It will not represent the scope of an English journal engaged in propagating friental knowledge, to admit into its pages the most essential points in the notice.

The collection contains ninety-five works, and although it must be remarked that some consist only of a few sheets, or even a few lines, thirty or forty of the larger works more than suffice to prove the value of the acquisition. The manuscripts, as is usual in this literature, are not old; the greater number are of the last century, and are, with few exceptions, legibly written and carefully revised; some are master-pieces of calligraphy, and all are written in the Devanagari character, with the exception of No. 14, and some uninteresting sheets not numbered, which are in the Bengali character. They are, as will be seen by the remarks at the end of each work, collected from different countries of India, Nepaul, Cashmeer, Benares, &c. Some are bound in stuff, of a small size, illustrated with paintings; others, according to the Asiatic custom, are written on look oblong sheets, preserved between wooden boards; almost all, however, are, it appears, on European paper, glazed for the use of the reed. They treat on almost all the principal branches of Sanscrit literature, except the drama and the texts of the Védas; for the few trifling specimens of the latter which will be found among the fragments comprehended in the second division of the following catalogue are scarcely worth notice.

I. Epic and Didactic Poetry.

- 4. The Uttara-khanda (the last part) of the Ramayana; a most beautiful manuscript, without commentary. Seventy-eight leaves.
- 2 Alhyátma-Rámáyana, 127 leaves, treating of the life and Herculean actions of Ráma, and containing as many chapters (khandás) as the fine-rentintend work, of which it may be called an abridgment. It belongs, as observed in a Parisian manuscript, to the Padma Purána, of which, however, no mention is made in it. As a part of a Purána, it is thought by Hamilton to be the same work as the Rámáyana of Vyása, so called. The style has more antique dignity than most of the Puránic fragments we are acquainted with. This very correct and well-written MS. is from Nepaul, at is dated in the year 1851 after the reign of Vicramáditya (A.D. 1795).
- 3. Ráma-gitá (song of Ráma), the fifth chapter (sarga) of the seventh or last part (kánda) of the above-mentioned Athyátma Rámáyana. Ráma, after a short dialogue with his brother Lacshmana, exposes to him the nature of his own divine character, which is that of Vishnu, the all-pervading deity. The religious and philosophical idea which prevails in this poem is that of the Bhagarad-gitá. Five leaves.
 - 4. The celebrated Bhagara l-gitá is in this collection, in three bound manuscripts, of small size. They are all new, and do not afford any critical certainty to the unauthenticated points of Schlegel's excellent edition. They differ from each other only in some very unimportant parts, and are without commentaries. One of them has the

title of Pancha ratnáni (five pearls), and contains, besides the Bhagavad-girl, four other fragments of the Maháshárat, glorifying the god Vishnu, viz. the Vishnu-náma-náma-náma-nakez-ram, the Bhishma-stavarája, the Anusmriti (praise of Vishnu, by Nárada), and the Gajendramocshana-stotram.

- 5. Siva-gilá (song of Siva), from the Padma-purana, an interesting comparate of the Bhagavad-gitá (song of Vishnu), inclining, however, more to the action and extravagant style of the Devi-máhátmyám. Here Siva, in a pantheista pallocal ideal and discourse, made at the request of Rama, and interrupted only by his filter explains to him his metaphysical nature. It is the pantheism of the Yoga and Vedanta philosophy, which is explained in this poem in a mythological view. The all-creating. all-pervading, and all-dissolving unity of the Vedánta system is here shown under the form of Sin as in the Bhagavad-gita under that of Vishnu. The same philosophical idea prevails in both works, only adapted in a different mode to each of the two principal acts, the Vaishnava's and the Saiva's. The Swa-gitá ends, like the Bhagavad-gitá, with the doctrine of Mocsha, or redemption. It is likewise consider according to the remarks at the end of each chapter, as belonging to the Upanishads to the works on Brahmavidyá, or pantheistic philosophy, and to those of the Yoga system. The Linga worship has a part in it. The collection contains two copies of this work: one, of a small size, consisting of 191 leaves, dated 1813, and a larger one, of thirteen leaves, dated 1812.
- 6. Gurn gitá, from the last part of the Skanda-purána. Siva informs his wife Párvati of the divine nature of Guru, who is considered here as Vishau and Siva in the above-mentioned work, as equal to Brahm, the supreme being and universal soul of the world. Seven leaves. 1677.
- 7. The Deri-mahátmyam, the well-known fragment of the Márkandeya-purâna, is found in two copies in this collection.

There may be comprised under this section some fragments of several Puránas devoted to the praise and mythological description of celebrated Tirthas and places of pilgrimage. This is generally expressed by Siveliu a dialogue with his consort.*

- 8. Rájagriha-máhátmyam, ten leaves, describing, in three lectures, the sacred bath of the forest Rájagriha, in Kíkata, or Behar. The words originally spoken by Siva are related, as is usual in the Puránas, by Súta to the assemblage of Rishis in the forest of Naimisha. No mention is made of the Purána to which this fragment belongs.
 - 9. Gayá-máhátmyam, from the Váyu-purána, in eight lectures. Eighty-two leaves.
 - 10. Kalinga-mahatmyam, from the Padma-purana. Thirteen leaves.
- 11. Mathurá-máhátmyam, belonging to the Vahára-purána, in thirty-one lectures.
 Sixty-nine leaves.
- 12. Twelves ettures from the Páidla-khanda of the Padma-purána, named in the last verses Kriajna-rupa-guna-varnana-sástram, a work describing the physical and spiritual qualities of Erishna. It seems to be considered by the Vaishnavas as a work of the highest religious authority. The relating person is Siva, answering to the questions of Párvatí. Fifty-three leaves; written at Mathurá.
- 13. The Sribhágavalámritalabdhá-Sribhagavadbhakti-ratnávali (the string of pearls from the nectar-sea of the Bhágavala-purána), a collection of verses in praise of Vishnu, all taken from the Bhágavala-purána, with a quotation of the different chapters to which they belong, as well as of the mythological persons by whom they are spoken. Thirteen lectures; 129 leaves.
- 14. Vaulyanātha-māhātmyam; a MS. of twenty leaves, in the Bengali character, belonging to the religious books of the Saiva sect.

II. Hymns.

We comprise under this section a number of Stotras, being either hymns to a deity, or prayers connected with praise, or metrical enumerations of divine names and attri-

• Professor Wilson, in describing in his Catalogue of the Mackenzie collection (a work which I had not seen when I wrote my German account of these manuscripts) a great number of these kinds of books, collected by Colonel Mackenzie from the south of India, remarks, that each of the innumerable holy places and shrines in that country has a Máhámyam, or legendary tradition attached to it, being always professedly contained in one of the Purdans, where, however, only some of them are really to be found.

butes. Most of them are fragments of Purange or Tuniras. They are all so small, and of such slight interest, that it is superfluour to do more than specify their titles :

- 15. Rámarakshá-stotram.
- 16. Vishnupanjara-stotram, from the Brahmanda-purana.
- 17. Maria dabarája.
- 19. Pandabagul.
- 20. Zrishna dirja stotram, by Sankara Acharya.
- 21. Garudopanishat.
- 22. Hanumatah Prátah-stotram.
- 23. Siva-sahasranáma.
- 24. Siva-kavacham, from the Skanda-purana.
- 25. Siva-námávalí, by Sancara Achárya.
- 26. Dattabhujanga-stotram, by Sancara Acharya.

J. Dasaslokívedántam. B. Visvanútháshtacam, a Veda fragment.

- 29. Siva-panchavadana-stotfam, by Sancara Achárya.
- 30. Sadásiva-stotram.
- 31. Devi-suctam, from the Rudra-yamala-tantra.
- 32. Calicá-stotram.
- 33. Gulyakáli-stotram.
- 34. Durgá-cabacham.
- 35. Ganesa-stotram, with some other fragments of the Rudra yamala-tantra.
- 36. Aditya hridaya-stotram.
- 37. Sáradá-stotram.
- 38. Jválámukhí-stotram, by Cálidása.
- 39. Arjuna-kavacham.
- 40. Vakratundara-stotram.
- 41. Paramahansa-sahasranamam.
- 42. A collection of Stotras from different Tantras.

III. Lyric Poetry,

43. There are two manuscripts of the renowned mythological idyl, the Gita-govinda, both very correct and elegant; one of them contains the copious commentary of Vanamáli-dása. A new edition of this beautiful and curious little work, the first publication of which, printed at Calcutta in 1808, does not at all satisfy the demands of European readers, is very desirable, and a Sanscrit scholar, undertaking this praiseworthy office, would be provided with sufficient materials in these two excellent con

IV. Tales.

- 44. Mádhavánala-nátiká. Nine leaves, dated 1787.
- 45. Suka-saptati (Tales of a Parrot), the original work of the Persian Tutinameh, translations of which are found also in some other Asiatic languages. The first twelve leaves of the MS. (which, if complete, should contain seventy-four) are wanting. It is dated 1786.

V. Works on Poetry and Rhetoric.

- 46. Kunglayánanda, by Apyáya-Dikshita (who lived about 1520, and is known likewise as one of the Vedánta philosophers, mentioned in Trans. of the R.A.S., II., p. 7), a series of verses of various structure and contents, explained with rhetorical criticism. Mr. Wilson calls this work an enlargement of Jayadeva's Chandráloka. Sixty-three leaves, dated 1770.
 - 47. Alankura-chandricá; a commentary to the preceding work, by Vaidyanátha.
- 48. Kanya-prakasa, by Mammatta Bhatta, a Cashmirian. Ninety-six leaves, dated 1702. This work has been published at Calcutta, in 1829.
- 49. The Padhati of Saragadhara, a learned person of the fourteenth century; explaining the art of poetry, in a poetical way, by a series of examples, collected from the most celebrated poems of every kind, the classification of which is arranged accord-

ag so the different subjects of poetical description. It is a pity that, though the colaction contains two copies of this works neither is of much use, one being very deficive, and the other exceedingly incorrect. We may, however, take this opportunity to
remark, that the evil is less serious than it appeared to us when publishing our original
satalogue at St. Petersburgh, when we were incorrectly informed the transparence of the copy of this work in Europe, except one, which the R. A. S. at Logistical Coltained from Colonel Tod. We have since been convinced by ocular opposition,
that the library of the East-India Company, where scarcely any work of Hindu literature is anought without success, has five or six manuscripts of this work.

 Navaratnakávyáni, a short description of the nine poets, called the pearls of the court of Vicramáditys. Two small manuscripts.

VI. Grammar and Lexicography.

- 51. The popular Sanscrit grammar, Surasvati, is found in our collection, in four copies, one of which contains some manuscript notes of the late Sir Wm. Jones.
- 52. Shatcarica-pratichhandas; treating of the use of the cases. Seven leaves, deid
- 53. Siddhanta Chandricá; a complete Sanscrit grammar, by Rámássama Achárya. Ninety-five leaves, dated 1781.
- 54. The text of the well-known Amara-kosha, a manuscript of forty-three leaves, dated 1763.

VII. Philosophy.

- 55. Subodhini; a commentary of Narasinha to the Vedánta-sára. The compendium of the Vedánta philosophy, which was published at Calcutta in 1829. Forty-two leaves. The commentary is mentioned by Mr. Colebrooke among the sources of this branch of the philosophical literature of India.
- 56. Hastámalaca-vedánta-prakaranam, with a commentary, by Sankara Achárya. Seven leaves.
- 57. Tattvaviveka-vivaranum, by Jayatírtha-bhikshu; a commentary to the Tattvaviveca, the work of Ananda Tírtha, teaching likewise the Vedánta philosophy. Six leaves.
- 58. Panchicaranavarticam, by Suresvara Acharya; on cosmology. Three leaves.
- 59. Nirálambopanishat; short information on some metaphysical questions. Two
- 60. Dvådasa-mahåråkyam, by Sancara Acharya; a very mystical and subtle discussion on the three first words of each of the four Védas, with frequent appeals to the Bhagavad-gitá, to Capila, and several of the Upanishads. Once, Sancara, the author, is quoted by himself. The third, fourth, and fifth leaves of the MS., which consists of twenty-five, are printing. It is dated 1772.

 61. Aptavajous chi-upanishad by Sancara Acharya. Four leaves: the aim of which
- 61. Aplavajour chi-spanishad by Sancara Achárya. Four leaves: the sim of which is to prove, by a very subtle kind of dialectical reasoning, that the Brahman class is in fact the supreme Brahm, or God himself. The Dvadasa-mahávákyam, the three first words of each of the Vedas, which is the subject of the preceding work, is pressed at the end of this, as the only means of redemption from the bonds of nature, and explained with a short definition, especially of the words Tat and Tvam of the Sáma-Véda.
 - 62. Srimaddatta-upanishad; a small and insignificant mystical fragment.
- 69. Yogavásishtha-sára, an abridgment of the Yoga-vásishtha, explaining the Yoga philosophy, or, as it is expressed by itself, the way by which the mind become Brahm, or God. The text is accompanied by a commentary of Mahidhara, which, howevey, confines itself to merely grammatical remarks. Twenty-four leaves. 1768.
- 64. Ashtávacrocti, the theory of Moksha (or redemption), said to be explained by the sage Ashtávacrá to his pupil Janaca; a work of Yoga philosophy, with the commentary of Visvesvara. Sixteen leaves, very well written.

VIII. Moral.

- 65. Chhayapurushalacshanam; an ascetic work of two leaves.
- 66. Sannyása-paddhati, the way of resignation. Six leaves, dated 1772.

67. Grihapati-dharma; a compilation of rules prescribed to those who are living in the situation of householder, the third degree the Brahmanical life. These rules are taken from the Vidas, the code of Manu, and the Puránas. Seventy-seven leaves.

IX. Juridical Works.

69- Yingamava-setu; a compilation of Hindu law, arranged by order of Warren Havings by efeven learned pundits, in 1789. It was afterwards printed at Calcutta.

69. A digest of Hindu law, according to the pundits of Mithila, compiled at the

request of Sir Wm. Jones, by Sarvoru Trivedin. 1789.

These two compilations were employed by the celebrated Sir Wm. Jones in composing his different works relating to the law of the Hindus, which is testified by many remarks in his own handwriting inserted between the lines of the texts. Ashlough they have lost their value, as sources of knowledge, by the publications on this subject by him and other learned Englishmen, they will be still regarded by such friend of Sanscrit literature as precious relics, reviving the remembrance of a man to whom we are so much indebted for our knowledge of Indian antiquities. Both of them are of a large European folio size.

X. Medicine.

70. Vaidyajivanam, a didactic poem, teaching the cure of several diseases.

XI. Astrology and Prognostication.

- 71. Advice how to observe the constellations, in respect to the performance of religious duties, concluding with a detailed description of the oblation prescribed to be made to Ganesa (Ganapati-pújá).
- 72. Svapnadrishtasubhasubham, or Svapnadhyayayam, or direction for the interpretation of dreams, from the Skanda-purana. Two copies, each consisting of four leaves.
 - 73. Astrological tables; twenty leaves, the first of which is lost.

London, Dec. 14, 1833.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held on the 4th January; Colonel Blackburne in the chair.

Various donations were laid on the table, among which may be mentioned the following:

From the Rev. Robert Yuille, missionary at Selenginsk, in Tartary, a manuscript spelling-book and lexicon of the Tibetian language, with the explanation in Mongolian, called the Sea of Names. From Thomas Snodgrass, Esq., the descriptive letter-press to Gould's century of Himalayan birds. From Col. W. Francklin, a copy of his translation of the tale called Canarápa and Cámalata. From the Rev. Dr. Morrison, four numbers of the Evangelist and Miscellanea Sinica. From John Davidson, Esq., a copy of his Observations on Embalming generally. From Cavelly Vencata Lutchmiah, of Madras, a copy of the Sapta Sati, or Chandi Pat, an extract of the Marcandeya Purána, translated into English by Cavelly Vencata Rámaswami. From Professor Julien, a copy of his French version of the Chinese drama called the Orphan of China. From Sir Grenville Temple, Bart., a Phœnician grave-stone, found by him at a village called Maghrawah, in Tunis. From Babú Rádhacanta Déva, of Calcutta, a copy of the third volume of his Encyclopædia or Lexicon, in the Sanscrit language.

The reading of Mr. B. H. Hodgson's Remarks on the Law and Legal Prac-

tice of Nepaul, in cases of adultery and of sexual commerce between a Hindu and an outcast, was resumed and concluded.

The division of the paper now read was devoted to an explanation of the procedure, or forms of trial, consequent on the discovery of a grine of the nature above-mentioned; before which, however, is a short exposition of the law, as applicable to cases included under the second general head of the title. He, from whom water may be received by a pure Hindú, is himself within the pale of Hindúism; but contact between one without the pale and the pure Hindú, even produced by the slightest and most necessary intercourse, is contamination to the latter, and, through the individual, to the whole community; if Hivial, and involuntary, it may be expiated by a multitude of purificatory rices, to be performed while in a state of separation from society, but there are many kinds of contact, the sin of which is inexpiable, and the consequent penalty is death: of these the most heimous is sexual commerce between ach persons. The gradations of the crime, and the applicability of the penalty to one or both of the parties, are next stated by the author, who also gives a list of the outcast tribes of Nepal.

The train of operations, by which judgment is attained in a Nepalese cour of justice, is similar to that which a sensible man, at the head of a family might be expected to apply to the investigation of a domest offence; but this pleasing spectacle is defaced by the rigour occasionally applied, arising out of the principle, that confession on the part of the criminal is indispensable, and the use, in the absence of ordinary proofs, of ordeals and decisory oaths. The usual attributes of penal justice, in Nepal, are an open court, viva voce examination in the presence of the judge, confrontation of the accuser with the accused, aid of counsel# to the prisoner, and liberty to summon and have examined, under the ordinary sanctions, the witnesses for the defence. These, it is evident, would be amply sufficient for the protection of the prisoner, but for the eagerness with which confessions are sought, and the intervention of ordeals. With respect to the former, however, it must be observed, that the infamous ingenuity, formerly exercised in Europe for similar ends, has no parallel in Nepal; and, with respect to the latter, that ordeals are much more frequently asked for than commanded; and were these two points waived, Mr. Hodgson states, that he should have no more hesitation in mitting a follower of the British residency to a Nepalese tribunal, than to one of our own courts. There are no common spies or informers attached to the courts of justice, nor any public prosecutors in the name of the state; and he, who fails in establishing the truth of the charges he brings forward against another, labours under a heavy responsibility, for he is liable to the full penalty of the crime alleged. Mr. Hodgson concludes his remarks by some further explanation of the process of trial, and some reflections as to the propriety of its application to British subjects.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Hodgson for his interesting communication.

The next communication read was an essay, by Lieut. W. Pottinger, on the present state of the river Indus, and on the route of Alexander the Great.

Lieut. Pottinger's observations principally refer to the question, whether it was the eastern or western branch of the Indus, which was formerly the grand stream of the river, and that which was descended by the Macedonian conqueror; and he commences by a sketch of the present course of the Indus

* There are no professional pleaders in Nepal; the expression, therefore, refers to the friends of the accused.

and its various branches. He then adverts to the common opinion, that Alexander's fleet sailed down the western mench of the Indus; that Arrian was in error when he used the expression "three days' journey to the east." and must have meant to the westward; and he proceeds to state his reasons for considering this opinion erroneous, among which may be mentioned the nature of the coast, which is so high and steep as to prevent the possibility of any communication between the fleet and the shore for a considerable part of the distance, and the absence of any flat shore, in which wells could have been dug, as is said to have been done by Alexander, for the use of his forces. The author also states, that the estuary of the eastern branch of the Indus is the only one which bears the slightest resemblance to that described by the historian; and describes the ruins of a large city, now existing, near Shahcapur, on the road from Kotri to Hydrabad, and called Hingoor, in the neighbourhood of which is to be seen the forsaken channel of a large stream, which, according to the inhabitants, was formerly the bed of the Indus or me of its branches, and which, if it flowed in the course supposed by Licut. Pottinger. would have enabled Alexander's fleet to have reached Cutch without the necessity of navigating the eastern branch in its whole length; a point which hs puzzled all writers on the subject. Lieut Pottinger further doubts the identity of the resent Tatta with Pattala, said to have been visited by Alexander, on the ground of its distance from the sea not agreeing with that mentioned by the ancients; and he sums up his remarks by stating, that it appears to him that there is scarcely one point from which it can be inferred that the western branch, below Tatta, was the one down which Alexander passed, and that his three days' march was to the westward.

The reading of the paper being concluded, Lieutenant Burnes, who was accidentally present at the meeting, and whose name had been mentioned by Mr. Pottinger, begged to be allowed to make a few remarks in explanation of his reasons for dissenting from the conclusion of Lieut. Pottinger as to the branch of the Indus navigated by Alexander's fleet; which reasons he founded on the text of Arrian, who expressly declares that Nearchus sailed out of the western branch and not the eastern, and the fact that the topography of the country, near that mouth, answered to the accounts of both Arrian and Curtius. With reference to Lieut Pottinger's hypothesis, that the three days' march of Alexander was to the eastward of the eastern branch of the Indus, and in Cutch, Lieut. Burnes urged the improbability of such a circumstance, since Arrian expressly states that Alexander undertook that march to search for water and dig wells for his fleet, which was to sail west and not east; if he had dug wells in Cutch, therefore, they would have been useless.

The ground on which Lieut Pottinger founded his doubt as to the identity of Pattala with Tatta, Lieut. Burnes submitted, was no proof against the identity, since the Greeks had overrated the extent of the base of the delta by 700 stadia; and Arrian had stated that the Indus divided into two great branches at Pattala, which was the fact with regard to the modern Tatta. Both Dr. Vincent and Mr. Rennell were in favour of the identity of the two places, and Lieut. Burnes himself had seen the remains of two great cities in the immediate neighbourhood of Tatta.

On the motion of Sir Graves Haughton, it was resolved that Lieut. Burnes be requested to reduce his observations to writing, that they might be appended to Lieut. Pottinger's essay; and after thanks had been voted to that gentleman for his communication, the meeting adjourned.

18th of January.—The Right on Sir Alexander Johnston, vice-president, took the chair at this meeting; among the donations laid before the members were the following:—

From the Rev. J. Hobart Caunter, Esq., a copy of the Oriental Annual for 1834. From Henry O' Brien, Esq., a copy of his Essay on the Round Towers of Treland. From Professor Ewald, the second volume of his Grammatica Critica Linena Aralica. From Professor Neumann, his Pilgerfahrten Buddhastischer Priester von China nach Indien. From Thos. Newnham, Esq., a beautifully written copy of the Odes of Hafiz. From the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury, a copy of his Life of Swartz. From Captain Harkness, secretary, a finely carved representation of the Linga, with cobra-capellas, &c., in a hard blackstone, resembling marble. From the Native Education Society at Bombay, an elegant copy, on tinted paper, of the lithographed edition of Ferishta, published under its auspices. the style of the execution of this work is considered to be a decided improvement on that of the Anwari Sohedi, formerly published by the society in the same way. From Captain Alexander, his Transatlantic Shetches. Other donations were presented from the Society of Arts, Mr. Richard Taylor, &c. Sir Alexander Johnston also presented, from himself, a series of Reports of the Cases heard in Appeal from the East-Indies, before the Privy Council, pointing out the practical utility of the researches in which the Society wat engaged, of which a stronger instance could not, he thought, be elduced, than that of their having led to the establishment of this court.

Lieut. Colonel Richard Lacy Evans, C.B., was proposed, and, as a member of the Madras Auxiliary Society, immediately ballotted for and elected a resident member of the Society. David Urquhart, Esq. was also ballotted for and elected a resident member.

The papers read at this meeting were an Account of the Ruins of the Temple of Somnat'h, by Lieutenant Burnes; and some remarks on the Hindú System of Education prevailing in the Southern Peninsula, by Captain Henry Harkness, secretary to the society.

The town of Pattan is situated on the coast of Guzerat, in N. lat. 20° 54', and about forty miles above the Portuguese settlement of Diù. Its antiquity is unquestioned, and the inhabitants recount, with literal accuracy, the facts recorded in history relative to the storming of the holy temple, by Mahmud of Ghizni, particularly his dashing the idol to pieces with his mace, and discovering the hidden cause of the anxiety of the priests to prevent its destruction.* The pious Hindú does not deny the fate which befel his god, but he consoles himself with the idea, that the deity retired into the sea on the approach of the invader, and has ever since remained there. The temple was converted into a mosque, but is now neglected both by Hindú and Mahommedan, and is converted to the meanest of purposes; it stands on a rising ground, to the north-west of the town, and close to the sea, from which it is only divided by the walls of the town, and is visible at a distance of twentyfive miles. Unlike Hindú temples in general, it consists of three domes; the two external domes are diminutive, but the central one has an elevation of more than thirty feet, and is above forty feet in diameter; the arches are constructed in a similar manner to those of most Hindú buildings, by projecting courses of stone, gradually approaching until they close at the top; but the Mahomedans have converted these rude attempts into more perfect forms. There are no inscriptions to be discovered on the temple of Sommat'h, but Col. Tod has given the translation of one still to be seen, relating to the kings of Nehrwala or Pattan. The town itself is almost uninhabited, and would

This supposed fact is clearly disproved in Professor Wilson's paper on the Hindu Sects, As. Res. Vol. xvii.—ED.

be quite deserfed, but for a modern Hindú temple founded by the munificence of Alia Bhye, the celebrated wife of Holkar, and the viciuity of a place of Hindú pilgrimage. The data of Lieut. Burnes's visit was October 1830. Thanks were ordered to be returned to Lieut. Burnes for his communication,

Cantain Harkness's remarks refer, as stated in the title, more particularly to the Southern Peninsula; and as that region has been less disturbed by foreign conquest or innovation than most other parts of Hindustan, they may be considered to afford a tolerably faithful picture of what Indian institutions really were. As the system throughout is much the same, Capt H. has selected the Tamil, or the school of that nation whose vernacular language is the Tamil, to exemplify his remarks. In almost every village, the schoolmaster is a public officer, and is entitled to a manie and pizhacadei, or house and back-yard, from the community, in virtue of his office; the rest of his emoluments is derived from fees payable by the scholars, and presents which custom has established as due from the parents at stated seasons. The school is open to every Sudra and Brahman boy, but not to boys of inferior castes, except by sufferance of the community. A boy is first sent to school on attaining his fifth year; the period of his quitting it is uncertain. The school hours are from sun-rise to sun-set, with an interval of one hour at mid-day for refreshment or repose. Capt. Harkness proceeds, after these preliminary observations, to explain and illustrate the system of instruction pursued, and then goes on to describe the nature and average amount of the emoluments of the schoolmaster, supposing his school to consist of a certain number of boys; and he concludes by a brief exposition of the principles on which the system is founded, and an indication of some of its more striking defects.

Thanks were returned to Capt. Harkness for his very interesting communication, and the meeting adjourned.

Geographical Society of Bombay.—The first anniversary meeting of this society was held on the 12th June, when the report of the sub-committee of correspondence was read. It described the papers which had been received during the year, six in number, and stated the intention of the society to connect itself with the Geographical Society of London.

Referring to the opportunities which occurred of obtaining valuable geographical information from persons travelling in the adjacent countries, the committee mention an instance of a gentleman who left Bombay two years since. for the purpose of exploring some parts of the eastern region of Arabia, particularly the provinces of Nedjed and L'hassa. He was obliged to assume the disgifise of a native of the East, which his knowledge of the Persian and Arabic languages, his personal appearance, and thorough acquaintance with the customs of the inhabitants of these countries, among whom he had resided for some years, enabled him to do with great advantage. For obvious reasons, he **did** not penetrate at once into the countries which were to become the principal object of his travels, but pursued a circuitous route. Landing at Bunder-Abbas, he is said to have directed his steps towards the cities of Kerman and Yezd; then turning westward, he traversed Persia and arrived at Koordistan. Among the wild tribes inhabiting the mountains of that country, he is said to have lived, in perfect security, for six or eight months; and when the ravages. of the plague obliged him to take refuge in Bagdad, the British residents in that city, who could well appreciate the difficulties and dangers of such an enterprise, expressed astonishment at the success with which he had executed this first part of his undertaking. "An account of this gentleman's travels,"

it is added, "up to the period of his arrival at Bagdad, accompanied by a map marking the line of his route, has been received at Bombay. It was his intention to continue his journey as soon as the plague a buld cease. This country (Nedjed) of all the unexplored portion of Arabia, is certainly the most interesting, and inferior in importance only to the Hedjaz and Yemen. Arche seat of the Wahabi government, it possesses much political interest; its critility enables the inhabitants to rear those fine breeds of the camel and horse, which have rendered it celebrated throughout the East, and the excellence of its manufactures has given rise to an active commercial intercourse between it and every region of Arabia. Burckhardt considers Nedjed the most interesting portion of Arabia, affording, he says, more objects of inquiry to the traveller than any other portion of the peninsula. As that traveller did not penetrate so far, the ultimate success of the enterprising officer, who has undertaken, and is well able, to supply his place, cannot be looked upon with indifference by this society."

VARIETIES.

Bokhára.—Lieut. Burnes, in a paper read before the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and printed in its Journal, has given the following lively description of the Régistan, or great Bazar of Bokhára:—

" My usual resort in the evening was the Régistan of Bokhara, which is the name given to a spacious area of the city near the palace, that opens upon it. In two other sides there are massive buildings, colleges of the learned; and on the fourth stands a fountain filled with water, and shaded by lofty trees, where idlers and newsmongers congregate around the wares of Asia and Europe, which are here exposed for sale. A stranger has only to seat himself on a bench of the Régistan, to know the Uzběks and the people of Bokhára. He may here converse with the natives of Persia, Turkey, Russia, Tartary, China, India, and Kabul. He will meet with Turkmans, Calmuks, and Kuzzaks. from the surrounding deserts, as well as the natives of the more favoured lands. He may contrast the polished manners of the subjects " of the great King" with the ruder habits of a roaming Tartar. He may see the Uzbèks from all the states of Mawarulnahr, and speculate from their physiognomy on the changes which time and place effect among any race of men. The Uzbèk of Bokhára is hardly to be recognized as a Turk or Tartar, from his intermixture of Persian blood. Those from the neighbouring country of Kokan are less changed, and the natives of Organj, the ancient Kharasm, have yet a harshness of feature peculiar to themselves; they may be distinguished from all others by dark sheep-skin caps, about a foot high. A red beard, grey eyes, and fair*kin. will now and then arrest the notice of a stranger, and his attention will have been fixed on a poor Russian, who has lost his country and his liberty, and here drags out a miserable life of slavery. A native of the Celestial Empire will be seen here and there in the same forlorn predicament, shorn of his lope cue of hair, with his crown under a turban, since both he and the Russian at the part of Muhammedans Then follows a Hindú, in a garb foreign to himself and his country: a small square cap, and a string, instead of a girdle, distinguishes him from the Muhammedans, and, as the Moslems themselves tell you, prevents their profaning the prescribed salutations of their language, by using them to an idolator. Without these distinctions, the native of India is to be recognized by his sombre look, and the studious manner in which he avoids all communication with the crowd. He herds only with a few individuals, similarly circumstanced with himself. The Jew is as marked a being as the Hindú;

his costume differs from the follower of Brahma, and a small conical cap marks the children of Israel. No mark however is so distinguishing as the well-known features of the Hebrew people. In Bokhara they are a race remarkably hand-some, and I saw more than one Rebecca in my peregrinations. Their features are set of by ringlets of beautiful hair, which hang over their checks and necks. There are about 4,000 Jews in Bokhára, originally from Meshid in Persia. They are chiefly employed in dyeing cloth. They receive the same treatment as the Hindús. A strayed Armenian, in a still different dress, represents that wandering nation; but there are few of them in Bokhára. With these exceptions, the stranger beholds in the bazars a portly, fair, and well-dressed mass of people, the Muhammedans of Túrkistán. A large white turban, and a chogha or pelisse of some dark colour over three or four other of the same description, is the general costume; but the Régistan leads to the palace, and the Uzbèks delight to appear before their king in a mottled garment of silk, called 'udrus,' which is of all and the brightest colours, and would be intolerable to any but an Uzbek. Some of the higher persons are clothed in brocade, and one may distinguish the gradations of the chief, since those in favour ride into the citadel, and the others dismount at the gate. Almost every individual who visits the king is attended by his slave; and though this class of people are for the most part Persians, or their descendants, they have a peculiar appearance. It is said, indeed, that three-fourths of the people of Bokhara are of slave extraction, for of the captives brought from Persia, into Túrkistán, few are permitted to return, and, by all accounts, there are many who have no inclination to do so. A great portion of the people of Bokhára appear on horseback. Whether mounted or on foot, they are dressed in boots, and the pedestrians strut on high and small heels, on which it would puzzle a Corinthian to walk or even stand. They rise about an inch and a-half, and the pinnacle is not onethird the diameter. This is the national dress of the Uzbèk. Some men of rank have a shoe over the boot, which is taken off on entering a room. I must not forget the ladies in my enumeration of the inhabitants They generally appear on horseback, riding as the men; a few walk, and all are veiled with a black hair-cloth nankin. The difficulty of seeing through it makes the fair ones stare at every one as in a masquerade. There however no one must speak to them, and, if any of the kine's harem pass, you are admonished to look in another direction, and get a punch on the head if you infringe the advice. So holy are the fair ones of the holy Bokhára.

"My reader will have now become familiar with the appearance of the inhabitants of Bokhára. From morn to night, the crowd which assembles raises a humming noise, and one is stunned at the moving mass of human beings. In the middle of the area, the fruits of the season are sold under the shade of a square piece of mat, supported by a single pole. One wonders at the neverending employment of the fruiterers in dealing out their grapes, melons, apris, apples, peaches, pears, and plums; for the continued succession of purchasers proves that the tide of men still flows. With difficulty a passage can be forced through the streets, and it is only done at the momentary risk of being run over by some one on the back of a horse or an ass. These latter animals are exceedingly common and very fine; they amble along at a quick pace with their riders and burthens. Carts of a light construction are also driving up and down, since the nature of the country, and the streets, which are not too narrow, admit of wheeled carriages in all parts of the bazaar. Every where are seen people making tea, which is done in large European urns, instead of tea-pots, and kept hot by a metal tube. The penchant of the Bokharis for tea is, I believe, without parallel; for they drink it at all times and places, and in half-a-dozen ways, with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c. Next to the venders of this hot beverage, one may purchase 'rahet-i jan,' or the delight of life, grape jelly or up mixed up with chopped ice. The abundance of ice is one of the greatest luturies in Bokhara, and it may be had till the cold weather makes it unnecessart. It is pitted in winter, and sold so cheap that it is within the reach of the poorest people. No one ever thinks of drinking water without icing it, and a beggar may be seen purchasing it as he proclaims his poverty and entreats the bounty of the passenger. It is a nice and refreshing sight to see the huge masses of it with the thermometer at 90°, coloured, scraped, and piled into heaps like snow, to tickle the Uzbèks' palate. It would be endless to describe the whole body of traders: suffice it to say, that almost every thing may be purchased in the Régistan; the jewellery and cutlery of Europe (coarse enough however), the ten of China, the sugar of India, the spices of Manilla, &c. &c. One may also add to his stores of learning, both Turki and Persian, at the book-stalls, where the learned or would-be-so pore over tattered pages at a hawker's board. As one withdraws in the evening from this bustling crowd to the more retired parts of the city, he treads his way through arched bazars, now empty, and passes mosques surmounted by handsome cupolas, and adorned by all the simple ornaments which are admitted by Muhammedans. After the bazar hours, these are crowded for evening prayers. At the doors of the colleges, which generally face the mosques, one may see the students lounging after the labours of the day, not however so gay or so young as the tyros of an European university, but many of them grave and demure old men, with more hypocrisy, but by no means less vice, than their youthful prototypes in another quarter of the world. These people however are stained by vices, which there find no shelter even among the most depraved libertines. With the twilight, this busy scene closes, the king's drum beats, it is re-echoed by others in every part of the city, and at a certain hour no one is permitted to move out without a lantern. From these arrangements, the police of the city is excellent, and in every street large bales of cloth are left on the stalls at night in perfect safety. All is silence till the morn, when the bustle again commences in the Régistan, the busy hive of men. The day is ushered in with the same guzzling and teadrinking, and hundreds of boys and donkeys laden with milk hasten to the busy throng. The milk is sold in small bowls, over which the cream floats: a lad will bring twenty or thirty of these to market, in shelves supported and suspended by a stick over his shoulder. Whatever number may be brought speedily disappear among the tea-drinking population of this great city."

He was gratified with a sight of the king:—" I was resolved to have a sight of royalty, and at mid-day, on the following Friday, repaired to the great mosque, a building of Timourlane, and saw his Majesty and his court passing from prayers. The king appears to be under thirty years of age, and has not a prepossessing countenance; his eyes are small, his visage gaunt and pater. He was plainly dressed in a silken robe of 'udrus,' with a white turban. He sometimes wears an aigrette of feathers, ornamented with diamonds. The Qorán was carried in front of him, and he was preceded and followed by two golden mace-bearers, who exclaimed in Turkish, 'Pray to God that the Commander of the Faithful may act justly!' His suite did not exceed an hundred people; most of them were dressed in robes of Russian brocade, and wore gold ornamented swords—I should call them knives, the mark of honour in this country. His present Majesty has more state than any of his predecessors,

but he may consider it necessary to affect humility in a temple, and in returning from a religious ceremony. The people drew up by the way side as hipassed, and with a stroke of their beards wished his Majesty peace; I did the same. The character of this king, Bahadur Khan, stands high among his countrymen; at his elevation to the throne, he distributed all his wealth. He is strict in his religious observances, and less bigotted that his father Min Hyder. He acts according to the Qorán in all cases, and it is pretended that he even lives on the capitation tax which is levied from the Jews and Hindus.

"The revenues of the country are said to be spent in maintaining mullahs and mosques; but this young king is ambitious and warlike, and I believe that it is therefore more probable he turns his treasure to the increase of his power.

"The life of this king is less enviable than that of most private men. The water which he drinks is brought in skins from the river, under the charge and seal of two officers. It is opened by the vizier, and first tasted by his people and then by himself, when it is again sealed and despatched to the king. The daily victuals of his Majesty undergo a like examination: the minister eats he gives to those around him, they wait the lapse of an hour to judge of their effect, when they are locked up in a box and despatched! His Majesty has one key and his minister another. Fruit, sweetmeats, and every eatable, undergo the same examination, and we shall hardly suppose the good king of the Uzbéks ever enjoys a hot meal or a fresh-cooked dinner. Poison is in frequent request, as we may judge by the homely occupations of a minister of state. The rise of his Majesty himself to the throne he now holds is not however without strong suspicion of a free distribution of such draughts; but the detail of those events belongs to another portion of my subject."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Round Towers of Ireland; or the Mysterics of Fice-Masonry, of Sa'atim, and of Budhism, for the first time revealed. By HENRY O'BRIEN, Esq., A.B. London 1831. Whitaker and Co.

No ancient edifices in the world, -not even the pyramids of Egypt, -have giver rise to so many conflicting theories as the round or pillar-towers of Ireland. Mr. O'Brien, in undertaking to reveal, "for the first time," then origin, has promised no more than many have promised before him. His theory is, that these towers were "temples constructed by the early Indian colonists of the country (Ireland). in honour of that fructifying principle of nature, emanating, as was supposed, from the sun, under the denomination of Sol, Phobus, Apollo, Abad or Budh, &c ; and from the moon, under the epithet of Luna, Diana, Juno, Astaite, Venus, Bubla oi Butter, &c." The pillar-tower is, therefore, in his opinion, an actual representation of the linga, or phallic symbol. a conjecture ingenious and not improbable The name, by which these "Irish pagodas" were critically and accurately designated, Mr. O'Buen says, in the Irish language, denotes the organ of which the hallic symbol is the type. The name of the towers, in the Irish annals, Fidh emphed, which has hitherto puzzled antiquaries, he states to be the plural of Budh (Speculius spells Budh 4000); and nemphed is an adjective signifying 'divine' or 'consecrated,' from nemph, 'the heavens;' "so that Fidh-Nemphed will import the 'consecrated Lingams' or the 'Budhist consecrations.'" Mr. O'Brien considers that this discovery clucidates at once the doctrine of Budhism. "For the last 3000 years and more," he observes, "the learning of the world has been employed to ascertain the origin of the doctrine of Budhism. The savans of France, the indefatigable inquirers of Germany, the affected pedants of Greece and Rome, and the pure and profound philosophers of ancient India and Egypt, have severally and ineffectually puzzled themselves to dive into the secrets of that mystic religion." We do not perceive how the discovery that the pillar towers of Ireland are Budhist temples, can at once explain the mysteries of Budhism, of which, we suspect Mr. O'Brien, learned as he evidently is in western antiquities is not very deeply acquainted.

There are various other hypotheses and conjectures in the work, some ingenious and happy, others fanciful and altogether improbable, which tend to make the ancient. Irish approximate to eastern nations; into the consideration of these we have not space to enter, but we nevertheless invite the attention of those who are fond of such Gordian knots, to untie them, with the remark, by way of caution, that mere apparent esemblances between words and proper names, in languages dissimilar in their construction, are very certain and delusive guides For example: Mr. O'srien, from resemblance between Erin or Irin, and Iran, identifies the ancient Irish with the incient Persians, and concludes that "the ancient Irish language, being that of incient Persia, or Iran, must be the oldest in the world, and of which the Hebrew, brought away by Abraham, from Ur of the Chaldees, is but a distant and imperfect pranch." And again: " in truth, the island (Ireland) was altogether an Oriental asylum, until for a moment broken in upon by the Fir-Bolgs, or Celts; their usurpation, however, was only that of a day, amounting, by all records, but to fifty-six years; after which a new army of the Tuath de-danaans, driven now, not from Persia but from India, by the Brahmins, laid claim to the sceptre to which their brethren had invited them, and reinstated themselves afresh in our kindred Iran. It is not, therefore, our individual history alone that is rectified by this investigation; it supplies a vacuum in the history of the world."

In support of these important facts, we are furnished with little or no evidence besides similarity of names and terms in the Irish and eastern languages.

Upon the whole, we think that Mr. O'Brien has displayed much learned reading and great labour in this volume, and that some of his conjectures are probable: but the greater part of them require more proof than he has adduced.

The work is a prize essay enlarged of the Royal Irish Academy; and we regret to perceive from the preface, that the author considers he has not been well-used by the Academy, ε

Narrative of a Journey to the Falls of the Cavery, with an Historical and Descriptive account of the Nedgherry Hills. By Lieut. II Jenvis, II M. 624 regt. Illustrated with Plates. London, 1834. Smith, Elder and Co.

THE sublime scenery of the Cavery, the northern fall of which, at Sivasamoodrum, is 300 feet, nearly double the height of that of Niagara,—igwell though briefly described by Lieut. Jervis. The principal portion of his work, however, relates to the Neilgherry country. These hills have been so fully and ably treated of by Captain Harkness and Mr. Hough, that it is no discredit to Lieut. Jervis to say, that he has added but httle to their stock of information, though his sporting details are amusing.

By the improvements made by the late Governor of Madras, Mr Lushington,—who has the glory of "having introduced Europe into Asia,"—the Neilgherri are now provided with all the facilities and comforts, which are necessary to render it a real sanatarium. "No power on earth," says Captain Murray, the engineer employed in opening the roads, "can now keep down the approved and tried celebrity of the Neilgherries; in process of time, they will become one of the noblest colon" in the world."

A History of Rome, in Two Vols. Vol. I. Being Vol. L. of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

We have here an excellent compendium of Roman history, in which the traditional fables of the early annals of the mistress of the world have their due share of notice

* The Pieh-de-danaans (Peshdadians) and the Tuath-de-danaans, were respectively, according to Mr. Offices, worshippers of the lings and your. Tusth (a modification of Budh) signifying lings, and Pish, 1996. The terms de-danaen to translates 'god-almoner.'

and no more, being degraded from the high station which they formerly held as historical facts. The acumen, diligence, and sagacity of Niebukr, have cleared away a vast accumulation of fable from the early transactions of Home, and Schlosser has poured a flood of light upon her domestic history. Of all these aids, the author of this volume has availed himself judiciously, and we are highly pleased with the manner in which he treats the several branches of his subject: the nanative is clear and succinct; the dissertations are acute and ingenious; the reflections, generally speaking, sound and just.

A Treatistion Fortification, deduced from Established Principles, with Olservations on the Increased Effects of Artillery. Compiled by Hector Straith, Capt. H. P. Assist. in the Fortification Department, &c., at Addiscombe. Croydon, 1833.

ALTHOUGH this treatise, avowedly a compilation from English and French writers on fortification, is designed for the use of the Company's cadets at their military seminary, its merit entitles it to be regarded as a useful manual by those who have passed the bounds of elementary studies. The several branches of the subject are treated with great clearness and precision; and the occasional illustrations of rules by reference to practical examples, of which the late seige of Antwerp has furnished. Captain Snaith with a considerable number, increase its utility to the young student.

A Narrative of the Peninsular War. By LIEUT. Col. Leith HAY, F.R.S.E., M.P. Second Edition. In Two Vols. London, 1834. Washbourne.

THE "Narrative" of Colonel Leith Hay, -a name not obscure in the transactions of the Pennsular war,—has been praised by competent judges for its impartiality and its minute fidelity. The author enjoyed better opportunities than others who have written upon the subject, of recording and attesting facts from personal knowledge. The publisher of the present edition, therefore, deserves the thanks of the public for placing a good book within its reach, at half the piece of the former edition.

The History of Switzerland, from its Earliest Origin to the Present Time. A Popular Description and Faithful Picture of the Gradual Rise and Progress of the Swiss Nation. From the German, by Heinrich Zschokke. London, 1834 E. Wilson.

This is a popular history of Switzerland by a native a recommendation which is liable to some drawback, for the party-spirit of certain cantons is apt to tincture its writers. We do not find, however, in the present case, that Mr. Zschokke has given way to any party-feeling or political bias; he has written of "his country," in the largest sense of the phrase.

Adam the Gardener. By CHARLIS COWDEN CLARKE. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

This is a tissue of little incidents connected with horticulture and botany, adapted to the full the full ments of these sciences into the young mind. The work is distributed into twelve chapters, each appropriated to one of the months of the year, and the little reader will be led through the seasons, with Adam Stock, till he becomes, like him, a skilful botanist and cultivator. There is a pretty Persian tale at the end.

Catechism of Botany. By WILLIAM RHIND.

A Catechism of Natural Philosophy. By GEORGE LEES, A.M. Part I.

An Outline of Sacred Geography. By ALEX. REID, A.M.

THESE are three of the excellent elementary works which are publishing by M. essrs. Oliver and Boyd of Edinburgh. The first two, in particular, are admirable i mitiatory compilations, which teach a young mind much, without terrifying it in the outset with too formidable a prospect.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE,

Result of the first half-yearly examination, for the year 1833, of the junior civil servants attached to the College of St. Fort George.

Date of Admission.	NAME .	Date of receiving First increase of Allowance.	Date of receiving Second increase of Allowance.
	Persian.	i	*
23d May 1831	G. S. Gibbes	17th June 1831	4th 3l
11th June 1832	S. N. Ward · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15th June 1842 14th Sept. do.	
6th July do.		rath Style dos	
*** NF 1001	J. C. Taylor	25th June 1831	3th . 1832
24th May 1831 11th Jan. 1833	A. Hall	15th Mar 1922	otti • 1904
19th Dec. 1831	A. Hall T. B. Conway	20th Dec. 1831	
22d Aug. do.	71. COIC	20th Dec. 1831 22d Sept. do. 30th do. do. 15th Mar. 1833	
30th July do.	G. T. Beauchamp	30th do. do.	
23d Jan. 1833	W. H. Bayley G. P. Dumergue	20th Dec. 1832	
30th Oct. 1832 1st Sept. do.	T Onslow	18th Sept. do.	
5th June do.	W. M. Mollie	12th do. do. 18th do. do.	
28th Aug. do.	J. J. Cotton	18th do. do.	
30th April do.	M. Murray A. M. Owen H. Forbes	18th Sept. do.	1
30th Aug. do.	H. Forbes	17th Mar. do.	1
14th Jan. do. 31st May do. 19th Dec. 1831 21st Feb. 1833	S. D. Birch	12th Sept. do.	
19th Dec. 1831	D. R. Lunond	16th Mar. do.	
21st Feb. 1833	R. B. Sewell	15th do. 1843 15th do. do.	
19th do. do. 9th Mar. do.	R. W. Chatfield	21st do. do.	1
18th Oct. 1832	C. Woodgate	14th Dec. 1832	İ
18th Oct. 1832 15th Jan. 1833	M. Moore	15th Mar. 1833	i .
17th July 1832	M. P. Daniel	13th Sept. 1832	
11th Jan. 1833	W. B. Hawkins	15th Mar. 1833 13th Sept. 1832	1
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19th Dec. 1831 21st Feb. 1833	R. B Sewell	15th do 1833	1
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5th June 1832	W. M. Mollee	12th Sept. 1832	1
11th do. do.	S. N. Ward	15th June do 12th do. do.	
30th April do.	M. Murray	18th Sept. do.	
28th Aug. do. 22d Aug. 1831	A. Cole	22d do. 1831	
23d Jan. 1833 19th Feb. do.	W. Bayley	15th Mar. 1833	
19th Feb. do.	R. W. Chatfield S. D. Birch	15th do. do.	
31st May 1832	A. M. Owen	12th Sept. 1832 18th do. do.	
30th Aug. do. 15th Jan. 1833	M. Moore	15th Mar. 1833	1
6th July 1832	C. R. H. Keate	14th Sept. 1832 15th Mar. 1833	i
11th Jan. 1833	W. B. Hawkins	15th Mar. 1833	
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21st May 1831	J. C. Taylor	25th June 1831	13th Mar. 14th Dec. 181
28th do. do.	G. S. Gibbes	17th do. do. 30th Sept. do.	14th Dett. 10th
30th July do.	G. T. Beauchamp	20th Dec. do.	_
19th Dec. do. 1st Sept. 1832	T. Onslow	18th Sept. 1832	
30th Oct. do.	G. P. Dumergue	20th Dec. do.	
30th Oct. do. 24th Feb. 1833	W. E. Jellicoe	15th Mar. 1833 13th Sept. 1832	1
17th July 1832 1st Sept. do.	M. P. Daniel	13th do. do.	
1st Sept. do. 14th Jan. do.	H. Forbes	17th Mar. do.	i
30th Sept. do.	F. Conleston	18th Sept. do.	
18th May 18.33	C. J. Shubrick	1	
11th do. 1831	E. Story	1	1
	Sanscrit.	1 15th Man 1000	
21st Feb. 1833	W. E. Jellicoe	15th Mar. 1833	1

To the President and Members of the Board for the College and for Public Instruction.

Gentlemen.

Par. 1st. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ult., and to state that the Right Hon, the Governor in Council considers your report on the result of the first half-yearly examination for the year 1833 of the junior civil servants attached to the College of Fort St. George to be, on the whole, satisfactory. 2d. The Right Hon, the Governor in

2d. The Right Hon, the Governor in Council has great pleasure in conferring on Mr. J. C. Taylor, and on Mr. G. S. Gibbes, the honorary reward of Rs. 3,500,

on Mesers. Ward, Conway, and Beauchamp the highest rate, and on Mr. Shubrick the first increased rate, of College allowance.

2 3d. The Right Hon, the Governor in meil will avail hunself of the services of Messrs, Ward, Conway, Beauchamp, and Limond, in situations suited to their respective claim, and qualifications.
4th. The Right Hon. the Governor in

Council has observed with concern Mr.

Story's continued neglect of the means of qualifying himself for the public service which the College affords, and has re-solved that the provisions of Section XII. Title II. of the College Rules shall be enforced in his case.

I have the honounto be, Gentlemen Your most obedient servant, Hy Chamier, George, July 12, 1833. HY CHAMIER, Chief Sec.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from India, by Victor Jacquemont, the French naturalist, describing a journey in the English dominious of India, Thibet, Lahore and Cashmere, undertaken by order of the French government, are in the press.

Sunon Casie Chitty, maniegar, has in the Church Mission Press at Cotta the Ceulon Gazetteer, containing an accurate account of the provinces, cities, principal villages, barbours, rivers, &c. of the Island of Ceylon; together with sketches of the customs, agriculture, commerce, &c. of its various inhabitants,

The Geography of Sacred History considered, &c., by Charles T. Beke, Esq., is in

A work of fiction, describing the grand and romantic scenery of Southern Africa and the Indian ocean, and including the extraordinary lastory of the Prophet Chieftain Makanna, who (as will be recollected by those conversant with the Cape) gained supreme influence by the assumption of supernatural agency, is in preparation,

Two new journals have just appeared in the Isle of Bourbon-one the Colonial, pub. lished with the authority of government; the other Le Salazien, published without its sanction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TONDON.

An Outline of its Government, Laws, and Policy, and of the British and Lordin Fin-basies to, and intercourse with, that Empire, with a Chart of Cauton. By Peter Auber, Seto the Hon, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, Svo. los od.

East-India Company, it to 10s of a Map of Chan and the adjacent Countries, including Corea, Part of Japan, the Islands of Formora, Philippines, &c. compiled from the latest Surveilland other authentic documents. On one large fixed, coloured, its, on cloth, in care Its, on cloth, with roller, 12s, od.; dicto, variation, of the coloured of the colour pished, 14s.

maket, 148.

Travils and Researches in Caffrina, describing the Character, Customs, and Moral Condition of the Tribes inhabiting that portion of Southern Lifeix, with Historical and Topographical Realized Historical Conditions of the Historical Condition
Narratice of a Join my to the Falls of the Carery; with an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Neilgherry Hills. By Lieut, H. Jervis, H.M. 62d Regt. 8vo. 12s.

The Round Tosces of Ireland; or the Mysteries of Freemasonty, of Sabaiam, and of Budhism for the first time Univeled. Price Essay of the Royal Irish Academy, enlarged and embellanded with numerous Illustratious. By Henry O'Brien, Esq., A.B. 6vo. 16s.

Account of Van Diemen's Land, and Guide to Emigrants. 12no. 46.

...

The East India Register and Directory for 1834, implied from the Official Returns received at the ost India House. 12mo. 10s. (Or the Register East India House. 12mo, 16s. (Or the Register for each Presidency separate, 112. Bengal, 6a.; Madras, 5s.; Bombay, 5s.)

The East India Sketch Book , or Lafe in India. Second Series. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

The Babon, and other Tales, descriptive of Society in India. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

city in India. 2 vois, post livo, 21s.

Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of the
Rev. Constain Friction's Neurits, during nearly
Fifty Vears a Visioninty in India. To which is
prefixed a Sketch of the History of Christianin India, from its first litteduction to the period at
which warf arrived. By Hugh Pearson, D.D.,
M.R. U.S., Dean of Salisbury. 2 vols. 870. 24s.

Capt. Relieve's Views in India, with letter-press descriptions. Parts I and IL royal 4to, each 5s. To be completed in Six Parts, contaming five views in each.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of Pereia; from the Farliest Ages to the Present Time; including a Description of Vighamstan and Belochistan. By James B Fraser, Eq. Illustrated by a map and engravings. 12mo. 5s. (Written for the "Edmburgh Cabinet Library,").

Observations on the China Trode, and on the Importance and Advantages of Removing it from Cauton to some other pair of the Coast of that Empire. By Sir James B. Urmston, late Presi-dent of the Hon. East-India Company's Factory at Canton Sive. Canton. 3vo. 3s.

ASIATIC JOURNAL

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MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. X .- ARBAH.

The beauties of the province of Behar have become extensively known from numerous drawings and hthographs, by the pencil of Sir Charle D'Oyley, whose views of the part of India and of Dacca are in possession of all who have the part of India and of Dacca are in possession of all who have the principal of gratifying a taste for the spleth scenery of our Indian to the presence of the richness and fertility of this fine tract of country, since its aspect towards the Ganges is less luxuriant than that of the greener shores of its neighbour, Bengal; but, in penetrating a little into the interior, every step is fraught with objects replete with interest. The province is not destitute of hills, and the whole surface is sufficiently undulated to give variety and picturesqueness to the views, which are distinguished by a quiet kind the principal features, diversified occasionally by fine old Moosulmaun tombs in equally happy situations.

Arrah, a small, and, as it is technically termed, "civil" station, five-and-thirty miles west from Patna, is one of the prettiest places of the kind in India. The society is very limited, seldom consisting of more than five families: those of the judge and the collector, their respective assistants, and a surgeon. Not many European stations are without indigo-factories in their immediate vicinity; but where they are few in number, a variety of circumstances may occur to prevent their contributing their quota to the society of the place. The owners are not always resident, and where there are no ladies in the family, in those seasons of the year m which the planter is wholly occupied by the process of manufacturing the indigo, there can be little communication between him and his neighbours. Sometimes the station is nearly deserted, the judge and the collector betaking themselves to the woods, and making the circuit of the district in pursuance of their official duties.

It was at one of these periods that I paid my first visit to this beautiful spot, and though it could scarcely be digmified by the name of an adventure, it formed one of the most interesting and romantic meidents of a journey of seven hundred miles, undertaken alone, and with so limited a knowledge of the language as scarcely to perint me to boast of any acquaintance with it at all. Arrah had been mentioned by the post-master at Benares (from which station, after a rest of a few days, my journey had been continued) as a convenient halting-place for twenty-four hours, since, before I reached it, passing the hot period of each day at Ghazcepore and Buxar, I must be three nights upon the road: a prospect threatening considerable fatigue, with the few chances of obtaining any thing save broken and restless sluinbers offered by a palanquin. On my arrival at Buxar, where I had expected to be furnished with letters of introduction to one of the principal familiés, I learned that all the married people were absent from

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their homes. The unbounded hospitality exercised all over India rendered this information immaterial, as far as my comfort was concerned; I could have no hesitation in entering the house of an European in the absence of "Its owners, as I felt assured that it would not, when reported to them. be consulered an intrusion; but that, on the contrary, they would only regret that they had not been at home to receive me. I felt anxious, however, to obtain some sort of credentials to supply the want of oral communication, and was perefore furnished by the post-master with a letter, written in Persian, and addressed to the servant in charge of the house belonging to the judge.

I left a dinner-party at Buxar (which I had reached in the morning) about eleven at night, and in consequence of a mistake in the directions given to the bearers, who were not in attendance at the end of the first stage, did not arrive at Arrah until eight in the morning. The mansion of the Burra Saib was easily found, and in going up to the principal entrance, the worthy old sirdar-bearer aroused himself from a very comfortable repose, which he was enjoying in the verandah, to do the honours of the house. It was very evident that he could not read a word of the letter, which he twisted about in his hands with a hopeless countenance; but, nevertheless, he was quite prepared to render me every service in his power, and as we could not comprehend a single word which we addressed to each other, he very judiciously made my arrival known to the only Europeans in the place, two young gentlemen, assistants to the magistrate and civil surgeon. Previous to the arrival of these visitors, he led the way to the apartments he had destined for my use, and I had excellent reason to be delighted with the splendour of my accommodation. Whilst perambulating the numerous chambers of this spacious mansion, under the superintendence of my dusky esquire, by a very slight stretch of the imagination, I could fancy myself in the situation of a heroine of a fairy tale, following the guidance of a strange conductor through the labyrinths of some enchanted eastle. I certainly had never expected to see so perfect a realization of my youthful visions of the splendid retreat of the White Cat, the solitary palace of the King of the Black Island, or the domicile of that most gineious of beasts, the interesting Azor. Long suites of lofty and beautifully-furnished apartments extended on every side; in the verandalis hung numerous enges filled with brilliantly-plumed birds, from the ranges of Nepaul, rare even in their neighbouring plains; an immense chamelion had taken up its abode in a tree planted in a large tub, and enclosed with lattice-work, and many other objects equally curious met my gaze; but I deferred a nearer inspection until I had changed my attire, and after crossing several handsome rooms, reached a bedchamber, which opened into a bondor and bathing-room, the prettiest of their kind which I had yet seen in India. A sort of terraced verandah, shut in by a ballustrade, and leading down by a flight of stone steps into a beautiful garden, stretched along one side of these delightful chambers; the prospect from this balcony was loveliness itself, beyond the bright parterres of flowers, a small lakelet spread its calm and silvery waters, while the back-ground was filled up gloriously with masses of forest-trees, bearing the richest luxuriance of foliage.

Weary, and a wanderer, as I sat down amidst all this pomp of seedy and surveyed the luxuries of the habitation which had become my temporals abode. I could not repess the vain wish that I had arrived at the end of : my pilgrimage, and that I was destined to pass the remainder of my liftin a retreat so well adapted to my taste, and presenting so many objects of attraction-books, pictures, flowers, and birds-to a mind alread rinking from the turmoils and troubles of the world. And now, when involved in cares and anxieties, struggling against difficulties, and perplexed by the perverse accidents of life, I cannot refrain from easting wistful glances back to that beautiful spot, sighing, as fancy tells me how calmly and tranquilly existence would have worn out in scenes so congenial to a wearied spirit. My toilette was speedily completed, and notwithstanding my raptures, breakfast being now a subject of considerable importance, I established myself in a splendid drawing-room, which, amongst its other embellish ments, boasted a very excellent collection of books, ranged in chiffomers, which stood between large pannels in the walls, filled up with oil paintings from the pencil of the accomplished master of the house: decorations rather unusual in India, where it is so difficult to sultivate a taste for the fine arts, and where so many active enemies are at work to destroy the atternal appearance of volumes, generally worm-caten and moth-caten, if not wholly destroyed by white ants.

I had almost torgotten, over a new novel, my vexation at the obtuseness of the sudar-bearer, who was at once the civilest and the stupidest of men, and who could not be made to understand that I required a bottle of tea, which I had brought with me, to be warmed for my morning's repast, when my studies were interrupted by the arrival of the two gentlemen beforementioned, who bastened to pay their respects to the stranger, and to offer refreshment. My wish, it appeared, had been anticipated, for my visitors were speedily followed by their servants, who spread a very excellent breakfast on the table, brought from the hospitable residence of my new friends, and which explained the unwillingness of the old sirdar to exert the powers of his art upon my humble bottle of tea: he knew that there was better provision at hand, and he was also fully aware of the breakfasting propensity of Anglo-Indians. The natives of Hindoostan, though able to support long fasts, are by no means partial to abstinence from food beyond the usual hour for their meal, and readily enter into the feelings of Europeans, where eating is concerned. The common bearers, on a dák journey, will suggest the necessity of the traveller's taking some refreshment, and will readily exert themselves in procuring and preparing any thing that a village bazaar may afford.

The rage of hunger being repressed, I entered into conversation with the gentlemen who were at once my entertainers and my guests, and learned from them some very interesting particulars relative to the state of the province. On passing along the road leading to the house of the judge, which is situated at the end of the village, I was struck with the similitude between the leading of this far and foreign land with that which so frequently occurs legisland. It looked like the approach to some populous hamlet, clustered with the houses and grounds of country gentleman. The mansions of the European residents were too completely embosomed in trees to betray their Asiatic air; a small pagoda or two easily passed as a fantastic porter's lodge, and a large open forge, together with a yard closely resembling that of a wheelwright, completed the illusion. The village, whose outskirts had already attracted my attention, became indelibly engraved upon my memory by the narrative of some exceedingly shocking events which had lately occurred in it.

During a long series of years, the domestic quietude of Arrah had not been disturbed by brawls or bloodshed; its inhabitants appeared to be a quiet, inoffensive, industrious race, removed from all temptation to commit outrages on the persons or purses of their fellow-creatures. In the midst of his tranquillity, the judge was surprised by the sudden appearance of a peasant, who, with looks betokening the most direful alarm, informed him, that in ploughing a field in the close vicinity of the village, he had turned up the earth which covered the corse of a newly-murdered man. The judge mmediately proceeded in person to the spot, attended by the cutwal of the place, and other officials. The body had been stripped, but by some accident, the kinfe, with which its hasty sepulture had been effected, had dropped Upon faither search, a vast number of human remains, into the grave in various stages of decomposition, were discovered, the field, indeed, appeared to be a perfect Golgotha, and as no one had been missed from the neighbourhood, it followed that the victims must be strangers. The horrible system of Thuggy had not, at that period, been fully developed, nor was it supposed to be practised in any part of this well-governed province, which had as yet escaped the infamous celebrity acquired by so many of its The only clue to the petrator of these fearful murders was afforded by the knife, for suspicion failed to rest upon any inhabitant of the quiet village, where it appeared no man distrusted his neighbour. it was scarcely possible that professional banditti could exist so close to a populous place without the knowledge of the police, the slaughter was deemed to be the work of a single assassin, living in the heart of a wellregulated community, and outwardly conforming to its simple and harmless practices. Farther investigation established the truth of this conjecture. The knife was acknowledged at once by the blacksmith of the village to be his own workmanship, he had manufactured many such; but a difficulty remained in tracing it to the purchaser. The owner of a toddy-shop, the only person who was in the habit of offering accommodation to travellers and way-farers-the class to which the unfortunate victims evidently belonged-was well-known as a customer, and his apprehension led to a disclosure of the frightful details of his infamous calling.

Dissipated and profugate characters alone, in India, indulge in the per-

nicious habit of drinking fermented liquors; travellers of this description. allured by the intoxicating beverage offered by the owner of the toddy-shop. were induced to take up their quarters for the night under his roof." were readily stupified by the effects of this potent spirit, and in that he condition easily became the prey of their treacherous host. It was his cuttom to strangle the unfortunate wretches who fell into his toils, and, after stripping, to bury them in a convenient field. Usually, he made the graves too deep for any ordinary accident to reveal their hideous securis; but, upon the last occasion, some unforescen circumstance retarded the perpetration of the murder to so late an hour, that he had not time to take the proper precautions, and the whole mystery of his abommable occupation was laid open to his shuddering neighbours. The confession of the assassin placed the matter beyond all doubt, and his execution restored the quiet village of Arrah to its usual character of innocence and peace. Thugs are generally gregarious, but this monster, though evidently belonging to the tribe designated by that name, who, under the mask of hospitality, securely possess themselves of the lives and property of guileless persons too apt to trust to specious appearances, pursued his dreadful trade alone. S'

One of the relators of the foregoing meidents remarked, that he had the authority of a very respectable native for believing that practised murderers frequently prowl about the roads and villages in disguise, apparently in so helpless a condition as to disarm the suspicions of tracillers, who, strong, active, and courageous, entertain no apprehension from the simster designs of withered, wretched-looking objects, whom they could annihilate at once with a blow. "The narrator of the following incident," continued my kind entertainer, "was proceeding homeward from Lucknow, together with some others of his friends who resided near his abode; before they had quitted the Oude frontier they fell in with a Mussulman faqueer, who was apparently travelling in the same direction. As is often the case with native travellers (and the custom, by the way, affords great facilities to Thugs), a proposal was made that they should jein company; this was agreed to, and the party proceeded forward. A little faither on they met another person, whose abject and scarcely human appearance excited disgust as well as com-He begged pitcously for alms, and represented himself to be in a starving condition. The narrator, a Robilla Patan, of some blood, felt indignant at the intrusion of this squalid stranger, who, not content with asking charity, demanded to be allowed to travel on in company: the rest of the party, except the faqueer, who was not so scrupulous, objected also. The faqueer, however, assured the new comer of his protection, and gave him some rice, which he had got ready-cooked; and with this disagreeable addition to their number, the company proceeded. Towards the evening of that day, the whole of the travellers arrived near a village, in which it was proposed to rest during the night: to this all except the faqueer agreed; but he had some vow to perform, which obliged him to take up his quarters under a tree, and, having selected one for the purpose, he pulled out his narial, or smoking apparatus, spread his carpet, and asked the mendicant,

to whom he had shown so much kindness, to go into the village and get him a piece of lighted charcoal. The main body, after exchanging compliments, parted, and went on towards the village; but they had scarcely proceeded four hundred yards before they heard a cry coming from the direction of the place where they had left their late companions. Running back with all haste, they found the faqueer and his miserable tooking guest struggling on the ground, but before they could reach the combatants, the former had got better of his adversary, whom he was holding down. A knife and a divided noose were lying on the ground. The faqueer explained the circumstances in which he had been discovered in the following manner: his faithless messenger had pretended to go upon the errand to the village. but, instead of proceeding thither, had hidden himself beneath some bushes. and, watching his opportunity, while the faqueer was busy about his smoking materials, stole softly behind him, and contrived to throw a noose over his The attack would have been rendered instantaneously fatal, had not the faqueer, while ignorant of his danger, put his hand to his throat, and nekily got his fingers entangled in the cord, which prevented it from being so closely and tightly drawn as is usual in similar attempts. dentially still, he had a knife in his girdle; this he drew, and having severed the noose, he threw himself on the villamous Thug, who, now compelled to trust to personal strength alone, was speedily worsted in the conflict. assass# being secured, it was proposed that he should suffer death upon the spot, a punishment he justly merited, but which, notwithstanding the abundance of proof, would not perhaps be inflicted by the judicial authorities of a country so ill-governed as that of Oude, where the greatest criminals are frequently allowed to escape, but the faqueer again interceded in behalf of the ungrateful wretch, and, at his earnest persuasion, the rest of the party agreed to let him go. The faqueer was not, however, inclined to suffer his prisoner to escape altogether without receiving some punishment for his misdoings, he said that he could not part with him without giving him a token in remembrance of . late adventure, and, sharpening his knife, he cut off the Thug's nose, and then gathering his effects together, pursued his journey with great coolness and composure. Knowing the narrator of this story," continued my new friend, " to be a man of respectable character and undoubted veracity, as he assured me that he was an eve-witness of the whole affair, I have no doubt whatever that the incident actually occurred. From another intelligent native, with whom I conversed on the subject of those numerous hordes of banditti which, during so many nges, have been supposed to infest various parts of Hindoostan, I learned that there existed a tradition which imputed the massacre of three thousand Thugs to the emperor Shah Jehan, who pursued these wretches with a secret but unremitting enmity, in consequence of the murder of one of his officers. The story is thus told, and, though not so well authenticated as many of a similar description, there being no direct evidence of the facts related, is generally believed by those who have handed it down from their forelathers.

" An officer of high reporte as well as great personal courage, was sent by

the emperor on a confidential mission to Bengal. Having fulfilled his instructions, he set out on his return to the capital, and while upon the road, fell in with a considerable body of Thugs. Being of a wary and circumspect discosition, and, moreover, well-acquainted with the habits and manners of this cription of robbers, he was upon his guard, and as they dared not make a open attack, he knew marche was only in danger from stratagem. Completely alive to all the devices of his enemies, the first party, who tracked his route to a considerable distance, were unable to take him at disadvantage, and being at length weary of the pursuit, they made him over for a sum of money to a fresh band, who were easily incited by the report of the rich effects, which he carried about with him, to attempt to possess themselves These villains were as unsuccessful as their predecessors; they found the murder beset with too many difficulties to be accomplished, and meeting with another set of their associates, who were buoyed up with inflated notions of their own eleverness, they made the same bargain with them which had formerly appeared so promising to themselves. The officer continued to be so strictly upon his guard, that these new assailants had no a single opportunity of approaching his person, until he had nearly reached the end of his journey. The traveller's horse becoming quite exhausted, while in the midst of a wide plain, it was absolutely necessary to afford the wearied animal a short respite; and directing the svee to clean his charge and then to keep watch until he should awake, he laid himself don with his bundle of valuables by his side. The syce cleaned his master's horse, but, as it might be expected from a Hindoo domestic, neglected the latter part of the command, and soon, weary of acting as sentinel, lay down and fell asleep. A Thug, who was on the reconnectee, crept slowly and stealthily through the giass, and succeeded in flinging a noose over the buildle. which was too heavy for him to carry off without assistance; he then retreated, but the officer, who only counterfeited sleep, aware of the whole proceeding, disengaged his property from the snare and fastened the noose round the leg of his less vigilant sy In consequence of this manœuvre, when two or three of the confederates began to draw in the line, instead of securing the prize they sought, they got nothing but the astonished and halfstupified syee. The officer, with a laugh, mounted his horse, and rode onward until he entered the capital. Here he considered himself safe, and rejoicing at having escaped so many and such dangerous enemies, entered, as he began to feel hungry, the house of a person who kept a cook-shop, and ordered a kubáb, or dish of roast-meat, for his regale. He was shown into an upper apartment furnished for the reception of visitors, and was soon supplied with what he required. A short time afterwards, a second guest appeared, who was ushered into the same room and entertained in a similar manner. Some time clapsed, every thing remained quiet in the travellers' apartment, who did not make their re-appearance, as the man of the house had expected them to do when they had finished their meal. Somewhat surprized, he ran up stairs, and was horror-struck by the sight of a strangled corpse lying on the floor. He recognized in the murdered

man the person of the first traveller; has assassin had effected his escape through a small window. Overwhelffied as he was by this shocking catestrophe, 'the cook had sense enough to know that, unless he could give an *explanation of the business sufficiently clear to satisfy the cutwal, he should not escape death and perhaps not even then. After some consultation with his wife and servant, he determined on concealing the affair altogether; he therefore put the body into a large wide-mouthed jar, and tying some heavy stones about it, flung it into the river. Murder, they say, will out; and this case proved one in point, for the cook's artifice did not succeed; the waters. refusing to conceal this foul deed, cast up the jar, which rose to the surface of the stream. It chanced that his majesty the emperor was sitting in an open balcony of his palace, and beheld the jar swimming down the river. Curiosity, or some undefinable motive, caused him to determine to see what fortune had sent in this adventure; his commands to that effect were speedily obeyed, the jar was fished out of the water and the dreadful nature of its burthen made manifest. The king, enraged beyond all bounds by the disevery that such fearful acts were perpetrated close to his own residence. sent for the cutwal, and told him that he should lose his head unless he brought the murderer to punishment within a given time. The cutwal, stimulated by the fear of death, made strict inquiry, but for a considerable period without success; at length, he summoned all the potters of the city. and planing the jar before them, it was recognized by the manufacturers and traced to the owner of the cook-shop. The poor wretch loudly protested his innocence, and the king consented to spare his life on condition of his bringing the real offender to justice. The cook's wits were sharpened by the danger in which he stood, and, calling to mind the person of the second traveller, the succeeded, after some time, in pointing him out to the police. A ring, which was identified as belonging to the murdered officer, being found amongst the garments of the prisoner, placed the matter beyond a doubt, and Shah Jehan having examined him privately, and thus made himself acquainted with the frightful name of the practices, and the extensive combinations, of the Thugs, dissembled deeply, and, pardoning the offender, rendered him the instrument of a more signal act of justice. Through the agency of this person, he succeeded in persoading great numbers of prot fessional Thugs to enter his service, it is said by some that he formed them into a distinct corps, but this was only a snare to ensure their destruction: for he turned thear own arts upon them, and at a feast to which they were solemnly invited, he surrounded the miscreants with his guards and they were all cut to pieces

These narratives, and the discussions they produced wore away the morning; stories of murdered travellers, however frequently told, are always invested with a strange charm, and in the last adventure the introduction of the jar afforded a pleasing industration of the popular tale of *The Forty Thieres*: to a lover of those Agriceable fictions which go under the name of the Arabian Nights, some of the most delightful circumstances attendant upon travelling in India, proceed from the recognition of curious things:

mentioned in the wild and wonderful legends, which have beguiled so many hours of our youth. The first time faw one of the earthen-ware just, in common use in Hindoostan, fully capable of containing a man, standing the small yard of a respectable native's house, the midnight sally of many giana recurred to my mind, with all the freshness and vividness made by the perusal of her courage of policy, in years long numbered with the past.

The sun being on the decline, I was tempted by the extreme beauty of the surrounding pleasure-grounds to walk abroad, and, attended by the two gentlemen, entered a flower-garden, in which, in addition to the blossoming plants common to India, a great variety of European exotics bloomed. With the exception of balsams, single althors and roses, very few of the out-of-door flowers of English growth are to be seen in the gardens of Hindoostan; even the mignionette, though a native of Arabia, is not common, but will thrive, like many others, if a succession of fresh seeds can be procured: for unless the cultivators of distant places exchange their seeds with each other, foreign productions soon dwindle and the away. This lovely garden led to the banks of a large tank, or rather lake, one of the most beautiful of those pieces of artificial water with which the cultivated parts of India are so profusely embellished. In the centre, an island covered with lustrous flowering shrubs, formed a nest for innumerable small white herons, with snowy crests and feet of shivered topazes: glancing in and out of the dark green foliage, skimming along the surface of the water, or bending into it from the golden sands sloping from their flowery abode. these delicate creatures recalled to the mind the fanciful creations with which painters delight to people their enchanted islands and haunts of fairies. At every step, I was reminded of the magic touches of Stanfield's pencil, so exquisitely depicting the scenery in Oberon, or of the still more magnificent delineations of paradise by Martin. Opposite to a gliaut, or flight of steps, a superb tree spread its lofty and umbrageous canopy over a well. This monarch of the forest being held in great reverence by the Hindoo population of the place, groupes of were gathered under it, filling their water-pots, or proceeding to and fro laden with those graceful vessels, which add such a picture-que effect to the finely-moulded forms and becoming garments of Indians of all castes The crimson splendours of a settingsun threw a rich glow upon every object, and ht up the whole scene with hues divine. I have subsequently met with many persons, to whom this glorious landscape was familiar, and who spoke of it with indifference; but even under the influence of weak health and considerable bodily fatigue, it appeared to me one of the loveliest spots of earth on which my eyes had ever rested.

My companions pointed to a small tope, which fringed the border of the tank, and told me that it had been for many years the abode of a faqueer, whose story was somewhat romantic. A former proprietor of this beautiful domain, in a promenade through his grounds, stumbled over a strange unsightly object, which lay huddled up under a tree. On questioning this unfortunate remnant of humanity, the miserable wretch told

him that he for a long time had not had any other shelter than that whi the boughs of the trees afforded, or any food excepting the wild roots and berries of the wood. He said that he had never been molested by the former owner of the estate, and that he hoped he should not now be driven out from the rude asylum for which he had conceived a strong attachment. The early part of his life had been spent with at in the Company's military service, but, unhappily, smitten with a loathsome disease, on procuring his discharge, his wife and family refused to receive him and thrust him from the door, and he was compelled to wander about at a distance fellow-men, who abjured companionship with a leper. The extreme misery of his existence rendered him totally regardless of life, or the means of supporting it, and abandoning himself to fate, he lay down at night at the foot of a tree, without any security from the attacks of wild animals, and exposed to the ravages of the jackalls, so bold as to gnaw the dead flesh from his hands and feet as they prowled around him; the bones in many places were laid bare. But the sufferings of this unfortunate had now reached their chmax, - he had met with a benefactor at last. mental and bodily sufferings were soothed and alleviated by the compassionate kindness of his new friend, and the poor outcast leper found that, under the guardianship of a faithful follower of the divine precepts of the Christian religion, life had still many comforts and much happiness in store. Mr. G- lost no time in building a commodious but, in which the maimed object of his bounty would be effectually sheltered from the inclemencies of the weather, and the incursions of wild beasts. The next acquisition of the faqueer, after his establishment in this habitation, was rather a singular one; he was provided with a tattoo, or country pony, which had free liberty to graze on the adjacent pastures. A beggar on hoiseback is frequently talked about, but seldom seen, yet the exhibition is not very uncommon in India, where mendicity is a trade, and where pretenders to sanctity ask alms while they are carried about in palankeens. The state of the poor leper's feet rendered me conveyance necessary, and he had. in consequence of the various comforts lavished upon him by his kind protector, become sufficiently attached to existence to make an effort to preserve it; accordingly, mounted on his pony, he took his daily rounds through the village, and those who had shunned him while lying deserted on the bare earth, now, that he had shaken off a portion of his wretchedness, and basked under the favour of a great man, crowded around him with gifts. . He obtained an ample supply of food and garments from the stores of the villagers, and began to accumulate money; though formerly so reckless of life and limb as to remain at the mercy of savage beasts, when possessed of an establishment of his own, he became rather particular respecting its arrangements, and not liking the way in which it had been thatched, ordered a new roof at his own expense: so true it is, that one acquisition always leads to the desire of others. The faqueer, in all probability, died a rich man; for, although left to perish at the period in which, disgusted with the cruelty of the world, he had abandoned himself to the most abject wretchednesss, no one was deaf to the statistations of a person who had, through the hands of a gentleman in universal estimation, received so many marks of the favour of an overruling providence.

On my return to the house, I found dinner prepared, and the founders of the feast, taking leave, left me to the enjoyment of my repast, and I again, while seated alove in an illuminated apartment, and attended by strange domestics, who did their spiriting silently, might fancy myself, in the eastle of some enchanter. Nor was the illusion dispelled until I had quitted the mansion and was upon my road to Dinapore; for, in exploring the different chambers which led to the one in which I was to repose for the night, it was impossible to banish the recollection of those numerous errant dames in white muslin, whose adventures, in long galleries and interminable suites of deserted rooms, had charmed my fancy in days long past. Unlike the ladies of romance, however, I enjoyed profound repose, and rather unwillingly obeyed the summons of the old sirdar, who knocked at my door, to acquaint me that it was time to rise. I quitted Arrah with an indelible impression on my mind; but can never hope to convey to my readers the effect produced by its wild tales and gorgeous scenery.

ORIGIN OF THE MILITARY TRIBES OF NÉPAL.

BY B. H. HODGSON, ESQ.

The great aboriginal stock of the inhabitants of these mountains, east of the river Käli, or in Něpál, is Mongol. The fact is inscribed, in characters so plain, upon their faces, forms, and languages, that we may well dispense with the superfluous and vain attempt to trace it historically in the medigre chronicles of barbanians

But from the twelfth century downwards, the tide of Mussulmán conquest and bigotry continued to sweep multitudes of the Brahmans of the plains from Hindústán into the proximate hills, which now compose the western territories of the kingdom of Nêpâl. There Brahmans soon located themselves. They found the natives illiterate, and without faith, but fierce and proud.

Their object was to make them converts to Hindúism, and so to confirm the fleeting influence derived from their learning and politeness. They saw that the barbarians had vacant minds, ready to receive their doctrines, but ; spirits not apt to stoop to degradation; and they acted accordingly. To the earliest and most distinguished of their converts they communicated, in defiance of the creed they taught, the lofty rank and honours of the Kshatriya order. But the Brahmans had sensual passions to gratify, as well as ambition. They found the native females-even the most distinguished-nothing loath; but still of a temper, like that of the males, prompt to repel indignities. These females would, indeed, welcome the polished Brahmans to their embraces: but their offspring must not be stigmatised as the infamous progeny of a Brahman and a Mléchha-must, on the contrary, be raised to eminence in the new order of things introduced by their fathers. To this progeny also, then, the Brahmans, in still greater defiance of their creed, communicated the rank of the second order of Hindúism; and from these two roots, mainly, sprung the now numerous, predominant, and extensively ramified, tribe of the Khásoriginally the name of a small clan of cheeses barbarians, now the proadstide of the Khatriya, or military order of the kingdom of Nêpâl. The offspring of original Khás females and of Brahmans, with the honours and rank of the second order of Hindúism, got the patronymic titles of the first order; and hence the key to the anomalous nomenclature of so many stirpes of the military tribes of Népâl is to be sought in the nomenclature of the sacred order. It may be added, as remarkably illustrative of the lofty spirit of the Parbattiahs, that, in spite of the yearly increasing sway of Hindúism in Népâl, and of the various attempts of the Brahmans in high office, to procure the abolition of a custom so radically opposed to the creed both parties now profess, the Khás still insist that the fruit of commerce (marriage is out of the question) between their females and males of the sacred order shall be ranked as Kshatriyas, wear the thread, and assume the patronymic title.

The original Khás, thus favoured by it, became soon and entirely devoted to the Brahmanical system.* The progress of Islám below daily poured fresh refugees among them. They availed themselves of the superior knowledge of the strangers to subdue the neighbouring tribes of aborigines, were successful beyond their hopes, and in such a career, continued for ages, gradually merged the greater part of their own habits, ideas, and language (but not physiognomy) in those of the Hindús. The Khás language became a corrupt dialect of Hindí, retaining not many palpable traces (except to curious eyes) of primitive barbarism.

The Ekthariahs are the descendants, more or less pure, of Rájpúts and other Kshatriyas of the plains, who sought refuge in these mountains from the Moslem, or merely military service, as adventurers. With fewer aims of policy and readier means in their bright swords of requiting the protection afforded them than had the Brahmans, they had less motive to mix their proud blood with that of the vile aborigines than the Brahmans felt the impulse of, and they did mix it less. Hence, to this hour, they claim a vague superiority over the Khas, notwithstanding that the pressure of the great tide of events around them has, long since, confounded the two races in all essentials. Those among the Kshatriyas of the plants, who were more lax, and allied themselves with the Khas females in concubmage, were permitted to give to their children. so begotten, the patronymic title only, not the rank. But their children again, if they married for two generations into the Khas, became pure Khas, or real Kshatrivas in point of privilege and rank, though no longer so in name! They were Khas, not Kshatriyas; and yet they bore the proud cognomina of the martial order of the Hindús, and were, in the land of their nativity, entitled to every prerogative which Kshatriya birth confers in Hindústán! Such is the third and less fruitful root of the Khas race. The Ekthariahs speak the Khas language, and they speak no other.

The Thákuria differ from the Ekthariahs only by the accidental circumstance of their lineage being royal. At some former period, and in some little state or other, their progenitors were princes. The Sahi are the present royal family.

The remaining military tribes of the Parbattiahs are the Magar and Gurung, who now supply the greater numbers of the soldiers of this state. From lend-

• That is, they agreed to put away their old gods, and to take the new; to have Brahmans for Gurús; and not to kill the row: for the rest, they made and still make sufficiently light of the cremonial law in whatever report of soil and several grantforton. There are the habits and signous character could not brook this restraints of the ritual law; and they had the example of licentious Brahmans to warrant their needect of it. The few presuders of the Khasare useful rather than otherwise, insamuch as they favour solverts and deemlines.

ing themselves less early and hearting Brahmanical influence than the Khas, they have retained, in vivid freshness, their original lunguages, physiognomy, and, in a less degree, habits. To their own untaught ears, their languages differ entirely the one from the other; but, in very truth, only as remainded the conficulty of the configuration o

But, though both Gúrûngs and Magars still maintain their own vernacular tongues, Tartar faces, and careless manners, yet, what with military service for several generations, under the predominant Khâs, and what with the commerce of Khâs males with their females,* they have acquired the Khâs language, though not to the oblivion of their own; and the Khâs habits and sentiments, but with sundry reservations in favour of pristine liberty. As they have, however, with such grace as they could muster, submitted themselves to the ceremonial law of purity, and to Brahman supremacy, they have been adopted as Hindús. But partly owing to the licenses above glanced at, and partly by reason of the necessity of distinctions of caste to Hindúsm, they have been denied the thread, and constituted a doubtful order below it, and yet not Vaisya nor Sudra, but a something superior to both the latter, what, I fancy, it might puzzle the Shástris to explan on Hindú principles.

The Brahmans of Népál are much less generally addicted to arms than those of the plains; and they do not therefore properly belong to our present subject. The enumération of the Brahmans is nevertheless necessary, as serving to elucidate the lineage and connexions of the military tribes, and especially of the Khás.

The martial classes of Nêpâl are, then, the Khás, Magar, and Gúrûng; each comprising a very numerous clan or race, variously ramified and subdivided.

The original seat of the Khas is ordinarily said to be Gorkha, because it was thence immediately that they issued, seventy years ago, under the guidance of Prithvi Narayan, to acquire the fame and dominion achieved by him and his successors of the Gorkhali dynasty. But the Khas were, long previously to the age of Prithvi Narayan, extensively spread over the whole of the Choubisya; and they are now found in every part of the existing kingdom of Nêpál. The Khás are rather more devoted to the house of Gorkhá, as well as more liable to Brahmanical prejudices than the Magars or Gurungs; and, on both accounts, are somewhat less desirable as soldiers for our service than the latter tribes. I say somewhat, because it is a mere question of degree; the Khás having, certainly, no religious prejudices, nor probably any national partialities, which would prevent their making excellent and faithful servants in arms; and they possess pre-eminently that masculine energy of character and love of enterprise which distinguish so advantageously all the military races of Nêpál. The original scat of the Magars is the Bára Mangranth, or Satabung, Payung, Bhirkot, Dhor, Garahung, Rising, Ghiring, Gulmi, Argha, Khachi, Musikot, and Isma; in other words, most of the central and lower parts of the mountains between the Bheri and Marsyandi+ rivers. The attachment of the Magars to the house of Gorkhá is but recent, and of no extraordinary or inti-

[•] Here, as in the cases of the Brahman and Khás, and Kshatriya and Khas, there can be no marriage. The offspring of a Khas with a Magarm or Gurungin is a titular khás and real Magar of Gurung. The descendants fall into the rank of their mothers, and retain only the patronymic.
† The Marichangli of our maps.

mate nature. Still less so is that of the Grûngs, whose native seats occupy a line of country parallel to that of the Grûngs, to the north of it, and extending to the snows in that direction. Modern events have spread the Magars and Gurûngs over most part of the present kingdom of Nêpâl. The Gurûngs and Magars are, in the main, Hindûs, only because it is the fashion; and the Hindûism of the Khûs, in all practical and soldierly respects, is free of disqualifying punctilio.

These highland soldiers, who despatch their meal in half an hour, and satisfy the ceremonial law by merely washing their hands and face, and taking off their turbans before cooking, laugh at the pharisaical rigour of our sipáhis, who must bathe from head to foot, and make púja, ere they begin to dress their dinner, must eat nearly naked in the coldest weather, and cannot be in marching trim again in less than three hours. In war, the former readily carry several days' provisions on their backs; the latter would deem such an act intolerably degrading. The former see in foreign service nothing but the prospect of glory and spoil: the latter can discover in it nothing but pollution and peril from unclean men and terrible wizards, goblins, and evil spirits. In masses, the former have all that indomitable confidence, each in all, which grows out of national integrity and success: the latter can have no idea of this sentiment, which maintains the union and resolution of multitudes in peril, better than all other human bonds whatever.

I calculate that there are at this time in Nepal no less than 30,000 Dákh-riahs, or soldiers off the roll by rotation, belonging to the above three tribes. I am not sure that there exists any insuperable obstacle to our obtaining, in one form or other, the services of a large body of these men; and such are their energy of character, love of enterprise, and freedom from the shackles of caste, that I am well assured their services, if obtained, would soon come to be most highly prized.

In my humble opinion, they are by far the best soldiers in India; and if they were made participators of our renown in arms, I conceive that their gallant spirit and unadulterated military habits might be relied on for fidelity; and that our good and regular pay and noble pension-establishment would serve to counterpoise the influence of nationality, especially in the Magars and Gurungs.*

THE LADIES OF BOKHARA.

Lieut Burnes gives us the following glance at the Ladies of Bokhara:—
"The house in which we lodged was exceedingly small, and overlooked on every side; but we could not regret it, since it presented an opportunity of geing a Turki beauty, a most handsome young lady, who promenaded one of the surrounding balcomes, and wished to thank she was not seen. A pretended flight was not even neglected by this fair one, whose curiosity often prompted her to steal a glance at the Feringis. Since we had a fair exchange, she was anything but an intinder, though unfortunately too distant for us to indulge in he' sweet music of speech? The ladies of Bokhara stain their teeth quite black; they plait their hair and allow it to hang in tresses down their shoulders. On the head they wear large white turbans, but a veil covers the face, and nany a lovely countenance wastes its fraguance beneath this netting."

^{*} From the Journal of the Vsiata Society of Bong d.

MR. AUBER ON BRITISH NTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

The important change which has been made in our commercial relations with the Chinese empire naturally excites, in those who intend to available themselves of the change, a desire for information upon all points connected with those relations. The British public could not look to a better source for such information than to a gentleman whose official situation and expenience have afforded him the best means of acquiring extensive knowledge of the various topics relating to British intercourse with China, and whose talents, diligence, and accuracy are well ascertained by the valuable details contained in his evidence before the East-India Company,—a work, the utility of which has been universally felt and not rarely acknowledged.

Mr. Auber states, that his attention having been directed to the political branch of the Company's relations with China, he collected memoranda upon the subject, which might be useful in the future conduct of their affairs; and now that the trade with China is to be thrown open, and inquiry being made for definite information regarding the principles upon which the Company have managed their intercourse with the Canton authorities, he has thrown the memoranda into the form of a connected outline, showing the nature of the government with which the Company's agents have had to deal, and the attempts made by foreign nations to establish by formal treaty a regular intercourse with China.

In a preliminary chapter, Mr. Auber has given a rapid sketch of the history of modern European commerce with Asia, and of the policy adopted by England with respect to its Eastern traffic. He points out some of the most material changes in our principles of commercial policy in recent times, particularly with relation to the currency. He then touches upon the several questions connected with the agriculture of this country, the effects produced upon it by the Restriction Aot, the Corn Laws, and taxation. The alteration of the navigation laws, the relaxations of the restrictions on the India trade and the colonial trade, are severally noticed; these various departures from the ancient system of commercial policy shewed, as Mr. Auber remarks, "the gradual but certain, nay, almost mevitable, progress which was making towards the still further changes that have since, although not perhaps to the whole extent, been made in the system under which our eastern commerce had been carried on."

With respect to the open trade with China, he observes that it will be entered upon under circumstances widely differing from those which attended the same experiment with India:

In the latter country the British authority was paramount. Protection as well as redress were extended, or if withheld, were attainable by appeals to the established tribunals at each presidency. The British trader was met by

[•] China. An Outline of its Government, Laws, and Policy, and of the British and Fareign Embassics, and Interconce with, that Empire. By Partia Naray, Secretary to the Hon, the Court of Directors of the East-India company. London, 1834. Parliary, Allen, and Co.

similarity of manners, language, and later, on the part of his countrymen who had been long settled in India and prough whom he found no difficulty of communication with the natives. The overnments were enabled to enforce obsdience to the laws of the presidency, and to visit, if necessary, with summary penalties those who transgressed them.

As regards China, we resort to a country in which we have not a foot of ground, and where we are confined to one port, at which our permanent residence is doubtful. The habits, manners, and customs are quite foreign to our own. The laws of China have been compared to a collection of consecutive mathematical problems, with this additional circumstance of perplexity, that a just and entire comprehension of each section individually requires a general knowledge of those that follow, no less than those which precede. Such laws are also frequently violated by those who are their administrators and guardians; where their treatment of foreigners is proverbilly contemptuous; and in their commercial dealings they have no scruple at imposition, if circumstances favour the practice. Such is the character of the people with whom we seek to maintain an intercourse.

Erroneous as we may think the principles upon which the system of government is based in China; barbarous and ill-digested as we may deem her laws, and earnestly as we may desire to open a more extended intercourse, from motives not merely of commercial gain, but of higher considerations, we must not forget that each nation has a right to be governed as she may think proper. No state has a right to interfere with another as independent as herself, or to set herself up as a judge of the conduct of the sovereign, or to constrain him to alter such conduct because it may not accord with the views of those who voluntarily resort to his dominions. A nation may permit another to trade with her under such conditions only as she may think proper; and where no treaty exists, nothing prevents her at any time she pleases from withdrawing, restraining, or modifying such permission.

In the next chapter, Mr. Auber has furnished a succinet history of China, its religion, government, and laws; its dislike of and contempt for foreigners, which is shewn to have existed from the earliest period of European intercourse with China; its internal and external policy, and a brief description of some of the countries adjoining China.

The very multifarious official duties of Mr Auber are, of course, quite incompatible with a minute acquaintance with Chinese literature; it will, therefore, be no disparagement to the rest of the work to say, that this chapter, the details of which are mostly derived from authors who wrote when China was much less known than at present, would admit of material improvement in a future edition of the work.

The third chapter contains a history of missions to and from China, and of treaties with it. The details given of the embassics are curious.

The succeeding chapters are devoted to "British Intercourse with China," or the rise and progress of the commercial system which enabled the East-India Company to obtain for England the pre-emption of the market at Canton.

When the presidency at Bantam, in 1622, unfolded to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company their views as to the opening a trade with China, they observed.

- "Concerning the trade of China, three things are especially made known unto the world.
 - " The one is, the abundant trade the deth
 - " The second is, that they admin tranger into their country.
- " The third is, that trade is as life unto the vulgar, which in remote parts they will seek and accommodate with hazard of all they have.
- "In these three considerations, it is easily conceived, how and where intercourse with that nation is to be expected; for it requireth no more care than to plant in some convenient place whither they may come, and then to give them knowledge that you are planted.

The first English ship that visited Macao, with a view of opening a trade at Canton, arrived there in July 1635. The result of the voyage, it is stated, "was by no means such as to encourage any hope, at this period, of securing an opening at Canton." The troubles in China and the civil wars at home checked the Company's endeavours to establish an intercourse with China. In 1644, another attempt was made, but "the difficulties and embarrassments were such as to preclude all hope of trade being successfully persevered in, and the supra-cargoes re-embarked and returned to Bantam." A narrative of an attempt to open a trade with Tonquin, in 1672, is given by Mr. Auber, which appears to be new. The experiment afforded "but a sorry prospect of commercial dealings." A factory was, however, maintained at Tonquin till 1697, "when the trade was found to be so unprofitable, and the difficulty of prosecuting it so great, that all further intercourse was abandoned."

In 1681, the Company determined to employ in the China (as well as India) trade ships direct from England; the China trade had litherto been carried on in country vessels. Amoy, where the trade appearer to have been profitable, being taken by the Taitars, the vessels proceeded to Macao.

At the period of the union of the two Companies, in 1702, the trade to China was not confined to one port; but one ship was sent to Limpo or Chusan and Bengal, and if imable to reach Chusan, to Amoy or Canton; another to Condore and Amoy, or to Canton and Surat; another to Condore, Amoy, and Mocha. This year, an attempt was made by the Chinese authorities to confine the whole commerce of Canton to one individual, termed "the emperor's merchant," who paid a considerable sum for the exclusive privilege of trading with Europeans. The incapacity of this "new monster," as the supracargoes designated him, led to a strong remonstrance from the English, and to a relaxation of his privilege.

In 1715, the intercourse with Chma had assumed the character of a regular trade. The ships were despatched at stated seasons, and supracargoes were appointed, who met and consulted on the Company's affairs: hence the title of "consultations" given to the records of the proceedings of the factory. At this period, it was the practice for the supracargoes to stipulate with the hoppo for (amongst other things) free trade with all people without restriction; that they might entertain what Chinese servants they pleased; that the Chinese were not to punish any of then English servants wand

that the hoppo should protect them from all insults and impositions of the common people and mandarins.

common people and mandarins.

In 1720, the co-hong was formed to the viceroy, who informed the supracargoes, that they represented it to the viceroy, who informed the Chinese merchants, that "if they did not dissolve the co-hong, he should find means to compel them." Next year, the accidental death of the hoppo's officer led to the seizure of some Europeans, upon which the supracargoes, in a strong representation to the hoppo, threatened to recommend the Company to remove their trade from Canton to some other port. "The apprehension of the local authorities that they might lose the trade," it is said, "produced a good effect." The Chinese officer, who was the occasion of this misunder-tanding, was punished.

In 1727, the vexatious impositions of the local authorities induced the supracargoes to intimate their intention to trade no more at Canton, but to proceed to Amoy; upon which the hoppo agreed to the points urged by the supracargoes, namely, that no more duties should be exacted than was set down in the emperor's book. In 1728, however, an additional duty was imposed; upon which the supracargoes and other merchants proceeded to the viceroy, and although they were stopped at the city-gates, they saw the viceroy, who read their petition. Another instance occurred the same year, in which they broke through the guard at the city-gates, and proceeded to the viceroy. In neither case did they obtain substantial redress; and in the latter they were censured for passing the gates, and when they remarked that the Company might be compelled to abandon the trade at Canton, the chung-ya, locum tenens of the viceroy, told them "they might go if they pleased."

The supraeargoes in vain attempted, by representations to Peking and interviews with the receive, to procure the repeal of the ten per cent, duty, which was not about till 1736, on the accession of Keen Lung.

The vexations and interruptions of trade still continued, and the attempt to trade with Amoy being unpropitious, the Court, in 1753, endeavoured to re-open a trade at Limpo. In the following year, a discussion took place with the viceroy respecting the practice of naming security-merchants (hong) for each ship, which, it appears, had then existed about twenty years. No rehef, however, was obtained.

In the year 1757, the emperor confined the foreign trade to Canton, not only prohibiting Europeans from resorting to Chusan, Limpo, or Amoy, but imposing double duty at each of those places. Previously to this order reaching England, the Court of Directors had made arrangements for attempting a more regular trade with Chusan and Limpo, a project which met with strong opposition from the viceroy of Canton, the local officers at this port being sensible of the advantages they derived from the foreign trade, and anxious to monopolize it. The experiment at Limpo, however, failed, and Mr. Flint, who was employed in the affair, was punished by the local authorities. When he returned from Limpo, in 1759, the viceroy desired to see*him. Mr. Flint went to the palace, accompanied by the supra-

cargoes, who claimed a right to print at the interview. After some altercation, this was conceded. To the palace, their swords were the from them, they were hurried (even forced) on to the viceroy's presence, and, under pretence of compelling them to pay homage, after the Chinese custom, they were thrown down; when the viceroy, seeing the supracargoes determined not to submit to this humiliation, ordered his people to desist. He then shewed Mr. Flint an imperial ediet for his banishment to bacco for three years, at the expiration of which he was to leave China and never return. This punishment was inflicted upon him for going to Limpo, after the emperor had positively interdicted trade there. In spite of the protest of all the European merchants at Canton against the viceroy's unwarrantable treatment of the supracargoes, Mr. Flint was kept in close confinement by the Chinese till 1762.

The Court of Directors, upon hearing of these transactions, sent Captain Skottowe,* commander of one of their ships, with a letter to the vicetory, in which the Court requested the liberation of Mr. Flint, and, after expressing their mortification at their exclusion from Limpo, they pointed out the grievances which they desired to be redressed. These were four:—the impost of 1,950 tacls, the six per cent, on imports and the two per cent, on siter, the hong, and the interdiction of a direct appeal to the vicetory. The result of this mission was unsatisfactory; not one of the points was conceded.

It is & unions fact, worthy of notice, that, at this period (1762), the Court, at the instance of the Royal Society, "sent out some queries, for the purpose of ascertaming the affinity between the Egyptian and Chinese writing, it being conceived that they were, in fact, the same writing." Some papers, in which this hypothesis is asserted and discussed, may be found in the Philosophical Transactions.

In 1761, an occurrence happened, which is of some importance as a precedent. His Majesty's ship Argo having arrived in China with treasure, the mandarms insisted upon measuring her, which the supracargoes stated the commander would not consent to, adding that they had no power over a King's slip. The commander, Captain Affleck, remonstrated with the viceroy, who declared that if the slip was not measured the supracargoes should leave the country. In the course of the discussions, it was alleged that Commodore Anson's ship, the Centurion, which arrived in 1741, was not measured; but the Chinese remarked that Commodore Anson's ship was driven in by stress of weather; " one amongst the numerous instances," Mr Auber remarks, "in which occurrences that have taken place years preceding have been again brought forward, showing the minuteness with which the Chinese attend to events, however remote, connected with any branch of their regulations." After four months' discussion, Captain Affleck acceded, and the King's ship was actually measured.

It is stated that he was to be called M₂, not Captum, and it was to be given out that hegess the prother of the King's under-secretary of state. Captain Skottowe had a brother employed under Governsteed.

In 1770, the Court of Directing replyed that the supracargoes should reside permanently in China. Next year the co-hong was dissolved.

The unfortunate affair of the gunlet of the Lady Hughes took place in 1784, who was delivered over to the local authorities, and strangled; upon which occasion the gentlemen of the different nations at Canton were summoned to attend the mandarins, and were informed that the emperor was greatly displaced at their having so long delayed giving the man up, and that "the government had been extremely moderate in demanding the life of one foreigner for the lives of two of his subjects who had been lost by accident." Next year, an English sailer having been killed by a Chinese, the latter was strangled by the emperor's order, showing "the equal administration of the sangunary laws of that extraordinary people." The same year, the viceroy visited the factory, being the first instance of that officer's entering a European house.

We have brought our epitome of the most material transactions between the British traders and the Chinese to the epoch of Lord Macartney's embassy. Mr. Auber, previously to noticing this important occurrence, observes:—

It will have been apparent from the detail already given, that the Chinese, instead of relaxing in their conduct towards the English since their firefinter-course with Canton, in consequence of the supposed increased value of their commerce and the length of their connexion with China, only inflicted additional impositions upon the trade, and as the supracargoes justly street, acted as if they were "aware that the importance we attached to its continuance induced us to submit to almost every indignity." The feeling of distrust and apprehension manifested towards British subjects was, in some degree, traced to the impression occasioned by the extension of our arms and possessions in India, and to the opinion which the Chinese entertained of our character for encroachment, where we once obtained a footing. This remark acquires strength from the facts developed in the progress of the first embassy from Great Britain to Pekin, which is the next point to be noticed in our transactions with the Chinese engine.

From the period of this embassy, in 1792, the history of our intercourse with China becomes more familiar to the general reader. The details given by Mr. Auber, however, after, as well as previous to, this event, hear the impress of authenticity, and are, therefore, highly acceptable, as supplying facts which afford the means of forming a correct judgment respecting the character and policy of the Chinese.

The considerations which led to this embassy are well stated by Mr. Auber; its objects were to ascertain whether the exils complained of in our intercourse with China "had arisen from any settled policy of the imperial government, or from any ill-founded jealousy of our national influence; or whether they were created merely by the corruption and abuses of a distant provincial administration, and to endeavour to obtain a remedy for them." It is well known that the embassy failed; the letter of the emperor to the King of England stated, that "the proposals of the ambassador went to change the whole system of European commerce so long established at

Canton, which could not be allow it and his consent could by no means be given for resort to Limpo, Chusan in Sing, or any northern ports, nor could he allow of a British resident at Pekin." It further intimated, that any attempt to trade with other places than Canton would be resisted by force. Of this letter, a record us as doubt preserved in the of the imperial bureaux.

The subsequent transactions, which are treated more at length, and brought down to the month of June 1833, comprehend details of various collisions, altercations, and stoppages of trade, an analysis of which would require more space than we can afford for it. They are given with a fullness and impartiality which enhance the value of the narrative, as a record of facts.

The embassy of Lord Amherst was considered by himself, as well as by the Couft of Directors, almost conclusive against the efficacy of embassics to Peking. The Court of Directors, in their remarks upon the result of that embassy, express sentiments which distinctly negative the disposition imputed to that body of encouraging a servile subserviency and crouching behaviour towards the Chinese authorities. They observe:—

"When we directed that your intercourse with the Chinese should be conducted a mild and conciliatory temper, it by no means follows that we are in any degree inclined to surrender or abandon the immunities and privileges hitherto enjoyed by our factory, and to which the imperial edicts have recognized our just claims. We no more entertain the opinion that the real interests of British commerce are to be preserved by a servile and abject submission on the part of those to whose hands such interests are entrusted, than we expect that our particular commerce with China will be best upheld and maintained by the use of strong and threatening language in your intercourse with the officers of the government. Allowance should at all times be made for the known habits of the Chinese in their official correspondence.

"Whenever you recur to remonstrance or complaint, the cause should be first well weighed, and the necessity for the measure clearly established; and when, after due deliberation, you may determine on an address to the local authorities, all harshness of expression should be avoided, and great care taken that no personal feeling be suffered to mix itself with the expression of official remonstrance or complaint."

The transactions between the factory and the local authorities, in 1830 and 1831, are detailed with minute fidelity and perfect temper and impartiality; as well as the extraordinary act of Mr. Innes, in April last year, who set fire to the hoppo's house, conceiving, by a very slight distortion of the views and principles which seem to govern the conduct of Europeans at Canton, that he was perfectly warranted in so doing.

We have thus completed our somewhat superficial notice of a work which cannot be subjected to a perfect analysis without a larger liberty with it than we are justified in taking merely with a view of enabling our readers to judge of its character. We can hardly add to the recommendation which it receives from the name it bears on the title-page.

Appended to the volume is a curious narrative, taken from original documents at the India House, of a voyage to Japan, performed in 1598.

Nothing could be more frightfully dull than Campore at the period of which I write. Aperfect stagnation had taken place in society. There was a sort of general strike amongst the ladies our balls were unattended, and our actors performed to empty benches. Our fair patronesses had wearied of making themselves amiable, and, for some offence, real or imaginary, were determined to withhold their smiles. We,-that is, the bachelorhood of the place, were the most ill-used and innocent people in the world; at least we could accuse ourselves of nothing worse than peeping through the blinds of Miss Jemima Perkins' palkee garree, and toasting her at mess-parties as the beauty of the station. Miss Jemima Perkins was the daughter of a sondagur (shop-keeper); there lay the villainy :--she was not in society, and yet we presumed to admire her. Our ringleader on this occasion was an elderly and rather battered civilian, named Grimstone, who, having somewhat of the bruin in his composition, cared very little whether that portion of womankind claiming rank and precedence were pleased or displeased by his method of conducting himself; he was, therefore, as the phrase goes, "very sweet" upon Miss Perkins. I had my private reasons for believing that he would not succeed; but as I kept them to myself, it was the general opinion that the young lady would take the pas in the station. Though Grimstone was the chief offender, as we were supposed to aid and abet him in an act of open rebellion. we were all under a ban, and were upon the point of degenerating into mere smokers of eigars, handlers of cues, and drinkers of brandy paance, when, at this critical moment, a new impulse was given to our flagging spirits.

On repairing to the course one evening, we were agreeably surprized by the appearance of a beautiful girl, a perfect stranger, who occupied a seat in the carriage of Mrs. Frampton, one of the leading ladies of the station. The pallice garree, which contained Miss Perkins, was deserted in an instant, and every horseman endeavoured to get up to the rival equipage. Mrs. Frampton surveyed her outriders with a malicious smile; she had ordered her garreewan (coach-man) to drive so fast, that there was no possibility of speaking to her. It was a cruel revenge; we had dared to differ with her in opinion respecting the extent of Grunstone's turpitude in the projected elevation of a shop-keeper's daughter, and we were now made to repent in sackcloth and ashes; not a man of us would have the temerity to dispute her dicta again. Unfortunately, there were so tew equipages on the course, that no stoppage occurred, and, after a single tour, our fair enemy ordered the horses home and left us to bewail the hour in which we had asserted our independance. Bursting in ignorance, we rode about, inquiring who the fair stranger could be, and, as a last resource, way-laid and arrested the post-master, a sturdy old bachelor, who, quite indifferent to female society, had no sympathy with the flatterers and spoilers of the sex. However, we made him tell us all he knews and rated him furiously for not promulgating the information before.

The young lady, it appeared, travelled $d\hat{a}k$, and, by virtue of his office, he had been made acquamted with her arrival at least a week; she was a Miss Delaserre, an orphan, and, from a correspondence with her brother, an officer of infantry, whom she had come out to join, he farther knew that she was to remain at Cawnpore until the young heutenant could come over to fetch her away. From the glance we had obtained of Miss Delaserre, her beauty

appeared to be of the most captivating description; delicately fair, with da blue eyes and a profusion of rich broats hair; she were a swan s-down row her throat, which was shamed by the filles above.

Mrs. Frampton's gates were her etically sealed for the evening, not on of us could presume to drop in, as in those happing times, when we submitted tamely to her caprices, and praised her most when she least deserved it; but we kept hovering about the competend. Presently, the said of a piano was heard; a soft prelude, succeeded by a burst of vocal music, which enchained us to the spot. We scarcely dared to breathe, lest we should lose a single note; the spren had been quite fascinating enough before, and we felt we were all undone. Too soon that melodious voice ceased; we heard the phizzing in the lamps, betokening that the oil is consumed, and that the flame has reached the waters; out they went, one, by one, leaving the world "to darkness and to us;" so we returned home and consoled ourselves with burnt claret and projects for the morrow.

At an early hour, Mrs. Frampton's doors were beset; we were all admitted and most graciously received by the lady of the mansion; but she received us alone: the only glimpse we could obtain of her fair companion was abominably tantalizing; she was seated in an adjoining apartment, and partly screened from view by one of those panels of fluted silk, which fill up the centre of the doors in Anglo-Indian houses, leaving a chasm below and above for the transmission of air. One little foot was visible beneath this envious guard, exquisitely small, beautifully formed; it rested on a cushion and was clad in a stocking which seemed made of lace, and a fairy shoe which might have belonged to Cinderella, and whose very tie had something bewitching in it. Mrs Frampton expressed herself highly flattered by our visits, especially as she said we must be aware she could not introduce any body to her charming guest, until the arrival of her brother, who might have plans for her which she should be sorry to interfere with. We were obliged to bear this without flinching, or, as the London newspapers, say without "flaring up" There was a lurking malice in Mrs Frampton's eye, which revealed the delight she took in our discomfiture. However, we concealed our rage and mortification as well as we could, played the agreeable with all our might, flattered, coaxed, and laughed our wayward hostess into good humour, and took our leave, full of hope of better success on the ensuing day We were, nevertheless, horribly provoked; and the more so, as the apartment in which Miss Delaserre was seated, was a great deal too remote for any of the fine things and witty speeches, with which we had assailed Mrs. Frampton, to reach her lovely cars. None of us could fancy that, though unseen, we had made a favourable impression, and unless her offended hostess should relent, our morning would be totally lost.

We all began to inquire whether any body in the station was acquainted with Lieutenant Delaserre; but it appeared that he was very little known beyond his own corps, and, had not his name occurred in the army list, we might almost have doubted the existence of such a person. It was agreed, upon all sides, that he must be propitiated, and various schemes were suggested to procure his sanction to an introduction to his sister before he could make his appearance at Cawnpore. Nothing did we desire so much as a triumph over Mrs Frampton, and, inspired with this expectation, we repaired to the course in excellent spirits.

The report of Miss Delaserre's charms had brought the whole of the population out, and the carriage in which she sate could not, therefore, hurry

along as upon the preceding evoling; all the equestrians made a point of pay ing their respects to the lady by who as he was accompanied, and availed themselves the opportunity to gate upon one of the sweeter laces which it had ever been their lot to behold. I falt my heart to be in grant geopardy, but by bosom friend and gunsellor, Bauchamp, was a last man; he looked, and looked again, until "he looked his very soul away." There was a pretty consciousness about Miss Delaserre, which heightened her attractions; she seldom raised her eyes, and the blush deepened on her cheek as she felt herself to be the object of general admiration. When the carriage moved on, she seemed to experience a welcome relief, and ventured a few side-long glances at the crowd, but new gazers speedily obliged her to resume her downcast attitude, and darkness coming on, she vanished like a brilliant meteor from our sight.

Beauchamp and I returned home by different routes; riding down the road, from the lines of the King's dragoons, he passed through one of the native bazaars, and came up to Mrs. Frampton's carriage nearly at the moment that n heap of straw, suddenly igniting, blazed out, terrified the horses, threw the driver from his seat, and put the passengers into great peril. My friend dismounted, seized the reins, and was on the box in an instant. The horses, which had begun to kick and plunge at a frightful rate, were soon reduced to order; taking a circuit which conveyed them away from the alarming noise and glare, he brought the ladies safe to their own door. Frampton, who had heard of the accident, and was in a dreadful state of excitement, arrived at the same instant, and delighted Beauchamp with the warm expressions of his gratitude. Mrs. Frampton and her fair companion were taken out unburt, but in a very pretty state of perturbation, and their gallant charioteer was, as a matter of course, invited in to dinner. He esteemed himself the most fortunate of men. Miss Delaserre sate opposite to him at table, and smiled upon him. Perfectly devoid of affectation, she made light of her past alarm, and after dinner professed herself to be so much recovered as to be able to sing. Beauchamp had the supreme felicity of handing her to the piano, and hanging over her enraptured as she warbled forth notes attuned to love. But this delectable state unhappily was of short duration. Mrs Frampton, so long as her husband's anxiety and distress about her lasted, enjoyed a sweet serenity of temper; but when his fears began to abate, and, satisfied that she had not received the slightest injury, he forbore to whisper soft and sweet things into her ears, she discovered that she had been most shamefully neglected by Captain Beauchamp. My friend was too much occupied by his fair enslaver to perceive the turn which affairs had taken. Frampton, to make things worse, was called out upon some business, and his wife, left entirely to her own cogitations, grew more and more piqued and irritated, until at last her wrath exploded. She arose from her seat, approached the piano, and effectually disturbed the harmony reigning there, by accusing Beauchamp of having purposely hightened her horses in order to gain himself the credit of saving Miss Delaserte's life ! Amazed at such a charge, he at first attempted to laugh it off, but the lady persisted, and shewed that she was at least in earnest in desiring to fasten a quarrel upon him. Futile were all his protestations and assurances; in vain did he humble humself to the dust before a person determined to find him guilty; she only grew the more enraged with every attempt to pacify her, and Frampton, on his return, found his fair partner examplerated beyond all previous experience of a temper, which mingled a considerable quantity of acid with its sweets. Beauchamp, as a last resource, appealed to

hin; the poor bewildered husband and not help admitting to charge to unjust: this produced a risis, not on went the lady into instences. The party now broke untin most admired disorder; the hulf-distracted lower had not an opportunity of whispering a single word into Mu Delaserre's ear in exculpation of himself, for, terrified by the storm, and aware of the deference and attention exacted by her host is, she had quitted his ale immediately and was now busily employed in trying the effect of ear decologne and other restoratives upon a fit of passion.

Poor Beauchamp, obliged to depart amid the screams of a lady whom he had so unwittingly exasperated, came to me in great distress of mind, and related all that had passed. It was plain that Frampton's doors would never be opened to him again, but a good opportunity offered itself to commence a correspondence with Miss Delaserre, to whom he was bound to justify himself, and as she would not remain very long under the roof of one of the most unreasonable women in the world, we might look forward to happier days and prosperous wooing.

But in such a place as Cawnpore, a fraces of this kind could scarcely fail to be attended with scrious consequences. Aware ourselves of the simple nature of the case, we did not anticipate the conclusions which ignorant and malicious persons would draw. Before ten o'clock in the morning, the story had circulated throughout the cantonments, and in most instances it told very much against Beauchamp. Those who acquitted him of the diabolical part of the business, in setting fire to the bazaar, thought that he had behaved shamefully to Mrs. Frampton; sundry rude remarks and impertinent speeches were put into his mouth; they who indulged themselves in observations of the severest nature upon the manners and temper of the termagant in question, in imputing their own opinions to Beauchamp, protested that the utmost deference and delicacy were due to a lady, and deemed him unpardonable in having transgressed the rules of good breeding.

The letter was despatched to Miss Delascire, but the only reply was a salaam;* a communication of a less agreeable nature followed immediately afterwards. Frampton wrote to require an apology for the language used towards his wife on the preceding evening; this led to a long correspondence; Beauchamp explained, but respectfully declined to apologize for expressions which he had never uttered; angry words ensued; Mainly did I Indeavour to heal the breach, and my friend was driven, at the last, to the necessity of calling Frampton out.

It was my private opinion that our fair tormentor had taken a fancy to widow's weeds, and was determined to give herself a chance of trying their effect upon some obdurate heart. We could not help indulging her, since Beauchamp, as the challenger, was compelled to fire; he did so, and wounded his opponent slightly in the arm. This made matters worse; if no blood had been shed, we might have made them friends upon the field; for, though Beauchamp was more than satisfied, Mrs. Fraunton, it appeared, was not; the duel, as in most cases of duels, settled nothing, and society remained in as great a ferment as ever about the affair. A court-martial was talked of; some people busied themselves with trying to find out whether a charge of incendiarism could not be established; others thought that Capt. Beauchamp ught't demand an inquiry into his conduct, and the champions of the station averred that he must shoot half-a-dozen gentlemen before he could hope to retrieve his character.

My friend we no farther affected by tidle, though aischievous talk, that is it regarded the opinion which Miss behavere and her brothed might form, and there thing now no chance of getting either Frampton or his wife to letter to reason, he determined to meet Delaserre upon the aid, and tay a true statement of the whole proceeding before him, as the only means of preventing his mind from being poisoned against the layer of his sister. I approved of this resolution, furnished him with my testimonials, and saw him off. As his second, I was not in the best odour with Mrs. Frampton, but Miss Delaserre looked graciously upon me, which I thought augured well for the success of my friend's suit.

Ladies have so long enjoyed the glorious privilege of changing their minds. without any assignable reason for so doing, that the alteration of Mrs. Frampton's system, regarding her fair guest, ought not to have excited either comment or surprize. Though formerly declaring that sire had determined to consign Miss Delaserre over to her brother, with a hand and heart perfectly disengaged, it was rather hard upon her that her palpable endeavours to make up a match between the young lady, and our old but almost forgotten friend Grimstone, should have been imputed to an thing but feminine caprice. Who, in so censorious a world, can escape slander? Mrs. Frampton cherished all the love of her sex for those glittering gew-gaws with which women delight to adorn their persons. She was not content with no more diamonds than her eyes were made of, and no rubies save those which graced her lips. Aware of her shoke, as we Indians term any peculiar passion or hobby, Mr. Grimstone took the straight-forward way to propitiate a lady whom he had so grievously offended; at least, so said the scandalous chronicle. He had seen Miss Delaserre upon the course, had thought her infinitely handsomer than Miss Perkins, and accustomed to self-indulgence, and grudging no expense upon his own gratification, he had purchased a set of ornaments, which had been admired and coveted by every lady in Cawapore, and presenting them to Mrs. Frampton, asked her to exert her influence in his favour. The jewels were graciously accepted, and proudly displayed; they not only set the wearer's fears at rest on the subject of Miss Perkins, but, as far as wealth and consequence were concerned, assured her of a formidable rivalship to Beauchamp.

Miss Delaserre could now no longer be kept in the back-ground, and at the parties which she graced with her presence, mereased the favourable impression already made by the beauty of her person and the sweetness of her manners. Beauchamp had desired me to lose no opportunity which should offer to cultivate her acquaintance, and though to be proxy in a love-affair is a post of danger, I could not he sitate to accept it. I cannot pretend to say that I remained quite heart-whole during this perilous duty, or that I did not feel a secret desire to supplant my friend; but, in justice to myself, I am bound to say, that though "it were an easier task to pluck bright honour from the palefaced moon, or dive into the bottom of the deep and drag up drowned honour," still, the law of kings ruled every word and action I spoke of; I pleaded for the absent, and was half-delighted and half-disappointed to perceive that, as far as Miss Delaserre's modesty would permit her to develope her sentiments. she shewed a favourable disposition towards my friend. Whether Mrs. Frampton thought my heart in danger, or was afraid of losing the hexturs (presents) Mr. Grimstone was in the habit of laying at her feet, I know not; but she put an effectual bar to any confidential communication between me and Miss Delaserre. I had little or no opportunity of speaking to her, and should

certainty never me appear with expedient to detail by juilor's malice, had Fifth falt Larss approaching too need alarme, and dreaded the catastrophe of the silly moth. Besides was not restitute of some alarmen the score of a the lady. By the time, dear reader, you will have discovered that I am a modest time; it will be the lady. on his return, might find his charmer more inclined to listen to one who had been aconstomed to pour pleasing tales into her ear, than to a comparative stranger, much as he had dared and suffered in her cause. Of Grimstone I felt no apprehension whatsoever; he was one of the last men in the world calculated to win a woman of taste and sense; and as Mrs. Frampton's influence must soon be at an end, I rather enjoyed the break-up of his expectations, the melting away of those Chateaux d'Espagne, which were floating before his mind's eve. Grimstone, in the character of the lover of a girl of education and fashion, formed an amusing spectacle; neither King Croppart, nor Peruonto, nor the Yellow Dwarf, could be more ungainly; he had no conversational talents, never looked into a book, and had the reputation of beating his servants. It was evident to me that Miss Delascrre only endured the society of such a person out of respect to the Framptons; she appeared bored to death by his attentions, and disengaged herself from them whenever it was in her power.

I made a daily report to Beauchamp, who, in consequence of the detention of Delaserre at the head-quarters of his district, had been obliged to make a longer journey than he had expected. But his meeting with the brother of his beloved had been highly satisfactory; he had found him all that he could wish, a young man of spirit and talent, able to form a correct judgment for himself, and unlikely to be biassed or led away by the opinions and intrigues of others. They promised to become excellent friends, and, joining company, were marching to Cawnpore in the most agreeable manner together.

In the few opportunities which I found to converse with Miss Pelaserre, she expressed the greatest anxiety for her brother's arrival. I could perceive that Mrs. Frampton had contrived to render her home exceedingly disagreeable to her fair guest, who, however, felt herself too much indebted to the hospitality offered to her, as a stranger (for only a very slight acquantance subsisted between Delaserre and the family by whom she had been received), to make any open complaint. In the meantime, Grimstone assumed the air of an accepted suitor, talking confidently amongst his companions of his intended marriage. He was now seen to occupy the fourth corner of Mr. Prampton's barouche,—a suspicious circumstance, but from which, as I did not imagine that Miss Delaserre was a consenting party, I drew no inference in his favour. The station, however, seemed to think this incident conclusive; and at last I began to feel a little nervous about it myself, and to wish for the appearance of Beauchamp and Delaserre.

A long residence in India affords melancholy experience of the frightful instability of human life; but I know not that, on any former occasion, I experienced so great a degree of surprize and hortor as at the intelligence which reached Cawnpore, that Delaserre was dead of jungle-fever, as a series companion not expected to survive. Poor Marianne was now completely cast upon the world. I drove all over the station, in the hope of interesting some mental lady in her situation, and procuring for her, in case of need, a more objecte asylum than that to which her evil fortune had consigned her. I did not succeed. The Anglo-Indian community have the reputation of possessing the midest hearts in the world, and as the good deeds which they have per-

formed to orphans and widows, and all sorts of distremed persons, have been blazofied far and wide, they can afford casionally to be extremely collous and calculating, without endangering a paracter so well established. Every body seemed to think Miss Delaserre a most fortunate of the contraction in having a home to shelter her, and a man with a good appointment very to take her to wife, upon such an emergence; and it was evident that there was a general, though secret, congratulation that the trouble, responsibility, and care of a young lady had fallen upon Mrs. Frampton, who could better afford to take such a charge upon herself.

I murned home from my tour spiritless and discomfited, ready to divide myself and go to buffets, for not having boldly pleaded my own cause, and ousted Grimstone from the first. Marianne was far too sweet a girl to be thrown away upon such a fellow. I could not endure the idea of the sacrifice for a single instant; but as Beauchamp was not yet dead, I did not think that I should be justified in coming forward in my own person, and, without instructions from him, nothing could be done in his case. In this dilemma, I was fair to be content with writing a long letter to Miss Delaserre, in which I intreated her not to allow her own apprehensions, or the persuasions of others, to hurry her into precipitate measures, but to confine implicitly in the exertions of those friends, who would watch over her welfare with all the solicitude of the brother whom she had lost. A salaam, as usual, was the only reply to this epistle, and I felt by no means assured that it had been permitted to reach the hands for which it was designed; but I had no means of ascertaining this point; Miss Delaserre was not to be seen; I possessed no title to intrude upon her privacy, and, perhaps, had no right to be provoked at the better fortune of Grimstone, who was a privileged guest where I suffered under a bar of exclusion.

The poet assures us that "most implacable is woman's hate;" and, in the present instance, malgré my knight-errantry and championship for the sex, I was compelled to acknowledge that the charge was not destitute of foundation. Mrs. Frampton's anger against Beauchamp had assumed a deadly character, and the happiness of one of the most charaing of created beings might be sacrificed to it; rather than either he or I should succeed, this most revengeful spirit would move heaven and earth to bring about a union, which must inevitably consign our sweet friend to a life of misery. Reports were rife at Cawnpore, that Delaserre had died deeply in debt,—no uncommon circumstance for a subaltern without a staff-appointment; his sister, east upon the charity of stracers, could scarcely hope for any alternative except marriage, and if the hospitality of those who sheltered her should weary, no time for choice would be allowed: she must take the first offer, and become independent at the expense of every earthly prospect of felicity.

The accounts from Beauchamp, to whose assistance one of the garrison surgeons had been immediately despatched, were more favourable thau I had ventured to anticipate; the immediate danger was over, and nothing now was to be apprehended should no relapse take place. The gratification I derived from this interface was miscrably damped by the report of Grimstone's progress. Miss Delastre, pale as death, and enveloped in black garments, appeared, not on the public drive, but in the neighbouring roads, and after a few evenings was seen with Grimstone alone in his carriage. Beauchamp arrived the day after; his disorder had taken a favourable turn, and he recovered rapidly. But what availed reviving health? Marianne appeared to be lost to him for ever; he was not permitted to exchange a word with her, and his abhorred rives, in

character of her betrothed, assumed the right of receiving the papers and other character of the bettorted, assumed the requirement, which gnables Grimstone to make this demand. Beauchamp, compelled to obey, reductantly the up his last hope, and the triumph of Mrs. Frame on seemed complete. Incre was a great stir amongst the box-wallahs of Cawnpore,-a calculating race, who, aware that there would be a demand for bridal finery, had sent down to Calcutta for investments. From the gossip of the place, we learned that Miss Delaserre had refused to marry until after the first period of mourning for her brother had expired, but the respite was only for six weeks. A second letter, which I had written, and one from Beauchamp, were returned upon our hands, and could we have been assured that they had been sent back with Marianne's knowledge and consent, we might have submitted with a good grace, or at least made an effort to do so. But the woebegone looks and wasting form of the fair victim told a different tale. It was very clear that Grimstone's assiduities did not console her for the loss she had sustained. My friend and myself consulted together upon the propriety of putting him out of the way with a pistol-ball; and, after long deliberation, having come to the conclusion that Miss Delaserre might be prevented by the outery of society from marryingthe man who had killed her affianced husband, the task of shooting him devolved upon me, and, with a generosity which I can never forget, I devoted myself to the service. But there was no getting Grimstone to fight; vainly did I strive to irritate and annoy him when we met, which was rarely, away from female society, and Marianne's imploring looks always arrested my purpose whenever I made the attempt in her presence.

Success did not render Mrs. Frampton careless; she guarded her young friend as sedulously as ever from the approach of any person likely to over-throw her plans. Marianne had no female confidants in the station, for there was too great a probability of her becoming burthensome to render the ladies anxious to make themselves the depositaries of her sorrows; and not specking a single word of Hindoostanee, we could not open a communication with her through the medium of the servants. Mrs. Frampton saw all this, and exulted; she was in the happiest temper imaginable: so kind and obliging to her hughand, so courteous to his friends, so agreeable to the select circle admitted to her table, that her past exploits were forgotten by all save Beauchamp and myself, and perchance Marianne, who moved about like the ghost of her former self. More than once was I on the point of wishing that it was valiant to beat a woman, and my anxiety to foil our common enemy at her own weapons increased with the malicious display of her success.

Grimstone, though exceedingly lavish of his money whenever he had a point to gain which required a profuse expenditure, nevertheless possessed the organ of acquisitiveness in no common degree. He had shown himself to be a legacy-hunter of the keenest avidity, and, in more than one instance, had been very successful in procuring the insertion of his name in the last will and testament of an acquaintance. Facctiously boasting of considerable expectations from a rich indigo-planter near Patna, who was under great objections to him, a stratagem occurred to me, by which I hoped not only to get to the way for a time, but also to involve him in a scrape with Mrs. Frampton and Miss Delaserre, from which extrication would be difficult. I did not communicate my plan to Beauchamp, determined to take the merit as well as the peril upon myself. I happened to be acquainted with some domestic secrets in Mr. Bleakinsop's, the indigo-planter's, family, and I availed myself of this knowledge in the execution of my scheme. Grimstone received a letter, in

Hisdoostanee, which he supposed to be written by a creature of his own, informing him that the old man was in the ying state, and as yet had made no disposition of his property. This will true. Next came an insinution that the presence of the saib would be yery desirable where threatened to be disherited up he will his peake with his uncle.

The fish was hooked. Greatly to Mrs. Frampton's displeasure, Grimstone declared that official duties would take him away from Cawnpore; his fair colleague was of opinion that secret instructions, public orders, regulations of the service, and all such minor considerations, should succumb to her will and pleasure, and could not be convinced that the measure was one of necessity. It behaved Grimstone to take precautions to prevent the real cause of his journey from being known, and he made arrangements which he thought would secure this object. He laid a private dák, that is, he sent his own people forward to engage bearers, in order that the postmaster might not be able to "prate of his whereabout;" and, stealing away without entrusting an individual with his secret, he trusted that it was quite safe. The next morning, a young lady was missing from the station, no other than Miss Jemima Perkins, who had been so long and so shamefully neglected by her former admirer. The report went about, that being too deeply pledged to this fat damsel to retreat, in order to prevent prosecution for a breach of promise, he had gone off with her, and thereby avoided also an explanation with Mrs. Frampton From the postmaster we ascertained, beyond a doubt, that Miss Perkins was gone by dák to Benares, and it was soon made clear that Mr. Grimstone had taken the same route and travelled in company. A glimpse of him had been caught at one of the public bungalows, and the desire which he manifested to conceal himself. coupled with the fact of his being in the train of a lady, to whom at one time it was reported that he was engaged, gave a very black appearance to the whole affäir.

Cawnpore, there is nothing too bad to be believed of any body; the most nefarious designs towards the weaker sex were attributed to Mr. Grimstone, whose character was gone, torn to pieces, not a shred of it left, before the day s over. One person, however, there was, at the station, who treated the Susations against Mr. Grimstone with scorn. Mrs. Perkins averred that, as far as her daughter was concerned, his addresses were of the most honourable nature. She could not, perhaps, defead his conduct with regard to other young ladies, who might have been most shamefully deceived for any thing she knew; but she had letters in her possession which put the matter beyond a doubt that ne was now on his way to Benares to lead Miss Perkins to the altar. This was gall and wormwood to Mrs. Frampton; she tried for a long time to appear incredulous, but the thing was at last too plain and palpable; she could not even affect to disbelieve it; never was there a more ill-used gentlewoman. What was to become of her fine schemes respecting Miss Delaserre? It would be impossible to keep her young friend long in ignorance of the arts she had employed to induce her to consent to a marriage with a man whom she ed, nor would it be desirable to retain Marianne in the family, now that became so intimately acquainted with the temper and disposition of her hostess. Mrs. Frampton felt conscious that deception was at an end; the poor persecuted orphan-girl, who had been made to feel her power, never could forget the cruel treatment she had experienced at a period when her situation demanded so much tenderness, and, on reflecting upon these things, the lady was very angry, not with herself, but with the person whom she had injured. Her plans for Miss Delaserre being defeated, the only anxiety she now

felt was to get her off her hands; a the took her to a hall in the craceless of the consequences, content the even Beauchamp should renew his addresses taker the the should be longer burthened with a guest whose good opinion bould only so covered at too great a cost of self-denial.

Such an eportunity was not to be neglected. We were both at the ball. and learned from the lips of Miss Delaserre that she had never received the letters we had addressed to her. On the death of poor Delaserre, my friend, knowing that he should not be received on visiting terms by Mrs. Frampton. had written to his sister, who was married to a man of rank and fortund Bareilly, to come over to Cawnpore, that she might be ready to receive Marianne in case she should desire to leave her present residence. Mrs. Hargrave. who was warmly attached to her brother, obeyed his summons as soon as it was in her power to do so, for though Miss Delascrre's engagement to Mr. Grimstone rendered the visit unnecessary on her account, Beauchamp's late alarming illness and present perturbed state of mind, were quite sufficient to induce his affectionate relative to undertake the journey. She had only arrived that morning, but she made her appearance at the ball, was introduced, to Miss Delaserre, whom she colially invited to take up her abode, for as long a time as she chose to remain in India, under her roof. Marianne gladly availed herself of the asylum so opportunely offered, and Mrs. Frampton made no attempt to conceal the pleasure which the arrangement afforded her. Not. a word did she say in favour of the absent delinquent; on the contrary, attributing the lamentable figure which she made in the present position of affairs to his mismanagement of his flirtation with Miss Perkins, she entered the ranks amid the bitterest of his enemies. Now that the decided step had been taken, and that coolies were to be seen traversing Camppore with Miss Delaserre's petarrahs and trunks upon their heads, conveying her baggage from the baks of the river to the house of the nawab, which he had lent to Mrs. Hargenve, during her sojourn at Cawnpore, I ventured to hint the possibility of of all being mistaken in the opinion we had formed of poor Grimstone's conduct. Mrs. Frampton would not hear a syllable in his defence; she insisted upon his being given over to general reprobation; he had acted in the most shameles, dishonourable, and atrocious manner, and the testimony of an angel would not convince her of his innocence. I was silenced; I had done my best to remove her prejudices, but could not oppose my poor judgment against that of a lady, especially one who was bound by all the ties of friendship to vindicate, if it were possible, the character of a man whom she had professed to estect so highly, and had patronized in defiance of the opinion of all the station.

In the mean time, Grimstone proceeded on his journey, congratulating himself all the way upon his prospects, and the adroit manner in which he had contrived to mystify Mrs. Frampton. One unlucky accident occurred; his bearers had taken him to the public bungalow, and he had narrowly escaped being seen by one of the greatest tattlers of Cawnpore, but he flattered himself that he had escaped. Then there was another palanquin going the same road; that was awkward; but he kept his doors closely shut up; his low-traveller did the same, and the chances were very much in favour of their performing the whole journey without their knowing any thing of each other's names. On his arrival at Ghoosalwarra Gunge, the residence of old Blenkinsop, he was more astonished than pleased to find an enemy in possession, the identical nephew, George Grindstone, against whom sentence of banishment had been passed by his advice. It appeared, on inquiry, that the quele had fallen into a state of idiotey, and was quite incapable of managing his own

affairs. George, as nearest of kindad heir at law, was now completely master, and he had taken advantage of his independence to invite was Perkins over to Ghoosalwarra Gunge, where a license a clergy with waited her arrival, the mama being too seriously determined upon getting a civilian for a husband for her daughter to be consulted on the occasion. George Grindstone had long ago made me his confidante; I was well aware of the manœuvres of his adversary, and when called upon to assist in getting Miss . Perkins away from Cawnpore, with the consent of both parties I contrived to ciate Mr. Grimstone in her elopement. Had it not been for this delusion, Mrs. Perkins could easily have pursued and overtaken her daughter, whose acquaintance with George Grindstone had been kept a profound secret. similarity between the names of the civilian and the assistant indigo-planter completely deceived Mrs Perkins, who, having rummaged the young lady's desk, found letters, left purposely for her perusal, which held out the most flattering prospects of elevation; she was satisfied to let the affair take its course, and was first apprised of her mistake by an announcement in the Calcutta newspapers of the marriage of "George Grindstone, Esq., indigo-planter, of Ghoosalwarra factory, province of Behar, with Miss Jemima Perkins, of Cawnpore,"

Grimstone, heartily ashamed of having suffered himself to be trepanned into so silly an expedition, did not like to return direct to his home, lest the object of his journey should transpire; he, therefore, took a wide circuit, pretending to be engaged upon a secret mission by the Governor-general, and striking terror into the hearts of men, who supposed that some farther reductions were in contemplation. When he did, at length, arrive at Cawnpore, he was utterly confounded by the advantage which had been taken of his absence: his character gone, ruined for ever, and Miss Delaserre upon the point of marriage with his rival! Nor was this all; Mrs Perkins could never be brought to believe that he had not connived at her daughter's elopement; his connexion with the Blenkinsop family made the thing clear, and she threatened to indict him for a conspiracy in the Supreme Court. Mrs Frampton, bewildered by conflicting accounts, and conscious of having given him over from the first to the mulice of his enemies, thought it both wisest and safest to turn her back He was consequently informed that, after his extraordinary desertion of her very particular friend, he must never hope to be admitted into her presence again,

subsequently had the supreme delight of proving incontrovertibly to Mrs. Frampton, that she had been outmaneuvred in this effair.

MR. FRASER'S TORY OF PERSIA.

Tris volume of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library will in no way be found interior to in Edecessors. It commences with a general description of Persia, in which the boundaries, the vast chains of mountains, the rivers, the salt descrits, and extensive plains, are graphically brought before the reader; and many visionary notions, as to the splendour of the Persian cities and nature of the soil, which have been induced by the misrepresentations of travellers, are carefully and judiciously corrected; for the whor has had the advantage of having visited a great proportion of the tract which he describes, and of thus being enabled to separate the truth from error or falsehood in preceding accounts, and to convey, at the same time, into his pages, the impression which the scenes made upon his own mind.

After this general description, he enters into particulars, taking the order of the provinces, as far as the circumseribed nature of his task has permitted him. Here he compares the statements of travellers with each other, and with his own observations, at unfrequently contrasting the ancient with the modern condition of the principal cities. It may not be amiss, as an example, to notice his remarks upon the city of Shushter, supposed to have been the ancient Susa or Shushan, which he, in conjunction with others, conceives not to exhibit so strong claims to that identity as Shus, which is now a heap of ruins on the banks of the Karasu, "somewhat resembling those of Babylon, the whole being now a howling wilderness, the haunt of lions, hyenas, and other beasts of prey. In the midst of this desolation, at the foot of one of the largest piles, stands a small, and comparatively modern building, erected, it is said, on the spot where rest the bones of the Prophet Daniel. Such is the fallen state of the ancient Shushan!"

He observes of a dreary plain, on the road between Ispahan and Teheran, that the deception created by its uniform surface is so great, that cobjects at least twelve miles distant searcely appear to the eye to be removed three, "in clear weather, it was difficult to imagine that a point, which was supposed to be almost within hail, should have proved the next haltingplace, at least a score of unles in advance." But one of the most extraordinary things in Persia is the great Salt Lake of Urumeah, in Azerbilan, 300 miles in circumference. It contains salt to excess, and under the shallow water a perfect pavement of it may be seen into fish is known to exist in it, and in many respects it appears similar to the lake Asphaltitis. For some years, the waters have decreased without any visible cause; for there is no current outward, and it is supplied by several large streams. It has long been known that Persia abounds with natural phenomena, many of which have not yet attracted European attention; and it is one of the commendations to this publication, that those which have come within the author's notice are described, and those recorded by others or mentioned in the native histories are not past by.

[•] An Historical and Descriptive Account of Persia, from the earliest Ages to the present in acc, including a Description of Afghanistan and Beloochistan. By James B. Franken, Feq. Fdunburgh, 1886. Oliver and Boyd.

Nothing could be more admirably condensed than the account of the ancient history of Persia, in which the authority of Sir John Malcolm seems chiefly to have been followed. To every one who has attempted the tank, the difficulty of synchronizing different dates of the same event, of attempting, even in a slight degree, to harmonize the varying statements of the Greek and Persian historians, and even of identifying many of the principal characters, must be apparent; but, besides these obstructions to a clear historical description of events, perhaps there is no country of equal importance ancient world, whose documents present such appalling lacuna, and, even where some chain seems to be continued, which is overclouded by such silly and incredible traditions. When it is also considered, that, if regular annals had been preserved at any period, they were mostly destroyed by fanatics at the time of the Mohammedan invasion, and that there exists no one native work calculated to elucidate this dark inquiry, apparently of more historical verity than the Shah Nameh of Firdausi, who has largely embellished with poetic fiction every record he could obtain, it will be evident, that an unbroken and authentic history of ancient Persia can never be expected, and that much praise is due to those who have succeeded in removing some of its difficulties.

The analysis of the ancient religion of Persia is equally deserving of commendation. In a small compass, the principal points of the Zendavesta are entomized, and their claims to authenticity established: the work is correctly pronounced to be a mixture of Jewish and Hindu dogmata, superadded to the old Chaldean system. The writer's own words will, however, best explain his idea. "Of that faith, we shall only further remark, that its author has obviously drawn largely upon the systems both of the Jews and of the Hindoos, engrafting what he culled from each on the Chaldean stem, which he found ready flourishing, although overgrown by errors. The intricate ritual, the multiplication of ceremonies, and the adoption of the mysterious Honover, are clearly of Hebrew derivation. The greater part of the mythology, particularly the fable of the sacred bull, with many of the superstitions, and, above all, the Sanserit origin of the Zend itself, proclaim their Hindoo extraction; while the whole of the cosmogony, together with the high rank assigned to the celestial bodies and planetary system, attest an Assyrian lineage."

In the chapter on antiquities, his own local remarks are also added to preceding observations and theories, either confirming or refuting the various hypotheses which have been offered on the ancient monuments of the country. In his account of Persepolis, he has condensed, in a wonderfully small space, the substance of the worldy discussions of travellers, and has added at the same time much that is novel and judicious. Nor has he forgotten to state all that is yet known of the cuneiform characters. We cannot, however, suppose, that all the sculptural and architectural remains of the Sassanian dynasty have been explored by Europeans; and may hope for further discoveries when more of civilization and less of superstition shall have pervaded this extensive empire. Could an inscription as valuable Mr. Fraser's History of Persia.

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as the Rosetta stone be found continuing cunciform and Greek, or even Pehlyr characters—a thing by no means impossible—what a flood of light would be poured on the dark parts of Persian history! how many fancies and errors would be corrected! how many unsuspected facts clicited! But, perhaps, no country in the world of equally historical importance has preserved so few remains of its former splendour, so few monumentary attestations of its greatest conquerors.

His chapters, " from the fall of the Sassanides to the rise of the Suffavean dynasty," and "from the rise of the Suffaveans to the present time," are, as we might naturally have expected from the confined limits of the volume, hasty epitomes. Throughout them, however, are scattered some curious and interesting anecdotes; but we are of opinion, that an entire volume should have been devoted to this branch of the subject, as very much has necessarily been omitted, which is important and indispensable to a perfect history of Persia. In making these remarks, we cannot sufficiently disapprove of the injudicious limits within which authors are too often restricted by their publishers, which we have frequently observed to be the decline of undertakings successfully begun: the chasms in the narrative, and the compressed manner in which the principal events are narrated, leave the reader dissatisfied, and necessarily drive him to consult other works We must admit that, in this volume, the reigns of the on the subject. more eminent monarchs are diffusely described, and often even to minute particularities.

We have now arrived at the most original portion of the book:-the resources and government of Persia. Mr. Fraser argues, that the country has been considerably over-rated; that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, the roads are in such a wretched state, that it is impossible for commerce to thrive, art not having been directed even to the improvement of the almost impermeable and dangerous passes over which the traveller is compelled to climb and descend his weary and hazardous way; that the population is far more scanty than has usually been described, that the commerce is limited; and that the financial receipts are comparatively small, and scarcely adequate to the expenses and outgoings, not greatly exceeding altogether a million and a-half sterling. After some observations on the military force and discipline, the nature of the government, and the character of the reigning monarch, in themselves too valuable to be mutilated by compression, he proceeds to the present state of religion, science, and literature. In this department, the doctrines of the Sheahs and Sufis are explained, and Mohammedanism is maintained to be on the decline, in consequence of the infidelity of which the various descriptions of Suffism are cloaks; and the Persian devotion to astronomy, judicial astrology, metaphysics, logic, mathematics, and physic, is admirably displayed in its proper puerility; from which charge, however, the mathematical students may be partially exempted.

The opportunities which Mr. Fraser enjoyed of studying the influence of the government upon the people, whilst travelling in Persia, strongly recommend the remarks he has made upon this head. He observes :-

76 Mr. Fraser's History of ressua.

The officers of all despotic courts secessarily resemble each other, being The officers of all despotic courts are moulded to the fashion of the government which employs them. the caprice of the monarch whom they serve, their very existence of the his favour, and hence their whole efforts are directed to accure the bject. Dissimulation and flattery are their chief study: their minds are occupied with intrigue, and their time in amassing, by the most flagitious methods, that wealth which their extravagance requires, and to which they look as an ulterior means of safety, although it still oftener proves their ruin. Capriciously, haughtily, and cruelly dealt with themselves, they become capricious, haughty, and cruel to their inferiors; and thus the court and all who are attached to it are rendered, to the poor man, objects of terror and disgust.

Persons so educated can possess little virtue. They become skilful in business; are often well informed, acute, polished in manner, lively, mild, and courteous, and rarely give way to the expression of their feelings. But, under these specious appearances, they are deceitful, treacherous, and venal; and, where they can be so with impunity, arrogant and overbearing. Such, with few exceptions, is the character of the Persian court, its officials, and dependents; and the pernicious influence of the capital spreads corruption throughout every district of the empire.

The ministers of state are usually selected from the class called mirzas,secretaries, that is, or, as the term may be aptly translated, men of business; for we have said that it has been the policy of kings to check the pride of the military nobles, by choosing many of the principal functionaries from the lowest ranks of life, as being more likely, from gratitude and feelings of dependence, to preserve their allegiance, than those who, at the call of ambition, might summon a powerful tribe to their assistance.

The mirzas are in general citizens, who have devoted themselves to duties They ought to be thoroughly acquainted which require a good education with the rules and forms of epistolary correspondence, as well as of official business: though, as the situations to which they may be appointed are various, they are seldom sufficiently qualified. Such persons are generally free from the arrogance of chiefs or nobles; have a mild and subdued address; are often highly accomplished, but equally versed in deceit, and not very remarkable for strict morality. They rarely indulge in martial or athletic pursuits; nor do they in general assume much state. They do not wear a w sword, and from the highest to the lowest of them are distinguished by carrying a culumdaun, or ink-stand, stuck in their girdle instead of a dagger.

The unceremonious manner in which the king exercises his absolute power over the ministers and courtiers, has already been illustrated, and to this danger the virtuous and corrupt are alike exposed; for besides the ebullitions of caprice, they are ever liable to the effects of intrigue and false accusation. Every individual can have access to the monarch, whose duty it is listen to the grievances of his subjects; and even where there is no wish to redress an injury, his majesty and attendants treasure up complaints, that they may afterwards employ them to the accomplishment of their own objects. The provincial collectors of revenue, placed between rapacious masters and a populace reluctant to comply with even just demands, are so miserable, that an old courtier, when asked by the Prince of Shiraz what penalty should be inflicted on a dry notorious thief, replied, "Make him manager of a district in Fars; I can conceive no crime for which that appointment would not be an adequate purlahment" Yet, although office is attended with extreme danger, it is sofight with avidity. A certain influence, and often great wealth, accompany

the risk; and it seems to be the gentle of this people to seize the passing good, with reckless indifference to the future.

Notwithstanding the extortion of government, not only do the ministers. the notice, and all persons in the public service, appear to live in affluence. but the exactions of their superiors have so little subdued the spirit of the people in general, that they loudly announce their grievances before the highest tribunals. It may be added that, while few are in actual want, many, particularly among the merchants and principal landholders, amass considerable fortunes. Industry and frugality may go far to account for this seeming contradiction, as regards the lower orders; and falsehood, which always keeps pace with tyranny, enables those above them to elude, to a certain extent at . least, the demands of rapacity, " Every one complains of poverty; but this complaint as often proceeds from a desire to avoid oppression as from its actual privations." "Poverty and misery," said the mehmandar of the British mission to Teheran, in conversing with the author of these pages, " pervade every class of society; and the retainers of the court are as badly off as their neighbours. I myself have nominally a salary of 150 tomans a-year; but it is wretchedly ill-paid; and I am forced to borrow on future prospects to support my family and preserve appearances. Years pass on; debts accumulate; and, like most in my own, and many in far higher stations, I am a ruined man." The case was the same in the time of Chardin: "They are," says he, "the greatest spendthrifts in the world; they cannot keep their money,-let them receive ever so much, it is immediately spent. Let the king, for example, give one of them 50,000 or 100,000 livres, in fifteen days it will all be disposed of, He buys slaves of either sex, -seeks out for mistresses, -sets up a grand establishment,-dresses and furnishes sumptuously,-and expends at a rate which, unless other means present themselves, renders him speedily pennyless. In less than two months we see our gentleman commencing to get quit of all his finery: his horses go first,-then his supernumerary servants,-then his mistresses, - then, one by one, his slaves, - and finally, piece by biece, his clothes."

Nothing more strikingly illustrates the demoralizing influence of the system of government in Persia, than the insensibility to disgrace which it produces among all classes of the people, -a callousness that is most remarkable among courtiers. A minister or governor offends the king, or is made the object of accusation, justly or unjustly He is condemned, perhaps unheard; his property is confiscated, his slaves are given to others, his family and wives are insulted, perhaps delivered over to the brutality of grooms and feroshys, and his person is maltreated with blows or mutilated by the executioner's knife. Nothing can be imagined more complete than such a degradation; nothing, one would imagine, could be more poignant than his anguish, or more deep and deadly than his hatred and thirst for revenge. Yet these reverses are considered merely as among the casualties of service, as clouds obscuring for a while the splendour of courtly fortune, but which will soon pass away, and permit the sun of prosperity to shine again in its fullest lustre; and experience proves that these calculations are correct, for the storm often blows by as rapidly as it comes on. Royal caprice receives the sufferer again into favour; his family is sent back to him, with such of his slaves as can be recovered; and his property, pruned of all dangerous exuberance, is returned, A bath mollifies his bruised feet,-a cap conceals his cropt ears,-a kirclut covers the multitude of sins and stains, and proves a sovereign remedy for all misfortunes,—and the whitewashed culprit to often reinstated in the very government he had loft, perhaps carrying with him a sentence of disgrace to successor, to whose intrigues he owed his temporary fall. It is indeed in the see how improvidently the king and his ministers bestow signation confidence on strangers, or on men who, from having beat discorpects of such injustice as we have described, might be dreaded as their distincted to the khan or prince who before possessed it in his own right; the particular tebel of once province is appointed to the supreme command in another; and the disgraced noble or governor is sent to take charge of a district where the utmost fidelity and zeal are required.

The description and character of the people are pourtrayed with the same skill which pervades the volume, and it may not be amiss to cite some of the ancedotes. In speaking of the knaveries and extortions of the ecclesiastical body, he records the following:—

A man having bought a fine-looking bunch of grapes from a person who sat behind a window, paid his money and laid hold of the end to pull it towards him; but every one of the grapes, which had been artificially fastened on, fell in the inside, leaving him nothing but the bare stalk. "Oh, Seyed! oh, Mollah! oh, Hajji!" exclaimed the disappointed purchaser. "You know me, then," said the seller, opening his door and coming out. "I never saw you in my life before," returned the other, "but I was quite convinced that no one could have played me such a trick who had not a right to all these holy titles."

This anecdote, which is extracted from Malcolm's Persia, is somewhat relieved by one of a better description:—

- An individual once complained to Mollah Ahmed, mooshtehed of Ardebil, that Abbas the Great had taken away his sister, and shut her up by force in his harem. The holy man immediately gave him a note for the king, to the following effect: "Brother Abbas, restore to the bearer his sister." The monarch commanded the woman immediately to be given up, and showing his courtiers the note, said a ud, "Let this be put into my shroud, for in the day of judgment, having been called 'brother' by Mollah Ahmed will avail me more than all the actions of my life."
- An account of Afghanistan and of the natural history of Persia concludes the work. In taking our leave of it, we regret our inability to be more copious in our extracts and remarks, and feel convinced that the reader will anse from its perusal with the same favourable impressions as we have received from it. Its only defect we imagine to be its brevity; but this (as we have observed) is probably rather the fault of the blisher than the plan of the author. As long as the rule of "multum in parco" prevails, in this species of literary task-work, no other result can reasonably be expected: it reminds us of the story of the Irishman who averred that he had compressed five bushels into a four-bushel saok. And we will do Mr. Fraser the justice to declare, that if he has not fully equalled the Hibernian, he has proved himself to possess compressing powers of no ordinary quality.

AFFINITY OF THE ZEND WITH THE GERMANIC DIALECTS. BY M. RUGET BURNOUF.

Our of the most important results for comparative philology, and which must diffuse a light upon the study of the ancient diaffect of Persia, is the affinity which is beeved between it and the family of the Germanic dialects. The Zend, the study of which possesses so much interest, by reason of its general analogy with the Sanscrit, the Greek and the Latin, acquires additional value when we contain the it with the Germanic dialects, and remark that, besidedits resemblance to the three former languages, it is, in many points, more intimately allied with the family of the latter. This peculiar affinity is placed beyond all doubt by some very characteristic facts; from whence it results. that, in those particulars, wherein the Germanic dialects recede from the Greek and Latin, they approximate to the Zend, and that, at the same time. this reciprocity belongs to the Sanscrit, the forms of which are, in general, more like those of the Latin and Greek. The Zend and the Sanscrit are thus. in some points at least, placed at the head of two systems of tongues belonging to the same stock, but which, for a long time past, have been developed under different influences: the Latin and Greek, on one side; the Gothic and the Germanic dialects, on the other. This circumstance does not prevent the Zend from offering some curious analogies with the Sanscrit, and especially with the language of the Védas, some very important instances of which have been pointed out by M. Lassen and Dr. Rosen. We are content to say, that the analogy between the Zend and the Gothic is sufficiently marked to account, in a satisfactory manner, for certain peculiarities which distinguish the latter language from the Latin and Greek: peculiarities which did not escape the sagacity of the celebrated Grimm, but the cause of which is unknown if we rest satisfied with seeking it in a comparison of the Greek and sanstrit with the Gothic

The tables drawn up by Grimm of the consonants of the Gothic and ancient German, compared with those of the Greek and Latin, are welf-known.* The soft, the middle, and the aspirated are, in these tables, very systematically arranged; and, for example, where the Gothic and ancient High German have f and b, which are equivalent to v, the Greek has v (a); and, reciprocally, where the Greek has $f(\varphi)$, the Gothic and ancient High German have b and \hat{p} . This law prevails with astonishing regularity in the two orders of dentals and gutturals.

Now, what Grimm has done for two Germanic dialects compared with the Greek, we can apply to the Zend in its relation with the Sanscrit; insomuch, that the Zend will follow the law of the Gothic dialects and recede from the Sanscrit to which the Greek will approximate. Further; in those instances, wherein the Zend language discovers this curious relation, we can always furnish an explanation of it; and this explanation, if we are not mistaken, should likewise things in Gothic, when the same thing in Gothic, when the present appears under circumstances exactly similar. The following are examples of the presence of the aspirate of the order of labials and dentals, in Zend and Gothic, whilst the Greek, with the Latin and Sanscrit, have the soft:

Sanscrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Zend.	Gothic.
Pra	pro	യരം	fra	fra†
Prathama	primus	Tearos	frathema	fruma 🎉

[•] Deutsch. Gramm. 1 584.

[†] Compare all the prepositions, of which fo forms the radical in the Germanic dialects, colleged by Grimm, iii. 256.

Sanscrit. Svapna Prasna	Latin. sopnus* precor§	Greek. Eriy	Zend. Gothic. qafna† svělen		
Priya		→ #	frya thwam		
Tvam Tri	tu tres	40 4303	thri		

This table suffices to establish the law, of week we have poken, on positive grounds: namely, that the Zend, like the Gothic, or suffice Germanic dialects, places an aspiration where the San crit has a soft consonant of the same order. Whence can this difference size? A comparison of a vast number of Zend words with the corresponding terms in Sanscrit authorizes me to think that the presence of the aspirate, in Zend, is owing to the action of the consonant which follows the dental or labial. Thus in the following list:

Zend.	Sanscrit.	English.
Thrátá	trátá	protector
Puthra	putra	son
Mithra	mitra	sun
Manthra	mantra	word
Chóithra	kshetra	country
Zaothra	hotra	sacrifice
Yathra	yatra	where
Frita	príti	pleasure
Ferman**	praniána	authority
Myhra	ugra	terrible
Ughra Aghra	agra	commencement
Chakhra	chakra	wheel
Pathní .	patní	spouse, &c.

t may be remarked, that th, f(ph), gh, kh are attracted by r, which, like the ireck h, + contains virtually an aspiration, which, in Zend, reflects upon the recking consonant, provided it be not itself preceded by another consonant. They are which, in Sanscrit grammar, we call semi-vowels, namely, v and y, are the same influence; y, indeed, less frequently than v; it is equally ob-

[•] Gell. Noct. Att. 9, 5. Schneider, 1. 315.

In this form of the Zend \P , the q is a very imperfect representation of the character which, in he ancient Persian language, was frequently substituted for the set of the Sanscrit and Latin.

[†] We cite this Anglo-Saxon word with Se(p), which is still more identical with the Zend, to complete be comparison; but by no means to prove that the aspiration of the radical p, in Gothic, is owing, in the Germanic dialects, to the same cause as in the Zend.

F R is the radical prec in precess or precess, which must be compared (with the prof the Sanscrit adical) with the Gothic prabane we may add the sincent northern erdica and the modern German rings.

¹ The number of Zend words derived from the Banscrit pri to very considerable: pitt, 'pleasure,' requently occurs.

^{**} Vecording to Grimm, it 183 and 23; fruther dilectio) contains a double formative joined to the adical fro. It is nevertheless curious that this word presents to great a resemblance to the Zend pathers for this Sament prostates. Are we not tempted to suspect the existence of a fifted true, thich would be rein Gothic, and would form an exception to the rule, in other so sound, if Grimman hability to which, the sanserit true ought to be in Gothic down, in the Cerman true, &c. 1. Set 18. With respect to the extensive signification of the radical friends Grimm has sorbed (ii. 454), the Sanserit and the Zend pre and frienders utiliciently to account for in

outhed (ii. 454), the Sanscrit and the Zend pri and fri appear sufficiently to account for the other lands of the Persian friends to the Sanscrit practice.

• The approximation of the Persian friends to the Sanscrit practice.

ter Lat. 6. 111. p. 200.

1) The influence of the r in Greek upon the labials and dentals which is the Greek open and the indeed of the r in Greek upon the labials and dentals which is the Greek open and the same denta differ only by this aspiration, which brings the Greek neares the Zend. In the same nanner, also, the suffix zero (Latin trum, Samerit trum) takes, as in Zend, the f in a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum, Samerit trum) takes, as in Zend, the f in a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum, Samerit trum) takes, as in Zend, the f in a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum, Samerit trum) takes, as in Zend, the f in a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum, Samerit trum) takes, as in Zend, the f in a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the f in a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the fin a considerable number of the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the suffix zero (Latin trum) takes, as in Zend, the suffix zero (L

in the sifilant r (or sk). mer even in m.t Nov. is incontestable in Zend (and I hall have occasion, presently, to istiact proofs of this), may we got apply it likewise to the Gerfurnish ind explain, by the present ror at least by an intimate. manic the aspiration of the p in ra, and in other words? analogy

work forms a remarkable exception to this n of conant preceding the letter r; it is that vers to the Latin frater. In these dialects, ermani it is cometimes the soft, sometimes the middle of this word has no aspil at we have never met with the Latin f, or the Greek the order of the bials Q, in which the Sanscritch and ph are confounded. Whence this peculiarity. and wherefore does r no longer exercise here the same influence as over the other letters? Here we are led to the remark of Grimm, of a fact disclosed by his tables, that a Greek φ , or a Latin f are represented in Gothic and ancient ligh German by b and p. Now this observation applies equally to the Zend, s appears from the following list:

s appears ir	om the follow			A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
Sanscrat. Bhratri Bhú Bhri	I.alm. frater fui ferre	Greek. Φράτως Φύω Φίρειν	Zend. brátar bú bar	Gothac, bróthar pím (anc, High Goth.) batra,

It will be observed that the remark we made just now refers, not only to frater and brothar, but extends to some words, few, indeed, in number, but which are of immense use in the languages in which they are employed, and which, on this account, were more exposed than others to frequent aterations. Moreover, the regularity to be observed in the orthografily of these words ought to create some surprise. The question, to which the approximation of these five languages gives rise, becomes the following: does the Zend want a letter to represent the Sanscrit bh? Now I think I am able to affirm that the is the case, and that this Sanscrit aspirate is represented by the b, except in a very small number of instances. And it must be so, since the languages been unfaithful to the principle which it had rigourously followed in respec the labial p and the dental t, that of aspirating the soft before the r Zend, possessing no aspirate, represents this letter by b; and this the Gothic would appear to have done, which has not retained, im more distinct manner, the bh of the Sanscrit alphabet

The comparison of these two lists appears to me to give a high degree of probability to the opinion I hazarded at the outset, namely, that, in a certain; number of important points, that which distinguishes the German dialects from the Sanscrit, is that which brings them-there to the Zend, and vice versa.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 13. No.51.

The nominative afs of dpe, is a strike example.

We may cke, amongst other interests, the adjective df-mat, which has water, from dp and the

that our explanation in no respects limits the rule assigned by Grinn the for some of the facts subjected to it; thus it may serve, if the facts subjected to it; thus it may serve, if suffix mat. : It will be obsa for affords a partig and those in the preceding list, but it is insufficient to account fotus, which must not be compared with the Latin, Greek, and plain the words example, in the Go rous, pad, buffin another word also Sanscrit, pada, if we wish, like Grimm, to explain the long o in

Confirm the absence of an aspirated th in the Zend; they shew, § The facts to solicity.

Sometimes of recommendation of the Sanserit absilence of an aspirated th in the Zend; they shew, in fact, the Sanserit to old appearance, genum: here it is supportent, that the letter which represents in Zend the vansety is a c, since it affords, conformally to a rule already pointed out, a w before the consonant which cedes the v. (Cf. Zend taurum, Sancert taruma.) Further, if there was the smallest double the value of this letter, we might adduce the word thecam, 'thou,' which is written with as the words before cited. 2 B

It will be clearly seen that those words, which the Gothic dialects have in common with the Latin, the Greek, and the Sanscrit, have need, in order to their being perfectly comprehended, to be brought into comparing with the ancient Persian language, which is an intermediate dialect; and will be already perceived, that this new comparison ought to be the of the data of the problem which is offered by the long and well-ascertained elations between the Persian and the Germanic dialects.

Without desiring, at present, to deduce from the set any historical consequence, I might support these analogies by a long list of Zend words, which are found in the Germanic dialects in a very pure form; but as these words occur (with a few exceptions) in all the languages of the same family, they would have proved merely the parentage of the dialects, but not the peculia and more intimate affinity of the Gothic with the Zend. I have confined my self to words in which the element proper to these two latter dialects might be easily recognized; and I have been desirous solely to detach from researches: am prosecuting in the Zend text, a point which I was the more anxious to submit to the attention of philologists, because it had escaped the sagacity of Ras's.

. From the Journal Asiatique of Paris.

REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM FOR BRITISH INDIA.

(IROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Although the evidence taken by the different committees on East-Indian flairs has embraced almost every topic connected with the politics of Brits India, it is remarkable that no witness was interrogated as to the expedience and practicability of introducing a representative system into its form of polynoment. This is the more remarkable, masmuch as there appeare the, on several occasions, a strong desire on the part of some members of the Committees, to discover the means of joining the higher classes of native in the superior duties of government; and no mode would appear, at fir sight, so safe and practicable, as that of forming a local assembly, composite of natives, to be entrusted with the functions of legislation only, subject the check of the executive authority.

The project of Mr. Hume, to import representatives of India into Englan as members of the imperial parliament, appears utterly absurd. If it could be realized, these India members would be merely the representatives the English residents of India, who are always fluctuating, not the fix population of the country, and therefore would not express a vivice or will of the residents. The professed aim of the present the rathers, as much as possible, instrumental in the machinery government, for which purpose they have been already introduced into the judicial department.

It is obvious that the introduction of men of a certain class into submate posts, in a single department of government, can have very little effiupon the mass, or in securing the objects which it ought to be the aim of the fulfing authorities to accomplish, one of the chief of which is that of conhating the kigher classes of natives, and offering to them posts or employ-

Now, would refuse the point of the partial principle of our gas repent, to entrust individual natives with large political power; to make the principle, commanders of troops, governors of presidencies, or even addents or envoys; yet there does not appear to be the same species of objection to placing them in local houses of assembly, or in some constitutional body, which, with carefully-limited authority. might exercise a general superintendence over the minor duties of government. Assuredly, there would be some hazard in giving such native assemblies a great latitude of supervision; but there is no little hazard in suffering the class of influential natives to remain, as at present, entirely unconnected with government, cherishing, meanwhile, from that very circumstance, a secret jealousy and enmity against of supremacy.

If it were certain that our hold upon the affections of the bulk of the natives of India were so strong as to justify a disregard of the latent discontent and dissatisfaction which, it is well known, prevail amongst the higher classes, we might, perhaps, be content to risk the consequences; but the contrary is the fact; we are, in some degree, out of odour with all classes, partly from the very circumstances of our situation, partly from the distress which, from causes not ascertained, seems to exist throughout India, and partly from the restlessness of the human character, which seeks for change, though that change may not present a certain prospect of benefit.

It can scarcely be supposed that, in the great multiplication of newspapers and publications of all kinds in India, during the last ten or fifteen its, the native aristocracy of British India has not indirectly, if not disciply acquired some knowledge of the political theories of Europe; that they have not formed a sufficient notion of the principle of representation, to know its value as a part of the theory of government, and to Preciate the nature of the functions and the dignity of a representative. It would not, it is apprebended, be necessary, as in the instance of some of our institutions, subject the whole population of India to a previous tuition, in order to instruct them in the abstract properties which make a constituent and a representative. The difficulties will "consist in the construction of the assembly or assemblies, and in the mode of electing the members.

These difficulties are very far from being insuperable. The scheme of r color color color was a seembly seems, mutatis mutandis, and as a model for similar constituent bodies in India. Each presidency, * each province, might have a local assembly, the power of which could be well and distinctly defined, so that they might be sufficiently potent to effect all the practical good that might be required in the vigilant supervision of the subordinate functionaries and tribunals, and afford an outlet for complaint and the exposure of real grievances, without intermeddling with the executive department, or arrogating the real power of government. The mode of election and the qualification of the electors, are points very carry adjusted. Perhaps in no country could the line of qualification be

so accurately; by means of caste and other conventional distinctions amongst both classes of natives, Hindus and Musulmans, as in India:

The admission of native to sit on juries, both grand and peth suppears to be a step towards qualifying them for the higher tractors of government; but there is no other avenue which could be safely opened to them, but that which has been mentioned. That they would about the privilege conceded to them is by no means probable; on the contrary, their constitutional character and habits seem to afford a pledge that a native Indian assembly would be free from those turbulent qualities, which sometimes counteract the object of these institutions.

The only objection that can be anticipated would apply to any such assembly, whether native or European, namely, that, in an empire so singularly constituted and resting upon opinion, a popular assembly would be dangerous. That it would be dangerous if composed wholly of Europeans, may be conceded; but that it would lead to any risk, if composed of natives only (under the presidentship of some European functionary), I can by no means perceive. If discontent prevails in India, it is better that it should have vent; on the contrary, if the natives are satisfied with our rule, I do not imagine that a few demagogues could do much mischief, either without or within the walls of a native assembly.

MR. ROYLE'S "BOTANY OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS."

We have seen a second part of Mr. Royle's splendid work, on the Botany and Natural Productions of the Himalaya Mountains. It contains illustrations of the Ranunculaceæ, the Dilleniaceæ, the Magnoliaceæ, the Another and the Ranunculaceæ, the Berberideæ, the Podophylleæ, the Napphæaceæ, the Papareraceæ, the Funariaceæ, the Crucifciæ, and the Capparideæ. So far as the work has proceeded, we are convinced that it must have amply justified the expectations formed of it, from the thor's known talents and opportunities.

To the Ranunculaeece is referred, by all authorities, the celebrated Indian poison called Bish or Bish, respecting which Mr. Royle has furnished some very curious details.

"Dr Buchanan first acquainted the European world with the existence of four kinds of Bikh 1. Singya Bikh. 2. Bish or Bikh, the poison, 3. Bikhma, a powerful bitter. 4 Nirbis; also without deleterious property. The first Dr B. Herard to a species of Smilax; the author has had to species of Convallaria, called meetha-doodhya and mohura-doodhya, represented to him as being of a poisonous nature. The three ether kinds of Bikh Dr. B. refers to the genus Callha, but for what reason it is difficult to discover, as the flowers of the species he describes are without the characteristics of the genus; and the plant, he allows, differs much in habit from Callha palustris. It may be supposed, therefore, that he had only an opportunity of examining the flowers in a yenter state, and it is known that, when he published his description, he was without the specimens. These are now in the East-Indian Herbarium, and have been all referred by Dr. Wallich to the genus Aconitum. The speci-

mens of Caltha? Nirbin and C? Codoa of Dr. Buchanan, appear to be Dr. Williams and Comitum ferox, while those of C? Bishma, his Aconium palmatum, all intentity is a roung state, and without flowers or fructification. That the virulent poise the first attically called Bish, i. e. the poison, is the root of Aconium ferox, adults. I think, of no doubt. The root is brought down to the plains of India from the mountains, where this plant is indigenous; that it was produced by a strict learnt by Dr. Wallich in Nepal; the fact was confirmed by Dr. Govan in Sirmore; and the information communicated to the author on the same mountains was, that Bikh is the name applied to Aconium ferox and Meetha tellia to the root, which, though a violent poison, is occasionally used in medicine. It may further be stated, that the specimens of Aconium ferox in the author's herbarium, have the fusiform roots attached side by side, black and wrinkled externally, and of a brownish colour internally; they impress upon the tongue and fauces a peculiar burning sensation, and increase the flow of saliva, as is described to be the case with the Bikh. They moreover exactly resemble the specimens shought in the Indian bazars, of Meetha tellia, in the author's collection of Materia Medica.

"Both Drs. Buchanan and Wallich have mentioned the uncertainty and confusion existing in the names of the several articles of the Indiau Materia Medica. This is no doubt true, and it therefore becomes more necessary to clucidate the subject when such powerful drugs are sold and administered as remedies for disease. Considerable assistance will be derived in this labour, if, when consulting native works on the subject, we at the same time procure as many as possible of the drugs which are described. Wallout title; no satisfactory progress can be made, as we have no means of ascertaining when the same drug is given in different parts of the country, under different names, nor when; which is sometimes the case, different articles are given under the same maring.

" Dr. Buchanan (Brewst. Journal, i. p. 250.) gives Bish, Bikh, and Kodoya bish or bith, as the synonymes; to these Meetha ought to be added, intend of being referred to bithma. Professor II. Wilson (Cal. Med. Than: Yol ii. p. 280.), referring to this article, says that Bish, Bikh, or Vish, medical bison simply, and that it has several Sanscrit synonymes, as Amutam, Vallabhu, Visham, &c. Dr. Carey, in his Bengalee Dictionary, refers Bish to Acoustum ferox, and quotes as synonymes with Vatsanabhu, Mitha, or Mitha suher (sweet poison). Dr. W. Hunter (Cal Med Trans. Vol. ii. p 410) has zuhur, Meetha bikh, and simply Mitha, as synonymes. Dr. Wallich Asiat. Rar. i p. 41) mentions that Dr. Govan found the root called Michiadoodyg and Meetha-telya, and gives as synonymes, Visha, i. e. Venenum, et Ali visha, summum venenum; Hindee, Vish or Bikh; Newar, Bikh and Bikma. In the Mukhzun-ool-Adwich, probably the best Persian work on Materia Medica in use in India, several kinds of Bish are enumerated; as-1. Seengheen, so om its resemblance to the horn of a Deer. 2. Buchnag, like judivar. 4. Tel. k. 5. Kuroon-ool-soombul. 6. Buhra-soorut. 7. Burkmunce. 8 Muhoodah. 9. Huldeh. 10. Kala koot. 11. Sulwa 12. Tellia. "But as it is doubtful whether these are varieties or species, or whether more than those already mentioned can be referred to the genus Aconitum, they are only enumerated as subjects for further inquiry. In the Taleef-Sherreef, an Indian work on Materia Medica, lately translated by Mr. Playfair, Singia and Bechnak are given as two names of a most deadly poisonous root from Nepal, no doubt the Aconite.

"In all the native works, the Bikh is represented as being a ceally powon, even in the smallest doses. The Hindoo works quoted by Dr. Honter de-

scribe it as beingsat first sweetish (hence the affix meetha, sweet), and shen followed by a goughness on the tongue, or, as it is expressed in one work, 'seizing the throat.' Dr. Buchanan has informed us that it is equally that when taken into the stomach, and when applied to wounds; hence used for poisoning arrows and killing wild animals. The futility of the Gorkhas attempting to poison the springs of water was shown in the last campaign; and Dr. Govan has proved the improbability of deleterious exhalations from this plant being the cause of the unpleasant sensations experienced at great elevations, inasmuch as R is only found much below where these are experienced. But as it is a root of such virulent powers, it has no doubt been frequently employed as a poison, and its sale was therefore prohibited by the native powers in India. Notwithstanding this, the Hindoo physicians, noted for the employment of powerful drugs, such as arsenic, nux vomica, and croton, do not hesitate to employ this also in medicine. In the Talcef-Shercef it is directed never to be given alone; but mixed with several other drugs, it is recommended in a variety of diseases, as cholera, intermittent fever, rheumatism, tooth-ache, and bites of snakes. It is also used as an external application in rheumatism in the north-western provinces. Mr. Pereira's experiments have shown that this root, either in the form of powder, watery extract, or spirituous extract, is a most virulent poison: but of these forms the last is by far the most powerful, The effects were tried by introducing this extract into the jugular vein, by placing it in the cavity of the peritoneum, by applying it to the cellular tissue of the back, and by introducing it into the stomach. In all these cases, except the last, the effects were very similar; namely, difficulty of breathing, weakness, and subsequently paralysis, which generally commenced in the posterior extremities, vertigoes, convulsions, dilatation of the pupil, and death, apparently from asphyxia.' (v. Wall. Pl. Asiat, Rar. loc. cit.)

"With respect to the Bikhma, or the second kind of Bish, the difficulties are greater, as the specimens of Caltha? Bikhma, which Dr. Buchanan was informet produced the febrifuge root, belong to Dr. Wallich's Acontum palmatum, Cat. No. 4723; this may therefore produce a root possessed of the properticipated to the Bikhma by Dr. Buchanan's informants. Though we have no further information respecting it than its name, properties, and the short description of Radix tuberosa to guide us, it is interesting to endeavour if it can be traced in other parts of India, though names, especially provincial one have seen vary in different districts, and the properties ascribed to a drag rather an uncertain guide in the present state of the Indian Materia Medica; but it appears to be more than an accidental coincidence, that the author, in his inquiries, has met with a tuberous root produced by a species of Aconite, which is extensively used in India as a tonic medicine. In the native works on Materia Medica, as well as in the common Persian and Hindoostanes and English Dictionaries, Atees is described as being the root of an Indian plant used in medicine. This the author learnt was the produce of the Himalaws: he therefore sent to one of the commercial entrepots, situated at the foot of the hills, and procured some of the root, making inquiries respecting the part of the mountains whence it was procured. The plant-collectors, in their next excursion, were directed to bring the plant, with the root attached to it, as the only evidence which would be admitted as satisfactory. The first specimens thus procured are represented in Plate 13, and the root Atees having been thus ascertained to be the produce of a new species of Aconite, it was mamed Aconitum uters (Journ. Asiat. Sec. i p. 459), but which has since been ascertained to beache Acoutum heterophyllum of Dr. Wallich. The roots obtained in different parts of the country resemble one another, as well as those attached to the plant. They are about an inch in length, of an oblong ovalpoints form, light greyish colour-externally, white in the inside, and of a pure
bits reacts. That its substance is not so injurious as the Bah, I conclude
from the being attacked by insects, while the other remains sound and untouched. The antives describe it as being of two kinds: one black, the
other white, and both as bitter, astringent, pungent, and heating, aiding digestion, useful as a tonic and aphrodisiac. By inquiries in Nepal it might easily
be ascertained whether this has any resemblance to the Bikhma of Dr. Buchanan.

"Respecting the third kind of Bish, Nirbisi, Nirbishi, or Nirbikhi, the uncertainties are also considerable; as we have only the information that it is a tuberous root without deleterious properties; while Dr. B.'s specimens of Caltha? Nirbisia are not to be distinguished from those of his Caltha? Codoa, which have been shown to be those of Aconitum ferox in a young state. It is evident, therefore, that the people employed did not take the necessary precautions, and, perhaps, brought the leaves of the latter plant, because thev thought it was like the true one, and it may therefore be supposed to be one of the Ranunculaccae, particularly as the author, in the mountains of Sirmore and Gurhwal, found the name Nirbisa applied to Delphinium pauciflorum; and the roots brought down from these mountains with that name have the closest resemblance to the roots of some species of this genus, though he did not succeed in tracing it to the particular one; but that which is reckoned the best kind of Nubisi in the Indian bazars is of a very different nature, and brought down from Bisschur and from Umritseer, the commercial capital of Lahore' This kind is fusiform, somewhat flattened and wrinkled, of a black colour ex. ternally, and in some respects resembling the Bikh itself; when cut, the substance is found to be compact, and of a brownish colour, with a slight degree of bitterness and actimony."

EDUCATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. Arnot has addressed the Right Hon, the President of the board of Control, on the probable consequences of the alterations in the mode of appointing and qualifying persons for the civil service of India,—a matter of infinite importance, which, like other parts of this great question been surrendered entirely to the discretion of the executive government.

We shall make pretty full extracts from Mr. Arnot's pamphlet, leaving them to speak for themselves

The proposition which I shall endeavour to demonstrate is, that "If the clause introduced into the late act of Parliament for nominating four candidates for each vacancy in the civil service, and assigning the appointment to the one of the four who is found by competition to be best qualified in certain branches of education, be carried into practice without extending the test of qualification to that branch peculiarly and essentially necessary in India,—a knowledge of the language of the people,—the effect will be to injure the service in that very point where it most called for improvement."

The East-India College was established with a view to promote the study of

• Letter to the Right Hon, the President of the India Board on the new Plan of qualifying Candidates for the East-India Civil Service. By SANDFORD ARNOT. London, 1831, Parbury, Allen, Co.

Oriental languages among the civil servants of the East India Company did so, both directly in furnishing them with the requisite facilities of instruction, and indirectly in holding out academic bonours and prizes for superior Oriental attainments; by which candidates for the service were indicated prepare themselves in that branch, as well as in other the years of privious Oriental as well as classical study before entering the codege. This, in many cases, produced high Oriental acquirements; and, by the content of xample, heightened the attainments of the civil servants generally. The even under that system, the attention paid to Oriental languages was far from sufficient, as proved by the Covernment Orders, and remarks made at various college examinations in India; also by the return from thence of various civil servants of the Company after from one or two to seven or eight years residence there, because not found qualified, by sufficient knowledge of these languages, to be employed on public duty.

It is, therefore, highly necessary to consider what will be the probable effects of the clause in the present East-India Bill, which prescribes in future the nomination of four candidates for every vacancy to be filled up. If the test of admission into Haileybury (i. c. virtually into the service) be made to depend on classical and European learning alone, it will operate as a discouragement to the study of Oriental languages in two ways: 1st. Because, as three out of every four candidates must be rejected, for the time at least, no candidate will feel disposed to direct his attention in the way of preparation to those studies peculiarly necessary and only useful for India, so long as he thinks the chances are three to one against his going there. 2dly. The very high degree of qualification in classical and mathematical learning requisite to ensure a candidate success over three such competitors as Oxford or Camhridge, Eton and Harrow, &c. can send against him, will effectually prevent his directing any part of his attention to Oriental studies. As, during the short period the student may remain at Haileybury, his labours must still be divided among the various branches of the classics, of mathematics, law, political economy, &c., it cannot be expected he should at the same time acquir competent knowledge of two or three Oriental languages, which are entirelusarew to him, as well as utterly foreign to all his previous studies. Since mel other branches he will have enjoyed the best preparation, in Orientals none whatever, he will have to begin there with the mere elements, and leave college before he is sufficiently advanced to benefit by the Oriental learning of its professor. Hence, the value of Haileybury as a seminary of Orlential learning, the most useful object for which it was established, would be in a great measure lost to the public, and the study would be effectually prevented at all other seminaries formed to prepare for the East-India service.

It surely cannot be intended at the present day to create a monopoly of education in Oriental languages; yet such would be the effect of making an arrangement calculated to preclude any previous preparation in them before entering the East-India College, and to reject any external aid afterwards in cases where individuals required it. Such an arrangement (to say nothing of its impolicy) would surely be exceedingly illiberal, and operate unjustly towards the colleges and public institutions in different parts of the kingdom, which have established professorships of Oriental languages Let us now consider more fully its effects on the public service; and inquire whether the ground on which the competition clause is chiefly recommended, namely, improvement, is likely to ensue.

On this subject I think I may hazard the following general remark: -1st.

As regards general talents and acquirements, no comparison has ever beer instituted to the disadvantage of the divil service of India with that of any other service whatsoever. 2dly, in regard to the qualifications occuliarly required for that the property a knowledge of the language of the people, complaint have the property of the new as the service at the service at the control of the control of the service at the service what never was deficient, and to deteriorate that which most called for improve what never was deficient, and to deteriorate that which most called for improvement.

In support of the latter part of the proposition an appeal may be made to the severe measures of the local governments, and to the evidence of the people, especially to the declarations of two natives of India now in England, one from Bengal, the other from Guzerat, who feel alike the magnitude of this evil.

Its effects are apparent: 1st. In the obstruction of public business, and the immense arrears of cases undecided on the files of the courts.

2dly. In the influence thrown into the hands of the native officers, vakeels, &c., by the necessity thus created of relying on them for an explanation of the purport of the mass of pleadings, documents, and evidence, sufficiently intricate in themselves, and rendered more unintelligible by being wrapped in the obscurity of a foreign tongue.

the obscurity of a foreign tongue.

3dly. In the greater facilities afforded to perjury and forgery, by the difficulty of detecting the prevarientions of witnesses and ascertaining the authenticity of documents in a language imperfectly known.

In short, the difference of language between the governor and the governed is a heavy misfortune unavoidably attaching to the nature of British rule in India; it is the source of by far the greater part of the defects in the admitstration of the affairs of that country; it forms a dark veil between the Government and its subjects, intercepting the benevolent intentions of the one, and concealing the grievances of the other

The first object of consideration, therefore, ought to be to comber and overcome this inherent evil by holding out every encouragement to the study of the languages of India in preference to all others, by those who at restined to exercise authority in that country; or, at the very least, equal encouragement to that which is given to the study of the languages of ancient Greece and Rome.

Now, the cultivation of these classic tongues is promoted in four wayer state. By their being taught at preparatory schools and seminaries throughout the kingdom 2dly. By some proficiency in them being requisite for admission into the colleges and universities, which only profess to complete the foundation previously laid. 3dly. By a certain knowledge of them being made indispensable to admission into the three learned professions in this country. 4thly. By the present bill, the civil service of India, which may be considered one of the best prospects under the British Crown, is held out as a further premium (ceteria paribus) to the highest classical attainments.

In all these respects, Oriental languages are neglected, or positively discouraged. 1st. It is presumed that the candidates for the civil service are to bestow no previous attention on Oriental languages; because, in three cases out of four (those of the rejected candidates), it would be shour thrown away. That is, according to the view taken of it by the public at present. But if

One of them, Rajah Rammohun Roy, a native of Bengal, has died since this was watten; and the other, Desaye Samul Doss, a native of Guztrat, has taken his departure for Inde-

the candidates who failed, were admitted to one or two more trials at future examination, and Oriental languages were allowed to have fair weight, the proportion of cases in which these would be unavailing to the student would not, perhaps, exceed one in ten. 2dly it is intimated that he value will be attached to such acquirements in the admission into the college, i. e. into the service; so that a candidate with the Oriental learning as Sir William Jones, or Sir Charles Wilkins, would have no better chance the control of the property destitute of such acquirements. 3dly. As the reason assigned for rejecting such a qualification in the first instance, is that it would be cruel to encourage candidates to acquire a sort of knowledge only useful in India, and then reject them: so after they have been once admitted into Haileybury, and have pursued the study of Oriental languages for some years, it would then be a still greater cruelty to reject them for neglecting, or being found deficient in that branch of study. The necessary result of all which must be, that it will be less attended to in future than it has hitherto been.

The chief objection urged against making Oriental languages any part of the qualification of admission into the College of Hailey bury under the new Act, is, that to those who eventually failed under the competition clause such acquisitions would be of no use

In reply to this objection it may be stated: 1st. That of three who fail at one examination it may fairly be presumed that by further study and preparation, one, if not two, may succeed at the next trial for admission. 2dly. The disappointed candidates, now reduced to at least one-half, may have the chance of a third examination, if the Government so determine, by which it is probable, that three out of every four will ultimately succeed. 3dly. The remainder still left, comparatively few in number, will, as happens now with that who prove unfit for the civil service, be sent out, by the same interest which procured them their civil nominations, with cavalry or other appointments in the military service of India. To all these the foundation laid in Oriental languages for admission into Haileybury will prove exceedingly us and not only greatly improve the civil branch of the service, but indirectly promote the cultivation of the native languages among the officers of the lian army, an object long much desired by Government. 4thly. Those still remaining, who do not go to India at all in any capacity, must bear a very small proportion to the whole number of candidates; not greater, or perhaps less, than the proportion of failures among those who attempt any other profession. Therefore, if the circumstance, that there must be some failures in this, were held a good reason for omitting any study only useful in ease of success, the same argument might be used to deter the young barrister from spending time over his law-books, or the medical student from attending the dissecting room, until they were assured of success in these professions. The failures in these, after long study and application, are at least as numerous as those likely to occur in the Indian service, which has this great advantage ever other pursuits, that, after admission into it, success, or an adequate provision for life, is assured, with only ordinary application and correct conduct

ANALYSIS OF THE PURANAS

IT PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON

THE VÁVU PURÁNA.

THE Vaya Part is a named from having been originally, it is said, communicated by Vaya, or the deity of the wind, to the assembled sages. It afterwards descended to Krishna Dwaipayana Vyása, by whom it was taught to his disciple Lomahershana, and at his desire it is repeated by his son, Ugrasrava, to the holy ascetics at Naimisharanya, agreeably to the form in which these works usually commence.

At starting, however, a peculiarity occurs: the right of Sáta to the possession of the Vedas is denied, and he admits that he is entitled to teach only the Ithásas and Puránas. This distinction is attributed to his equivocal origin, which is very obscurely assigned to an error at a sacrifice held by Prithu, in which the Ghi appropriated to Vrihaspati, the teacher, was confounded with that set apart for Indra, the disciple, and from the oblation, termed Sutya, Sáta was produced. He consequently held an intermediate station between the Brahman and Kshetriya, whom these gods, it may be inferred, severally represent; and whilst in one capacity he is a scholar of Vyása and a teacher of the secondary scriptures, he is excluded in the other from instructing in the Vedas, and restricted to such means of acquiring a livelihood as are compatible with the military profession.

The origin of Súta as well as of Magadha, at the sacrifice of Prithu, is also related in the Vishnu Purána; they are there said to have sprung from the juice of the acid Acclepias, offered on that occasion. The same story has the Srishti Khan'da of the Padma Purána, and is there more fully, foot more intelligibly, detailed: the account being in fact the same as that of she Váyu Purána, and in the very same words, with the addition of some stanzas, and the partial alteration of others. The legend of the Váyu Purána is queted in the commentary of Nilakantha on the Mahábhárat.

The mixed character of the Súta is, however, more rationally explained in the works of Law. He is the son of a Kshetriya father and Brahman mother, and is consequently one of the Verna Sankara, or mixed castes. His occupations are properly of a martial character, as driving chariots and tending horses and elephants, but, as partaking of the Brahmanical order, ha is, also the encomiast, the herald or bard, of chieftains and princes; such duty being assigned to him and the Magadha, by Prithu, the son of Vena, and it is in this latter capacity that the Súta is the appropriate narrator of the Puránas.

The origin of the Súta, whether legendary or rational, the duties which are assigned to him, and the right conceded to him of teaching the Puránas, seem to throw some light on the early history of these works. In all probability, they were at first the traditionary tales of a race of family poets, who corresponded precisely in character with the scalds and bards of the north, and were at once the culogists of the chief and chroniclers of the family. In this manner, some historical traditions were preserved before they were formed into any systematic account, but of course imperfectly and rudel. With the genealogies the poets blended, no doubt, fanciful and mythological fictions, and these were the materials which later writers wove into a connected form, and from which they constructed the primitive Puránas. The character of the

compilers, that of religious men, gave, however, a new complexion to the competitions and the mythological and mythological provided importance, to the neglect of injuriorical records. The rendalogies were, however, probably preserved with them more care, they were connected with the worship of certain deities or deines princes, particularly Rama and Krishna. To the mythology, also, systems of cosmogony, geography, and astronomy were added, and the five division of the Puranas were then complete. They were not long, however, suffered to continue in this condition. Contending sects arose, and each, desirous of enlisting the Puránas on his side, foisted into them absurd and tasteless fictions, or metaphysical subtleties, calculated to inculcate the worship of some individual manifestation of the Supreme. This began, there is reason to think, about the 7th and 8th centuries with the Yogis. The followers of Saiva doctrines carried it to a great extent between the 8th and 10th centuries, and in the 11th and 12th, or after the date of Ramanuja and Madhwacharya, the Paish-*nava Puránas were, there is little doubt, remade or remodelled to a very considerable extent. By all classes, however, the historical traditions of the Sútas, or bards, were treated with neglect. They disappeared altogether from most of the Puranas, and were in all much mutilated and compressed. Such fragments as remain are, however, probably genuine, and when separated from what is marvellous and unnatural, furnish some insight into the actual history of India, in periods remotely past.

To return from this digression, however, to the $Vayu\ Purána$, it may be observed, that, as far as can be judged from the portion analysed, it is a work perhaps of the earliest date, amongst the existing Puránas, and clearly emanates from the Yoga school; it inculcates upon the whole the preferable worship of the forms of Siva, but its sectarial bias is less violently displayed than is usual in these works; the legends are fewer, the cosmological parts are much more detailed, and there is altogether a copiousness and consistency of system, which is not common in the Puránas. It is impossible, in going through this work but to feel an air of originality and antiquity about it, which is not perceptible in any of the others butherto examined. As far as appears to be the case also, from the translated chapters, there is no allusion to works or systems of an indisputably modern date.

The opening chapters profess to give a summary of the contents of the work, but upon the first glance the detail is far from being applicable to the sections that follow, either in subject or arrangement; on a further examination, however, it appears that the summary is more than once repeated, with different degrees of precision, and without any sufficient mark of distinction between the end of one series and the beginning of another: this want of method is not unfrequent in Hindu works, and the first books of the Mahábhárat and Rámáyana furnish specimens of the same defective mode of indexing. There appear to be three deves in the first chapters of the Vayu Purana, of which the two first are partial and inappropriate; the third is more regular and entire, and corresponds with tolerable accuracy with the contents of the Purana, as far as they extend in our copy, or to the description of the Manwantaras. The index then proceeds to the families of the sages and kings, observing apparently very little order in the details, but comprising some curious particulars: as in the Vishna Purana, the account is carried forward into futurity, and the kings of the present age are noticed. These historical detions are followed by cosmology, terminating with the destruction of the to at the end of a Kalpa; the Purana then gives the history of

Vyuss, and of the divisions of the Vedas; it comprises the indary origin of Nationality, and the occasion the assemblage of the his at that place, and concludes with an account of the incarnations of Siva, which, if place, any concludes with an account of the incarnations of siva, which, if we may indge from the way in which that subject is treated in the Kurma Purana, is the encession of teachers of the Yoga doctrines. All these chapters are watting, the only copy of the Vayu Purana we have been yet able to meet with. They should form the latter half of the Purana.

In the purth chapter, the deity who existed before creation is represented as eternal, without beginning or end, and the origin of all things, comprehending within himself the two substances or attributes, by whose joint operation perceptible objects were formed, or A'tma, Spirit, and Padhana or Prakriti, Matter: the mode in which elementary or primitive creation was evolved from the action of these two, is then described in technical language, conformable to the Sankhya cosmogony. The seven principal elements are the Mahatatwa, Ahankara, A'kas, Vayu, Teja, Ap, and Prithivi. The first may perhaps be termed the principle of collective animated elementary existence, and the second the principle of individual animated elementary existence, although it must be confessed, that no very distinct and definite idea appears to be anywhere attached to them; they may be sometimes distinguished as 'mind,' generally and individually, or elementary intellect free from passion or emotion in the first case, and joined with it in the second. The Mahátatwa again, might occasionally be rendered the Divine Spirit connected with substance, but exempt from passion, and which, upon addition of the Gunas or 'qualities,' becomes Ahankara; the difficulty of explaining these terms satisfactorily is, however, inseparable from the visionary character of the existence of the things which they denominate. The other five elements, if not more intelligible, are at least more familiar to us, and though as little susceptite of definition are, with one exception, cognisable by our senses, and therefore suggest positive notions. A'kar is other, a subtile element thinner than air. The other four are air, fire, water, and earth. These partially combined into an egg which lay in water, the water was invested by fire, the fire by #, the air by A'kas, the A'kas by Ahankura, the Ahankura by the Mahutatwa, and the whole by the Aryakta or 'imperceptible,' identified with Prakriti or Nature; from the egg Hiranyagerbha, the four-headed Brahma was produced, the immediate agent of creation, the materials of which, as far as this universe, consisting of fourteen Lokas or worlds, is concerned, lay concealed within the same recess from which he issued.

Brahma, the Creator, is, in fact, only an embodied portion of the Raju Guna, the quality of passion or desire, by which the world was called into being. Rudra is the embodied Tama Guna, the attribute of darkness or wrath, and the destructive fire by which the universe is annihilated, and Vishnu is the embodied Satwa Guna, or property of mercy and goodness, by which the world is preserved; the three exist in on and one in three; as the Veda is divided into three and is yet but one, and they are all A'srita, or comprehended within that one being who is Parama or supreme, Guhya or secret, and Servátmá, the soul of all things.

So far the theology of the Váyu Purána agrees with the deism of the Vedanta; but it presently deviates from this doctrine in the manner common to all the Puranas, and to a purport which may be supposed to have mainly infuenced the present form of these compositions. Agreeably the Vedanta school, the Supreme Being, though of one nature with his emergence, possesses a sort of separate existence, and is always Nirguna, or void of attri-

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butes. Accing to the Pauranic doctrines, however, he is not merely Niguna, but a guna, possessed of accounts, or at least of accellent atributes. The large latter case he becomes perceptible, and appears in the form either of Vishau or Siva, and ding to the sect to which the work that so describes him appearances are regarded at his Lilá or pastime, and in this sense, the Vista Furana observes, the Paramatma, or Yogeswara, has engaged in various spaces and consequently desumed a variety of incarnations, and is known by different names.

The successive stages of the creation of the world, are enumerated as in the Larma Purána and amount to nine. They are somewhat differently named in one or two instances, but the meaning is probably alike. The nine Sargas are the Mahat, Bhûta, ind Aréyaka, Maukhya, Taryakırotas, Urdahasrotas, Arakırotas, Anugraha, and Kauma, or matter, the elements, the senses, the earth, animals, gods, men, goblins, and Brahmá's sons, a list agreeing with, that of the Kurma Purána, except in the third, which is there called the Tejasarga, or creation of light or lustre. The two works also agree in calling the three first contions Prákrita, or elementary, and the six last Vaikrita, or secondary, the elements being only made to assume Vikriti or change of form.

The subject of creation is continued through the 7th and 8th chapters, and the next sections are occupied with directions to practise abstract devotion. and obtain a knowledge of the Supreme Being, interspersed with an account of the origin and duties of various sages, and the attributes and power of some of the forms of Siva. In the eighteenth chapter commences an enumeration of the Kalpas, which is continued through the 19th and 20th. Thirtythree Kalpas are mentioned, the last of which is called the Vuwarupa or Sweta, from the prevailing form of Siva being of a white complexion. From this circumstance it appears to be the same with the Vaishnava Varaha kalpa, in which Sivas incarnate on the mountain Ch'hagala as the Muni Sweta; having for his disciples Swaita Swetasikha, Swetasya and Swetalohita, the same who are mentioned in the Kurma Purana; the list of the Kalpas is followed by that of the lahayugas in the present Manwantara, in each Dwapara of which, as well as a Vedavyása, there is an incarnation of Siva, who has four sons or disciples, all Mahayogis and portions of the divinity. Those of the present period are Lakuli and his sons Kusika, Gargya, Mitraka, and Rushta; the scene of their Yoga is called the Kayarohana Kshetra on mount Meru.

The subject of creation is not yet dismissed, and, bleuded with illustrations of Siva's supremacy, continues through several other chapters. In the 23d chapter, Brahma and Vishnu are introduced as propitiating Mahádeva and receiving boons from his favour. To Brahma he grants progeny; to Vishnu praise; admitting him to be along with himself the source of all things, though in an inferior degree: thus he says to Vishnu "I am Agni or fire,' thou art Soma,' the moon;' thou art the night, I the day; thou art falsehood, I am truth; thou art sacrifice, I am the ruit of it; thou art knowledge, I am that that is to be known," &c.

The origin of Rudra from Brahma, by virtue of the boon given to him, and the various expellations assigned by Brahma to that form of Siva, are next detailed, and this is followed by an account of the families of the seven Rishis, Bhrigu, Marichi, Angiras, Kardama or Pulaha, Pulastya, Kratu, and Vasishtha. Atri is not mentioned here, but his wife, Anasuya, is named as the mother of Sruti, the wife of the son of Kardama or Pulaha, named also Kerdama, from which alliments the patronymic Atricya is applied in the text to the descendant of that sage. The place left by Atri's exclusion, is occupied by Bhrigu, who,

it appears, is considered as a form of Mahadeva. The descendents of Bhrigu are called Bhargavas, and a bracket them, spring from the andson of Bhrigu appeal more the fast vaporation Kasyapa, in grand-son; the posterity of Angira are the Angirasas; of Fullativa the Paulastyas; of Vasishtha the Vasishthas; and of Kratu the pignic agree called Balakhilyas. These denominations and genealogical classifications as well as several other details to be found in the same chapter, differ materially from the notions more generally received. We are not yet prepared to say how far they are peculiar to this Purána.

Some curious, and as far as yet known, peculiar mythology, follows, describing the different kinds of Agni or fire, and particularising the Pitris, as the same with the Ritus, or seasons of the year. A mythological description of the divisions of time then ensues; it is dearly an attempt to allegorise the year, and its divisions, in common with the worship of collective ancestors by fire; hence the year is called Agni, the seasons the Pitris, and the five portions of animate and inanimate creation of men, birds, beasts, reptiles, and trees, &c. are the five Artavas, the sons of the seasons opprogeny of time: the allegory however is rather perplexed, and the whole description mystified and obscure. The names given to the months and seasons here are double: one set being the usual terms, and the other being peculiar: the name of the months are the same as those cited by Sir William Jones from the Vedas, as the names of the solar months (A R. III. 258). The seasons, as the Pitris, are called Kasa, Agni, Jiva, Sudhiván, Manyamán and Ghora.

The Pitris are distinguished into two classes, the Várhishadas and Agniswáttas; these are said to have had two daughters, Mená and Dhárini; the former became the wife of Himávat, the latter wedded Meru, and from her was descended Daksha, the mention of whom gives occasion for the narration of his celebrated sacrifice, and for a number of stanzas in praise of Siva's supremacy.

The 30th chapter contains a very summary account of some royal dynasties, and then particularises the duration of the four ages as 12,000 years. This calculation implies that the years are years of the gods, such being the perform of a Mahayuga, agreeably to Pauranic chronology; at the same time the text does not specify what years are intended.* As analogous to the divisions of time, the Purána itself is here stated to consist of 12,000 stanzas; a number different from that stated in the Mataya, which assigns twice that amount, or 24,000 Slokas, to the Váyu Purána.

A number of chapters then follow, appropriated to Pauranic geography, the description of mount Meru and the residence of the gods, the seven continents and the divisions of the universe above and below the earth; considerable portions of these chapters have been translated by the late Colonel Wilford. The Pauranic system is here very fully, and upon the whole, distinctly detailed. The chief difficulties that occur being perhaps rather the fault of the transcript than of the original work.

The same remark applies to the chapters that follow, in which the astronomy of the Puránas is detailed with the same minuteness as the geography: on these two topics, therefore, the Váyu Purána a valuable authority.

,	The proportion in	which the years are divided are,-	-
		Krita	4,800
		Treta	3,600
		Dwapara	2,400
		Kali	1,200

Some of this astronomy is rather unusual; the relative sizes and situations of the plane of their cars, their steeds to other appure ances, and their revolving rolling to the pole. The pole of the part attached by cords of air, as the potter's wheel turns on its pivot, are in all the ordinary strain; but we have a statement regarding the length of a Yuga, and the commencement of the solar year, which are not conformable to received notions, of the actual state of filings.

It is said, for instance, that a Yuga consists of five years; what kind of Yuga is intended is not specified. Bentley (A.R. VIII. 227) cites the Graha Manjari for a Mahá Yuga of five years; and in his last work on the ancient astronomy of the Hindús, he refers the construction of a cycle of five years to what he considers the first period of Hindu astronomy, or from B.C. 1181 to 961.

This cycle, it is said, begins when the sun is in Sravana, and it is again stated that Sravana is the first of the Nakshatras, and Magha the first of the months; according to the authority just cited, such could have been the case only between the years 204 B. C. and A. D. 44, when the year began with the month Magha. If Mr. Scutley is correct, this portion of the Purána, at least, is of considerable antiquity, whatever may be the date of the rest (Ancient Hindu Astronomy, p. 271). Mr. Bentley also adds, that the mode of computation, by which the commencement of the year was made to begin with a different month and asterism, was entirely laid aside by the Hindú astronomers subsequent to A. D. 538.

The same chapter contains a description of the Sisumara, which is interpreted by Mr. Davis to typify the celestial sphere (A.R. II. 402). The description is to a similar effect with that which he has translated from the Bhagavat, but is shorter and less particular. There is also this rather unintelligible addition, that the stars of the sphere never set; but the passage may signify that they are not annihilated at the usual periods of destruction. The text is in this place evidently incorrect, and the translation being made from a single copy, it is not safe to genture any emendation.

'A legendary account of Nilakantha, or the blue-necked Siva, follows, and the description of the classes of the Pitris and their feeding upon the lunar nectar ensues. The introduction of obsequial ceremonies and the worship of the unnes appears to have originated with Pururavas, a not-unlikely circumstance, and one which explains the legend of his being descended both from the sun and moon; the worship of the manes being connected with the conjunction of these luminaries. The list of Pitris differs in some respect from that of Menn, and from that given in a manual used by the Brahmans of Bengal, in which a verse cited from the Vayu Purana enumerates the following as the seven classes: Saumyas, Agniswattas, Várhishadas, Havishmantas, Ushmapas, and Ajyapas. In the chapter now under consideration, there are but four particularised; the Saumyas or Somapas; the Kavyas or Ajyapas; the Verhishadas, and Agniswattas. Three others are merely named, the Ushmapas, Devakirttyas, and apparently the Lekhas and Bahwikasyas; but these are unusual and probably inaccurate a ellations. The whole of the section is obscure, incorrect, a often unintelligible. The same may be said of the two remaining chapters, which treat of the divisions of time and the influence of the four ages.

Without being in possession of the contents of the remaining portion, at least one-half of the Vayu Purana, it is impossible to offer any opinion of the date and the lateral than internal testimony. As far as the portion analyses

extends, it may be considered perhaps, as the oldest of the actually existing Puránas, and it has every appearance of being a genuine we manforming more clearly man any yet examine the definition of a Purantition and admitting few of the unconnected dignations and legendary absurdities by which the course of these compilations is so commonly interrupted, and the established order widely dishrranged or wholly obliterated.

The Váyu Purána' is not unfrequently omitted in lists of the eighten Paránas, but in that case it is considered to be the same with the Saiva Purána; which takes its place. As now met with the two works are not identical.

· From the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

ALEXANDER AND .'S ESTATE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sin: If the following information is worth communicating to those of your numerous readers in England who are sufferers by this bankruptcy, you are at liberty to lay it before them.

Letters from Calcutta, dated in June, July, and August last, state that there was then nothing forthcoming from the estate of Alexander and Co., the whole of their real property (indigo-factories, &c.) of any value having been alienated in mortgages, so that it is not available to the creditors. This property is exhibited in the balance-sheet, at the Court of Bankruptcy in London, as coming into the hands of the assignees, and valued at £618,000; but the creditors at the meeting there were not apprised that it was mortgaged; such information would perhaps have made them less willing to sign the bankrupts' certificate. It is mentioned, also, that little or no money was coming in on account of debts to the estate, and it may therefore be asked, what service to the creditors is performed by the assignees, partners, and large establishmens who are all paid for devoting the whole of their time to the affairs of the estate?

Instead, therefore, of ten shillings in the pound, which Mr. Bracken mentioned, at the meeting, the creditors would receive as dividend, there is absolutely no proposal of any dividend for them!

The indigo-factories in question were going on, supported by the banks to whom they are mortgaged; some of them said to be bad concerns, and if the mortgagees should lose on the whole, they may perhaps establish a further claim on the general assets of the estate, and which seem now to consist of nothing but debts, such as they are!

Alexander and Co., in their circular, on the occasion of their failure, stated that it was owing to rumours prejudical to their credit ever since the failure of Palmer and Co., causing a run on them; that, at length, their refusal to meet the further calls of individuals and their stoppage were resolved on, with a view to "the safety of their constituents at large." Was there ever a more glaring absurdity than this assertion? Where is this safety for their creditors? In compliance with the demand of individuals, they paid off a million and a-half sterling, and then they stopped "for the lefty of their creditors at large," when they had not a farthing left to dispose of! On this own showing, their credit was gone three years ago, and they must have been then perfectly aware they could not stand without it; therefore, undoubtedly, they ought then to have stopped, and divided the million and a-half, which they that of having paid off to fortunate, if not favoured, claimants, amongst their general creditors, to whom it belonged.

A CREDITOR.

Miscellanies, Original and Scheet.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the society was held on the 1st February; the Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

of the Shidgarshid, an Association of jugglers and fortune-tellers, by James Arthur Robert Stevenson, Esq, of the Madras civil service, was read.

The particulars respecting the P'hansigars, furnished by Mr. Stevenson in this paper, were the result of an examination of part of a large gang, inhabifing a village not far from Bijapur. This troop consisted of about sixty males, mostly having families and habitations in Dudgi, which they considered as their head-quarters; they were under the direction of two naigs, or chiefs, and were also responsible to the patell, or head of the village, for the payment of a regular tribute, as the price of his connivance and protection. The greater portiomof the gang were Mahommedans, but there were among them Rajpoots and other castes; their ostensible employment was agriculture, but their only means of subsistence were derived from the plunder of their victims, which is all brought to their head-quarters. They are sworn to a fair division, to secrecy, and to mutual fidelity; they never rob until they have deprived their victims of life; they never use open force, and never leave the smallest traces of their crime, for, as their murders are effected by strangulation, no traces of blood are left, and the bodies are entirely defaced or deeply buried. So well contrived are their plans, and so true have they proved in general to their compact, that there are but few instances of the conviction of P'hansigars in a court of justice. Mr. Stevenson next describes the various plans adopted by these systematic murderers to attain their ends, and states that, by the avowal of one of the P'hansigars above alluded to, they had murdered sixteen individuals in a fortnight's expedition. The booty they obline's sometimes so trifling as not to exceed one or two rupees, or even the cloth forming the dress of the individual.*

The denomination of Shudgarshid appears to be derived from the Canarese mrms Shudgar, 'a burning or burial-ground,' and shid 'proficient' or 'ready,' denoting the practice of this tribe to prowl about cemeteries for the purpose of collecting certain pieces of human bone, with which they are generally supposed to work charms and incantations. The name by which they are more generally known, however, in the Deccan and other parts of the country, is Garodi, 'juggler,' and this is the designation of the caste in the Vijnanes' wara Sústra. They are looked upon with much awe by the people, and the fear of exciting their displeasure secures a ready compliance with their demand for alms; but this is not their only means of subsistence, as they are notorious for kidnapping children, and also for an abominable traffic in the sale of sinews extracted from the breasts, wrists and ancles of females, which are supposed to be amulets preventive of all kinds of evil; but, in order to possess due efficacy, the must have been obtained from a woman who has recently been confined. In illustration of this practice, Mr. Stevenson details a case of the murder of a young female, who had been confined for the first time about ten days, which occurred at Sholapur, a few years ago. The paper is concluded by a few observations on the deities to whom the Shudgarshids pay reverence. /* ·

An amplifiecount of the Phansigars and Thugs is inserted in the Asiatic Researches, Vol. 201; and in this Journal passion.

The thanks of the society were entered to be returned to some Stevenson for his communication.

The reading of some Observations on the Mineralogy of the Vestern half of Cutch, by Alexander Henderson, Esq., was commenced.

The author premises that the portion of Cutch, described in his paper, may be said to have its ranges of hills, two in number, distinct from these of the eastern half, which includes Wajur. The southern range is nearly continuous, running from within a mile or two of Anjar through the centre of Cutch to near Narayansir, where it joins the northern range, which is a succession of higher hills unconnected together, giving to that part of the country a rugged and inhospitable character.

The hills of the southern range do not average more than 600 feet in height; resting generally on a base of clay- te running into sandstone slate. over which is a bed of red or yellow sand-stone, acquiring a black colour on, exposure to the air. There are one or two small ranges between Mandavi and Anjar, and some others farther west, composed of traprock. The general dip of the slate, in this range, is to the south, giving the hillabrupt northern faces with sides gently sloping to the south. This slope has, in some instances, followed the direction of the strata so exactly, as to assume the appearance of artificial paving: there is no table-land in this range. The northern range is also generally composed of clay-slate, resting upon beds of argillaceous clay and bituminous shale, over which limestone and traprock are occasionally met with, but less of the red sandstone than in the southern range; the dinof the slate is much the same. The highest hills are in this range, but they are stated not to exceed 1,200 feet in height; * there are few appearances of table-land, but some of their summits are conical and surmounted by a peak, which in some instances proved to be columnar basalt. The structure of some of the highest hills is nearly the same, masses of white sandstone resting on clay-slate, over which was found whinstone containing much iron, and, apparently deposited in the sides of this, masses of calcareous sandstone were occasionally met with.

The streams in this part of Cutch are, with few exceptions, strongly impregnated with saline matters, but principally with rock-salt and alum; even the wells are often brackish, and the principal supply of fresh-water is derived from tanks; salt-marshes are frequent all over the northern part of Cutch, and some of them are said to be influenced at times by the tides.

After some remarks on the soil and general appearance of the country, Mr. Henderson proceeds to describe the stratified rocks; at which part the further reading of the paper was postponed till a future meeting.

15th of February. The Right Hon, Sir A. Johnston, V P., took the chair at the meeting this day; various donations were laid upon the table, among them were thefollowing:—

From Captain Harkness, secretary to the Society, a beautifully-executed drawing, by a native artist, of the Seringam pagoda, colored; and a massive, chased, silver necklace, worn by the inhabitants of the Nilagiri Hills From H. J. Domis, Esq., his Notes on Java, printed at Sourabaya, parts 4, 5, 6, and 7; and Sourabaya Almanack; also a curious ancient Javanese coin, of white copper, with the representation of Adam and Eve; specimens of these are given of the plates to Marsden's Numismata Orientalia, and described, part in page 811. From Captain Melgiple Expeditly, an original painting, in oil, of a Byraggi, or Hindu devotee. From Capt. Harkness, in the name of Visvambra Sastri, a segme of works for the assistance of

It is right to state that this is not given as the result of accurate measurement.

pative student are culting the Sanserit language; and a stable series of the Ramil, in the name of the Vencatachala Mudeliar of from Wm. C. Taylor, Edg., complete set of the Foreign Quarterly Review, from the commencement. Six Alexander also presents from Mr. Auber, of the East adia House, a copy of his work on China, recently published; and from himself a series of papers connected with several cases heard in appeal from India before the Privy Council.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective monors.

far election as a resident member, was, in conformity with Article XI. of the pociety's regulations, applying to members of the Bombay Branch Society, immediately balloted for and elected.

Mr. Bird commenced reading his Historical Introduction to his translation of the Mirát i Ahmadi, a Muhammedan History of Guzerat, illustrating the constitution of Ilindú society and the state of India, from the end of the tenth to the beginning of the thirteenth century.

This disquisition opens with some remarks on the origin of the Hindús south of the Nerbada river. The author observes that no work deserving the name of history can be said to exist amongst the Hindús, nor does he except from this statement the Rájá Taringini, of which a translation was published by Professor Wilson in the Asiatic Researches. In the absence of historical records, the utility of Sanscrit grants and Muhammedan annals is recognized, for the accounts of even recent events are so clouded by mythology, that, without such assistance, it is impossible to discriminate between history and fable. The author goes on to develope the geography of the western coast as received by ancient Sanscrit writers, and then commences his account of the struggles between the Hindús and their Moslem invaders; the first of which took place in A.D. 977, when Subuktajin, the first Muhammedan king of Ghizni, defeated an allied army of Hindús commanded by Jaipal the First. near Sumghan. Mr. Bird then explains the causes which rendered the Rajputs inferior in war to the Muhammedans, and notices the bad effect of several endent chiefs acting with the same degree of authority, and having the power of controlling, in a council, the acts of their nominal head. The state of Hindústán at this period is next treated of, including a view of the government of the Rájás. The remaining portion of the paper, as far as read at this meeting, was occupied by a narration of the several invasions of India by Mahmúd of Ghizni, in which the causes leading to these irruptions are traced and elucidated by notes.

It was announced from the chair that Mr. Bird would resume the reading of his interesting paper at the next meeting of the society on the 1st of March.

In the meeting-room were exhibited several interesting original portraits, in oil, of natives of the Nilagiri hills, male and female, executed by an officer of the Madras army.

In our number for January last, we extracted, from the Carnatic Chronicle, a notice of the establishment of a literary society among the learned Hindús of the Madras presidency. We understand that this society has been organized in connexion with the Royal Asiatic Society, and is to be styled the Madras Native Branch R.A.S. It is also probable that, ere long, we shall be enabled to announce the formation of a similar institution at Bombay, among that intelligent and wealthy branch of the native community, the Parsis of that presidency. One great aim of the parent society in this country is thus, we hope, in a fair way of bein realized, and we have no doubt that its results will be such as the most ardent well-wisher to the improvement of our fellow

subjects in the East can desire. The explanation of the view tertained by the Royal Asiatic Society, with reserve to this subject, we major the concluding paragraph of its last annual report, which we were unavoidably compelled to omit, for want of space at the time of its publication. It is as follows:—

In concluding this report, your council is anxious to impress upon the members the peculiar relations in which this Society stands to the British empire. The other great associations for the cultivation of science and literature which exist in this capital, and in the centres of activity throughout the realm, have been founded with the view of combining together men of similar pursuits, who might thus be afforded the opportunity of mutual improvement from constant communication upon their own topics: and, through the means of their published Transactions, of bringing into existence, or preserving from oblivion, papers which, from their limited extent, might otherwise be lost to the public for ever. But this Society, in addition to such important ends, which are, after all, but limited, and almost passive, has a still nobler object for its exertions. Though founded to make known the literature, science, and antiquities of the East generally, India, as the proud possession of this country, is entitled to its first and main regard. It is the hope of your Council to become an active and useful instrument in calling forth the great but almost dormant talents of the natives of India. It is by urging the singularly intellectual races of that country to make known, through themselves, the results of their ancient and steady civilization, that it hopes to make manifest to the philosophic inquirer into human nature, the character of this remarkable and interesting people; who have not merely been the authors of their own improvement, but who have steadily preserved, by the force of primeval institutions, their sacred language, their literature, and their laws, in spite of the anarchy and misrule consequent on the invasions of the many barbarous nations by which they have been cither subjugated, or their country laid desolate. Your council feels confident that by proposing objects of inquiry to the natives of India, it will obtain information of the highest value, and will rouse a spirit of research among them, that, while it forms and accustoms them to the English language as well as to European notions, will prove instructive to ourselves. It is by such means that your council hopes to impire the natives of India with that confidence in their wwn intellectual strength, which shall raise them to the high level their natural endowments have fitted them to attain. In the prosecution of this endeavour, your council feels that it is promoting a wise and patriotic object, which must have the comial support of erry well-wisher of his country. Impressed with this view, it contemplates this Society as a national object, justly entitled to national support. The period has now returned when the Legislature is to re-consider the best mode of maintaining and improving our relations with that extraordinary empire. India has been acquired by a rare union of valour and prudence; the happiness of its inhabitants has been sought with paternal benevolence and wisdom by those to whom its government has been confided; and your council prays that, under Divine Providence, a country to which so many members of this Society are attached by the kindliest recollections, and which has been acquired by a course of events unparalleled in history, may be preserved as a dependency of the British empire by legislative measures, that shall at once promote the happiness of its inhabitants and secure the approbation of posterity.

Asiatle Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of July 31st, the secretary reported the completion of the printing of the eighteenth volume of the Asiation Researches.

Mr. A. Csoma de Koros' manuscript abstract of the contents of the Kahgyur, and his comparative index of Tibetan and Sanscrit proper names and
titles, as arranged by the pandits and Tibetan was (translators), when compiling the sacred books of the Shakya faith, in the Tibetan language, having

been brought in to the notice of the Society, it was resolved to refer them to the Cognities of Papers, to determine of the expediency of making them over to the fical committee of the Oriental Translation Fund, with a recommendation for their early transmission to England for publication through that channel.

The secretary submitted the report of the committee appointed on the 27th March regarding the continuance of the experiments of boring for water. On the question of the probability of ultimately finding a spring of fresh water,

the committee say:

"The principal experiments on record, connected with the operation for boring for water in Calcutta, are those conducted under Colonel Garstin, chief engineer, from 1805 to 1820, and those recently made under the superintendence of Dr. Strong, Mr. J. Kyd, and Mr. D. Ross, in 1829 to 1833. The following is a list of their localities and of the depths respectively attained:

Da	ite.	Superint	endent.	Place.		Depth.	Cause of failure.
1804,	Dec.	Col. Ga	ırstinwel	l near Powdei	Magazine.	, 75 ft.	
1905,	Aug.	ditto	S.V	V. of Artillery	Barrack	119a	uger broke.
•	Sept.	ditto	S. F	🕽 🥌 Regimen	tal Parade,	55	ditto.
	Oct.	ditto	S. F	. of Europear	Barrack,	59	ditto.
	Nov.	ditto	S V	V. of Artillery	Parade	80	ditto.
	Dec.	ditto		ditto		127	ditto.
1806,	Feb.	ditto		ditto		91	ditto.
,	Mar.	ditto		ditto		121e	arth fell in.
	April	ditto	sam	e operation re	sumed	127a	uger broke.
1814,	May	ditto	S. I	. of Artillery	Parade	110s	uspended by rains.
	Nov.	ditto	the	same renewed		136a	nger broke.
1819,	May	ditto	011	Artillery Parac	łe	130	ditto.
1820,	April	ditto		ditto		1551	ditto.
	May	ditto	near	Triangular B	arrack	128e	arth fell in.
1825	,	.Mr. Joi	ics found a	spring in red	and at	70.	
1826	8	.Dr. Str	ong bored i	n Circular Car	al to	70w	ater rose.
e m	h			êveral borings		40 ${tl}$	hrough similar strata.
		Dr. Str	on g near	the Circular	Road	70h	ard kank ar.
				tasapugia			
1830		Strong, and l	.Ross, l ne. Kyd ∫	r the Fort Ch	urch	176s	haft injured.
1832		. Ditto	nea	r St. George's	Gate	1615	and fell in.
1833		. Ditto)	ditto		170a	uger broke.
1832		.Dr. Str	ong under	the lock gates	Chitpore,	70v	vater sprung up.
" T	ho aco	logical i	onestion c	of the aroba	bility of G	nding	a spring is by n

[&]quot;The geological question of the probability of finding a spring is by no means solved by the results of these numerous experiments. The knowledge which they afford us of the nature of the Calcutta alluvium may be summed up in very few words:

[&]quot;After penetrating through the artificial soil of the surface, a light blue or grey-coloured sandy clay occurs, becoming gradually darker, as we descend, from impregnation with decayed vegetable matter, until it passes into a stratum of black peat, about two feet in thickness, at a depth, in Fort William, of fifty feet below the surface. In excavating the Circular Canal, the same stratum of peat occurred at from twenty-five to thirty feet; and in the Entallee Canal it lay just below the bed, or nine feet below the average level of the salt-water lake. This peat stratum has all the appearance of having been formed by the decite of Sundarban vegetation, once on the surface of the Delta, but gradually lowered by the compression of the sandy strata below. Assuming that

the salt-water lake is five feet above the average height of the escan, the peat stratum is about as much more now the present level of sea. In the grey or black clay above and immediately below the peat, legs and ranches of a red and of a yellow wood to found imbedded, in a more of less decayed state. In only one instance have bones been met with (at twenty-eight feet), and they appear, from the report of the workmen, to belong to deer, though they were unfortunately lost before examination. A stratum of sand occurs generally above the peat clay at from fifteen to thirty feet deep, from which the wells in the town are chiefly supplied with brackish water.

"Under the blue clays, at from fifty to seventy feet deep, the nodular limestone concretions, known by the name of kankar, occur, sometimes in small grains (called bajri in upper India), with the appearance of small land-shells; sometimes in thin strata of great hardness, and sometimes in the usual nodular shape. At seventy feet occurs a second scam of loose reddish sand, which vields water plentifully. It was reached also in the perforation under the lock gates at Chitpore, and there (as Mr. Jones had previously asserted from his own experiment across the river) the supply was proved to be derived direct from the river. From 75 to 125 feet, beds of yellow clay predominate, frequently stiff and pure, like potter's clay, but generally mixed with sand and mica. Horizontal seams of kankar also run through it, resembling exactly those of Midnapur or of the Gangetic basin. Below 128 feet, a more sandy yellow clay prevails, which gradually changes to a grey loose sand, extending to the lowest depth yet penetrated, and becoming coarser in quality until, at 170-176 feet, it may rather be termed a quartzy gravel, containing angular fragments of quartz and felspar larger than peas, such as are met with near the foot of a granitic range of hills. This stratum has hitherto arrested the progress of the auger; the greatest depth attained by Dr. Strong, near St. Peter's Church, being 176 feet.

"The evidence of this gravel might tend to prove that the auger had here penetrated through the bed of alluvium of the Gangetic delta; while themandy texture of the undermost layers might be compared to the probable condition of the deposits under the now advanced head of the bay, not yet reached by the more-casily-suspended particles of clay, nor consolidated by vegetable matter like the tenacious black mud or the Sundarban creeks. Nevertheless, we must be cautious in forming any such conclusions upon slight premises, remembering that Col. Garstin more than once concluded from similar appearances that he had reached the rock at 130 feet. Beneath the quartzy sand may possibly occur another deep stratum of tenacious clay, and upon piercing every such stratum, and touching a seam of sand under it, the chance offers of succeeding in the object of our search.

" It is true that the horizontality of the delta alluvium, and its close neighbourhood to the ocean, afford arguments against the probability of finding an artesian spring upon the hypothesis of Hericart de Thury, that is, of basins and curved or sloping strata, which is generally adopted as affording the best explanation of the phenomena of such springs: but in face of the successful borings in Holland, and in many other flat and alluvial countries, nay even in insular situations, it would be hazardous even in a geologist to predict want of success in Bengal, unless he was well assured that the rocks under the alluvium were of the granitic or unstratified class

"The depth yet attained is very trifling; and we all concur in thinking that

[.] The common sundri of the Sundarhans.

The root of some climbing tree, resembling the briefelia. N. Wallich.

the experiment should not be relinquished until the ground has been pierced at least to the depth of 500 feet."

The committee suggest, as the funds of the Society (which has expended 3,000 rupees) do not admit of continuing the experiment under its superintendence, that application should be made to Government; and the observe that, "should nothing further be elicited, after penetrating 500 feet, or even to the rock, than the knowledge that a spring of fresh water is not thus procurable it will, in our opinion, be knowledge cheaply bought; and although geological research is not to be put on a par with the direct and political object of providing wholesome water to the garrison of Fort William, still an acquaintance with the depth, variety, and nature of the alluvial deposits which separate us from the rocky crust of the globe, and of the coincidence of the aubjacent strata with some of the rocks which have been developed to our view above ground, by geological or physical causes, cannot but prove interesting to the Government, to the scientific world, and to mankind in general."

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of August 3d, artingst the papers read were the following:—

Remarks on some diseases prevalent in Bokhara, drawn up by Mr. Bramley, from a communication with Lieut. A. Burnes, which serve to shew that the inhabitants of the city of Bokhara are much afflicted with dracunculus, which the doctors of the country believe to be a worm generated in the flesh, and ascribe the prevalence of that affection to the waters which they drink : it is stated, that strangers arriving in that country never suffer from the disease until a year after having drunk the water. A species of leprosy, named mukkow, was also frequently seen, in which the whole skin was dry and shrivelled, the hair, nails, and teeth fell out. The disease is said to be hereditary, and also to be occasionally caused by depraved food; others ascribe it to the use of booza, an intoxicating spirit. The patients are considered unclean, and driven from society, and a separate residence is allotted to them. This sease is very prevalent in the vicinity of Samarcand, and from thence wards Hissar. The inhabitants of Toorkistan are subject to a constant dryness of the skin, and falling-off of the eye-lashes and eye-brows, the skin becoming wrinkled and wney The re very fond of oil, sour milk, and The climate is exceedingly dry. Cholera has prevailed in that country, but fevers are said to be rare Rheumatism and ricketts are frequent diseases, and the general appearance of the young children is puny and unhealthy to a degree that is remarkable when compared with the aspect of the adult population.

Mr Geddes, in a note regarding the pciaranga, and the various modes in which that medicine is employed by the natives of India, first states that the pciaranga is a root about two spans in length, and the size of a finger; some of the portions are knotted, with a back of a shining yellow colour inclining to red, but when long kept, it becomes blackish; the interior fibres are hard, and the taste is very bitter. The botanical characters of the plant are unknown; it is said to be introduced into Hindoostan from Arrakan viá Sylhet; and to be used by the natives in a great variety of diseases, always combined with other medicines.

South African Laterary and Scientific Institution.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 5th June, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, there was read a letter from the acting secret to Government, inclosing, by order of the Governor, a communication received from Graaff-Reinet, detailing the progress

of a trading party, under the direction of Messa. Hume and Muller, which had penetrated into Central Africa in a northern direction from Lattakoo. It was supposed, from an observation of the shadow cast by the same, on the 24th December, that this party had reached the tropic. From the theorem descripting given of the country and its productions, the reading of this document excited great interest, and it was suggested that an attempt should be made to send a scientific expedition to explore those regions, with the object of elucidating their geography, the nature of their productions, and the advantages they may offer to commercial enterprise. This proposal was unanimously approved of; but, in consequence of the inadequacy of the pecuniary means of the institution available for such an undertaking, it was determined to proposa it generally to the public, with the object of raising the requisite funds by subscriptions of shares entitling the subscribers to a participation in the collections which may be acquired by it. And it was ordered, that a prospectus, detailing the nature and advantages of this enterprise, be forthwith prepared and submitted to the public through the colonial journals.

In consequence of this suggestion, a prospectus was issued, in which Pr. Smith proposes to direct in person a scientific expedition into Central Africa, with the view of "elucidating the geography of these regions, the nature of their productions, and the advantages they may offer to commercial enterprise." The sum required to fit out the expedition is to be raised in shares of £3 each, and the "collections" will be the property of the shareholders. Dr. Smith's intention is to penetrate, if possible, as far as the equator.

"By proceeding from the Cape frontier, near a line drawn from north to south, through the centre of the continent, the travellers, besides avoiding the regions of pestilence, will fall in with a less formidable class of native tribes than are to be found near the coasts, and especially near the great rivers where the slave-trade has for centuries converted the barbarian into a savage, and the savage into a demon. As far as the missionaries and traders have yet explored in this direction, the natives seem to regard the stranger neither with feetnor hatred. Repeated journies of great length have recently been made among tribes hitherto unknown, even by name, in every direction northward of Lattakoo, which have terminated with scarcely any evident descrying the name of an adventure, forming a striking contrast with those attempted nearer the coast on the eastern side by Cowan and Denovan, Farewell, and others. Dr. Cowie and Mr. Green fell a sacrifice to the climate. Farewell's murder was partly the effect of revenge directed against himself and Chaca, with whom he had formed too close a connection to render his passage among hostile tribes prudent. Cowan and Denovan were lost by an act of great carelessness, having, in the presence of a dangerous tribe, divided their little party into three divisions, which were separately surprised and cut off in an instant. But the fact that a single mistake proves fatal, shows the dangers of the route.

"The natives in the interior have never yet come into hostile contact with Europeans. According to the best accounts, they are comparatively tranquil, mild, and even courteous to strangers, though they carry on war against each other with great ferocity.

"On the north, the jealousy of barbarous nations, inflamed by religious hatred, has almost sealed up this continent against discovery by Europeans Solitary travellers have been cut off, one after another, and it seems impossible to conduct any armed body of men, sufficiently large to act in self-defence, across the desarts.

[·] See the Asiatic Intelligence in our present number.

"In every respect, then, we may consider the roate from the frontier of the Cape colony directly northward, as beset with the fewest known dangers. The probable difficulties and hazards, if we judge from what has been already discovered are also much less formidable than those which travellers must prepare themselves to meet in other quarters.

"The field of research is extensive. From the thirty-second degree of south latitude to the northern tropic, our maps present us with almost a perfect blank. This comprises, perhaps, not less than pne-third or one-fourth of the whole continent. And, as we have 'always something new from Africa,' a successful expedition, even as far as the southern tropic, can scarcely fail to increase the sum of the naturalist's stores, while it will afford useful information not only to the trader, but also to the civilized communities now forming on the extremities, and on the coasts of Africa. At present we are very much in the dark as to the risk we run of being visited sooner or later by some 'powerful conqueror from the interior.' That such a personage may spring up is rendered more credible than we have hitherto considered it, by the recent acquaintance formed with Dingaan and Massalakitze. Our apprehensions are not strong of any very formidable attack from these chiefs, or from any resembling them in the interior. But it is well to know the character and resources of all who may hereafter become our allies or our enemies."—South African Comm. Adver.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

History of the British Colonies. By R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN. In Five Volumes. Vol. I. Possessions in Asia. London, 1834. Cochrane and McCrone.

Mr. Martin has, in the work of which the first portion is now before us, meditated an undertaking of immense grasp and great importance; a work which, if properly executed, must secure to him a reputation that will prove some consolation for the "little encouragement" he has experienced from the "purveyors of literature." During the last twenty years, our colonies and remote settlements have attracted much of the attention of the mother country; their population has augmented in numbers and improved in character; science and intellectual pursuits have mingled there with commercial occupations, and subdued their sordid tendency; and a relish for political privileges has obliterated many of the marks of distinction between the natives of Britain and of the British Colomes. The want of a comprehensive history of these vast possessions has been felt; materials have been long accumulating, and nothing was wanting but an individual of sufficient talent, industry, and resolution to undertake a task which requires no small measure of each. Mr. Martin has, in his other works, evinced a penchant for and familiarity with the dry statistical details which belong to such a work; his industry and facility of execution appear very considerable, and if these equalities are accompanied by a rigid attention to accuracy, which is the prime quality in a work of this nature, the British public will have to thank him for a "national work." We press upon him the necessity of minute attention to accuracy, because, in the first place, we are naturally led to apprehend, from the rapidity with which his works are executed, something like precipitation, and secondly, because we observe marks of it in various parts of this volume, which may, indeed, be no more than typographical errors. He must be aware that accuracy is almost as essential to the value of such a work, as to that of logarithmic tables. The advice of old Montaigne to writers in general applies with peculiar force to statistical writers: "qu'ils pensent l'ien avant se produire : que les hâte?"

The local knowledge Mr. Martin possesses of the countries he treats of, having resided in Australia and in India, and having spent "one-third of an active life in travelling among, and investigating advantages of, our transmarine possessions," is no trifling addition to his qualifications for such a work.

Instead of attempting to particularize the contents of the present rejume, we may state that it includes everything relating to the statistics of our Edward possessions; the details Mr. Martin has, with Bright industry, collected from a variety of sources, most of them official. He has included, likewise, some notices of China, which are far from lafting out of place in such a work, connected as that empire is, attributedly, with our Eastern territories. The claims which our colonies prefer to the attention of all classes in the mother-country we cannot better describe than in the bollowing picturesque, we may say cloquent, passage from Mr. Martin's dedication to the King:—

"The transmarine dominious of this insular kingdom offer-to the agriculturist measureless fields for pasturage and tillage-to the manufacturer an incalculable extension of the home-market for the disposal of his wares-to the merchant and mariner vast marts for profitable traffic in every product with which nature has bounteously enriched the earth-to the capitalist an almost interminable site for the profitable investment of his funds-and to the industrious, skilful, and intelligent emigrant, an area of upwards of two millions of square miles, where every species of mental ingenuity and manual labour may be developed and nurtured into action, with advantage to the whole family of man. England has no need to manufacture beet-root sugar (as France), her West and East-India possessions yield an inexhaustible profusion of the came: grain (whether wheat, barley, oats, maize, or rice) everywhere abounds; her Asiatic, American, Australian, and African possessions contain boundless supplies of timber, corn, coal, iron, copper, gold, hemp, wax, tar, tallow, &c.; the finest wools are grown in her South Asian regions; cotton, opium, silk, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, saltpetre, spices, spirits, wines, and fruits, are procurable of every variety, and to any extent, in the east and in the west, in the north and in the south of the empire; on the icy coast of Labrador, as well as at the opposite Pole, her adventurous hunters and fishers pursue their gigantic game almost within sight of their protecting flag; and on every soil and under every habitable clime, Britons, desirous of change, or who cannot find occupation at home, may be found implanting or extending the language, laws, and liberties of their father land. In fine, Sire, on this wondrous empire, the solar orb never sets; while the hardy woodsman and heroic hunter on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa are shivering beneath a wintry solstice, the peaceful, but no less meritorious, farmer and shepherd on the Kysna and Hawkesbury are rejoicing over the golden grain and acece of the autumnal southern clime, and every breeze that blows from the Arctic to the Antarctic circles is wafting over the unfathomable ocean myriads-

> 'Whose march is on the number wave, Whose home is on the deep.'

A descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins, from the Earliest Period of the Roman Coinage to the extinction of the Empire under Constantine Paleologos. With numerous Plates from the Originals. By J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. In two Vols. London, 1831. E. Wilson.

This is a work of superior pretensions and character; it is not the hasty compilation of a tasked author, but the production of a man of extensive conversarity with the branch of science to which it relates. We are not aware of any work to which we could direct the numsmatic student, which would afford him the information he will derive from this, the correctness of which we have ascertained in a good many instances. It does not, as Mr. Akerman observes, "comprise an account of every Roman coin at present known, but only of such as from their rarity, or their interest, are more eagerly sought for by collectors than common types." The drawings we are assured (and we believe) have been "in every instance" made from the actual coins. They are not what is termed elegant engravings, that is, representations whose fidelity is a little sacrificed to beauty of effect; but they are singularly true to their originals, and do much credit to an artist who, it appears, is new to this branch of engraving. Many errors in preceding catalogues are corrected aspecially in the brief biographical notices. Upon the whole, we think the work deserves a strong recommendation.

An Historical View of the Progress of the Physical and Mathematical Sciences, from the Earliest Ayan to the Present Times. By the Rev. BADEN POWELL, M.A. F.R.S. Being Vol. L1. of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Compadia. London, 1832. Longman and Co., Taylor.

and Co. Taylor.

This is nother of the valuable treatises contained in the philosophical department of this collection. Professor Powell's work is not unworthy of the companionship of Sir J. Merschell's treatise, which is the highest eulogy we can, perhaps, pronounce upon suches work. It is a misfortune, however, that Mr. Powell was confined within the perturious limits of one volume; two volumes, at the least, should have been devoted to a subject of so vast a compass. The portion which treats of the history of the sciences down to the time of Newton, inclusive, is everything that could be desired in an epitome of this kind; but of "the discoveries of Newton's successors," which are compressed within less than thirty pages, we have necessarily, as Mr. Powell advertises the reader, "a very meagre sketch."

Notwithstanding this drawback, the work is full of information and of interest; the topics are treated as popularly as possible, and the attention of the reader is directed mainly to "those leading researches and discoveries, which gave a character to the science of the age, or were remarkable as opening the way to the yet more valuable inventions of after times."

Revived Thoughts on the foundation of a Great National Institution, intended more especially for the reception of Orphan Children of the Officers of the British Army; but so constituted as to form, at the same time, a highly-respectable yet economical Public Seminary for the Education of Officers' Sons and Daughters in general By R. Lacullan (late) Major in 17th Regt. Plymouth, 1834. Nettleton.

The object of this pamphlet is so fully explained in the title-page, that we might almost be content with citing it, but that we are anxious to express our sense of the benevolent and praiseworthy aim of the projector, and our approbation of the details of his scheme, as far as they go.

The first obstacle to it is, the difficulty of setting the machinery in motion, by raising sufficient pecuniary resources. Major Lachlan's suggestion is this. "Let the army, in the first instance, do its part nobly and liberally towards a cause so peculiarly its own; and then, but not till then, will it have a right to expect that Government should mark its approbation of so nationally important an institution, by either a liberal peculiary grant in aid of its foundation, or by the promise of the allotinent of some unappropriated public editice for its use, as soon as the necessary preliminaries shall have been brought to undoubted maturity. Nay, it may not be amiss to observe, that the establishment of such an institution might, under proper regulations, be the means of saving Government both trouble and expense, from the tendency which it would have to simplify, as well as restrict, the calls upon the compassionate fund to the helpless and critical period of youth alone."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society is about to sanction the publication, under its auspices, of a Monthly Journal, upon the plan of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bergal, to be entitled the Madras Journal of Literature and Source.

Mr. Gutzlaff has issued a prospectus at Canton of a monthly periodical work, the object of which is to counteract the high and exclusive notions of the Chinese, by making them acquainted with our arts, sciences, and principles. It will not treat of politics, nor tend to exaspicate their minds by harsh language upon any subject. The work has already received the patronage of several Chinese gentlemen.

Travels into Bokhara, in the year 1832, performed under the orders of the Supreme Government of India; by Lacut Alexander Burnes, of the Bombay army, is in the Press. Also, An Account of the principal Objects worthy of notice, made during a residence of Twenty Years, in Exyst, with Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, δc.; by J. G. Wilkinson, Eq.

Appoon entitled "the Wonders of Chaos and the Creation exemplified," with Notes defending the doctrine of the Trinky and of Immaterialism, is in the Press.

ORIEN BIOGRAPHY.

ABU'L HASSAN ALI BEN ALKHAYR, the son of Hosayn, the and off Ali. the son of Abd-ar-Rahman, the son of Abdallah ben Masud al Hazeli or Hodali, surnamed Masudi, the author of, perhaps, the most valuable work in the Arabian language, was bom about the close of the ninth century of our era, at Bagdad, then the splendid seat of the Khalifat. He was of a very illustrious family. Reiske, in his notes to the Annals of Abu'lfeda,* has given a long passage from Ebn Kotayba, on "the celebrated race of Abdallah, the son of Masud, says this author, was of the the Masudis." tribe of Hodail (consequently al Hodali, not al Hazeli, is his patronymic); his prenomen was Abu Abd-ar-Rahman, who was cadi under Omar and Othman, and who died at Medina, A.H. 32 (A.D. 653). He left,three sons, Abd-ar-Rahman, Otba, and Abu Obeydah. The first had two sons, Casem and Máan; Casem was cadi of Gufa; Máan had a son, Casem, who was also each of Cufa, without salary: he was well versed in traditions, poetry, genealogy, and history. Abdallah's second son, Otba, had Abdallah, whose sons were Abu Omays, Otba, and Abd-ar-Rahman Masudi, surnamed the greater Masudi, to distinguish him from Abdallah ben Abd-al-Malek, son of Abu Obeydah, the lesser Masudi. Otha, the second son of Abdallah ben Masud, died under the Khalifat of Omar, leaving a son, Abdallah, surnamed Abu Abd-ar-Rahman, who died at Cufa, in the reign of Abd-al-Malek, son of Mervan, leaving a son, Obeydallah, a person of great learning, of whom his pupil, Zohrit, speaks with the highest ve-He died A.H. 98 (A.D. 717): other authorities place his death, at Medina, four years later. Herbelot says, that Abu Abd-ar-Rahman Abdallah ben Masud was an intimate friend of the prophet, and one of the Al Sahabah, or companions of his flight from Mecca. He adds: "it is said, that he was in the two flights (that of Ethiopia and that of Medina), and that he prayed with his face towards the two keblahs (Jerusalem and Mecca)." The descendants of this Ebn Masud took from him the cognomen of Masudi.

Of the events of Masudi's life, though it must have been an eventful one, there are but few records, and these are chiefly supplied by himself. It is remarkable that Abu'lfeda makes no mention of Masudi, in his Annals, under the year he died, and that Ebn Khilkan has omitted him in his lives of Illustrious Men. He acquired the title of sheikh, or doctor, which is a pledge of his learning, and it appears (though this seems rather an inference drawn by Dhahabi from his writings than a recorded fact) that he adopted the tenets of the Motazalahs, or 'Separatists,' a sect which the Musulmans hold to be heretical or not orthodox. The leading doctrines of the sect are these:—they maintain that there are no attributes in the Deity, separate from his essence; that the Word of God (e. g. the Coran) is not uncreated, consequently not eternal; that Musulmans, who commit great

sins, are not to be considered as lost to the faith, neither are they to be regarded as true believers; and they also recognize the doctrine of free-will. In short, they appear to be a sect of liberal thinkers, whose notions have imbibed a tingture of the school philosophy of the middle ages: the writers of this classic vince that they have studied the Greek philosophers, of whose leading opinions Masudi himself has given a brief summary. It has been suggested, with great probability, by De Sacy, that Masudi's heresy may have excluded him from the notice of Abu'lfeda, Ebn Khilkan, and other orthodox writers.

We learn from the works of our author, that he passed a great part of his life, which was not of protracted length, in travel. This is explicitly stated in the preface to his kitáb al Tanbeeh walishraf, or 'Book of Indication and Admonition,' his last work, completed the very year he died (and which contains some scanty details of his literary history), wherein he craves indulgence for the errors of his book, "as well," he says, "for those which are incident to all who are subject to the infirmities of human nature, as for those into which I may have been led by the length of my absence and my distance from my native country, and the multitude of my journies to the East and to the West;" and he cites and applies to himself some verses of the poet Abu Temam, implying the great extent of his travels, and the perils and accidents he had encountered in them. There is reason to behave, indeed, he so states, that he traversed Persia, India, and Transoxiana; that he travelled amongst the Khazars in Caucasus, and visited Armenia, the Greek Empire, Spain, and various parts of Africa.

The precise date when he commenced his journies (as extensive as those of Ebn Batuta, whom he preceded four centuries), it is impossible to ascer-He mentions, in his work just referred to, that, in A.H. 303 (A.D. 915-16),-when, in all probability, he was very young, perhaps not more than seventeen or eighteen—whilst travelling in Persia, at a place called which, there can be no doubt, as conjectured by De Sacy, is a clerical error for Jetakhar, he saw a book containing the history of all the Sassanide kings of Persia, with each of their portraits coloured, just as the individual appeared on the day of his death. He adds that there were twenty-five of these kings, and two females, and that the duration of the dynasty was stated in the book at 433 years, one month and seven days. The book further mentioned that it had been composed, from the originals (documents and portraits) preserved in the royal treasury, A.H. 113 (A.D. 732), and translated from Persian into Arabic for Hashem, son of Abdal-Malck, son of Merwan. Masudi describes the figure and costume of the first and last of these princes, Ardesheer and Yezdejerd. The substance upon which this book was written, he says, was of a rich purple hue, but whether paper or parehment he could not tell, "by reason of its beauty and strength." It would appear that Masudi, during his sojourn in Persia, had close communication with the Parsees, who, at that time, seem to have possessed considerable influence and authority. He tells us that they had a supreme pontiff, called a Mobed (which implies schief of the Magi'), whose name in his time was Anmadh; his predecessor's was Assendyar. His inquiries of the Parsees were principally directed to the history of the Sassanide monarchs, which was contained, he tallactive for a Shah Nameh (this, it will be recollected, was forty years antechden to the birth of Firdausi), which valuable document (whether that before referred to, or another, is not very clear) was kept with great care and secreey by the Parsees, and confined to their priests and principal persons.

It must have been immediately after this, that he took a voyage to the east coast of Africa; for he states that he left the island of Madagasear, which he calls Kambalu, or Phanbalu, or Caniclu (for the MSS. discover endless varieties in the orthography and pointing of proper names), and which, he states, was then inhabited by Mohamedans, in A.H. 30-1 (A.D. 916-17), on his return to Sanjar, the capital of Oman. The details he gives of Africa (Moghreb) are not very copious. He records the names of several countries, and mentions that certain Kharegites, emigrants from the vicinity of Ispahan, in Persia, had taken up their residence at a place called Sus. He speaks of a very powerful nation termed the wakwaks, whose king bore the title of phalimi; their territories adjoined Sofala. It is evident that the political state of Africa, in Masudi's time, was much the same as at present; for he states that a vast number of distinct and independant tribes was scattered throughout the deserts.

It was probably whilst on his way to Africa, that Masudi saw and formed an acquaintance, at Bassorah, with the celebrated cadi of that city, Abu Khalifah, which is mentioned by Abu'lmohassan: Abu Khalifah died the 13th of Rabi the first, 305 (A.D. 1st September 917).

Prior to the year 320 (A.D. 932) we find him in Palestine, where he contracted an intimacy with several learned Jews of Egypt; amongst the rest with the celebrated Rabbi John, son Zachariah Kateb, of Tiberias, whose death took place about that year, according to our author.

He completed his travels before A.H. 332 (A.D. 943-44), for in that year he published the first edition of his great work, Murūj-ud-dhahab wa Māidan-al-jūhar, 'Meadows of Gold and Mines of Precious Stones,' which appears to have been received with an avidity proportioned to its value and importance, and was soon, as he tells us, in every body's hands. A greatly improved, enlarged, and more accurate edition was published by him the year of his death; but of this second edition it does not appear that any copy is extant.

He now retired to Bagdad, his native place, expecting, after his long toils of mind and body, to enjoy repose; but, owing to some disastrous event, the nature of which no writer has specified, and to which Masudi refers only in obscure and mysterious terms (M. Saint Martin suggests that his heretical opinions may have been the cause), he was compelled with sorrow and regret to become an exile from the place of his birth, and to seek a refuge in Egypt. In his Kitáb al Tanbech, after a tauching eulogy upon Bagdad, he says "this city has now become the dearer to

me through the misfortune which has obliged me to quit this capital, where I was born and educated, but from whence the stroke of fate has exiled me." He dick in the month of Jumadi the second, 3-15 (September or October 1999), in Fostat, the capital of Egypt. D'Herbelot, and Reiske after him, place his death a year later.

Of the indefatigable industry of our author, of his intellectual character, and of the value of his labours, the summary of his travels given by M. Saint Martin* will afford some criterion:—

He has not confined himself, like the generality of Musulman writers, to compiling absurd legends and improbable fables. The attention of Masadi embraced every branch of the science of history which employs the learned of our own days. He has examined and compared the opinions of the ancient Greek, Hindu, and Sabæan philosophers, respecting the origin of the world: he has discussed the various systems of chronology which have sprung from different texts and translations, as well as the hypotheses of astronomers and philosophers. He has considered the form and dimensions of our globe: the systems of Marinus Tyrius (whose work he distinctly states he had seen) and of Ptolemy furnished him materials for luminous observations He has described all the celebrated regions of the ancient world, their population, cities, mountains, rivers, &c., overlooking nothing worthy of remark, from the country of Jelalekah (Gallicia) and the Baskunes (Gascony), to the vast empire of China and the great islands of the Indian ocean, which, in his time, were frequently visited by Arabian navigators; and from the sea of Varanges and Nukirad (or Great Novogorod) to Sofala and Madagascar. Most of the regions he describes were actually seen by him. He expatiates at length upon the mountainous parts of India and the confines of Persia, where, in his time, there were a number of Persian tribes who had sought a refuge from the yoke and persecution of the Arabs in these inhospitable regions, whence, many years after, they descended to impose laws on Asia and the rest of the world. He has given some interesting details respecting the Turkish tribes, and the followers of Manes, inhabiting the regions which separate Persia from China. He concurs with the Chinese historians in assigning an Arabian origin to the sovereigns of Tibet. The description of the Caucasus and of the Caspian Sea affords an ample topic for the commentaries of a writer who was equally versed in Greek and in Oriental literature. He knew the Bulgarians of the Danube and their brethren of the Volga. His account of the empire of Constantinople is highly curious, and would repay the trouble of comparison with that of the Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenetes: the two authors would mutually illustrate each other. What abundant resources are found in the pages of Masudi for promoting an acquaintance with the history of the religions, the languages, the alphabets, cunciform or otherwise, the calendar, and monuments of the ancient Persians! What he has related is the result of conversations with the most able Mobeds and Destoors, or of what he found either in the original books of the followers of Zoroaster, or in works which had been translated into Arabic in the time of the Ommiades, and under the first Abasside khalifs. A chapter in his work on an ancient Syrian empire, antecedent to that of Nineveh, derived from Sabæan and Syrian books which are now lost, might give rise to many important observations. In the history of the sovereigns of Nineveh, he gives a narrative of the conquests of Semi-

^{*} Biogr. Universelle, t. xxvii. art. Manueli.

ramis in Armenia: a fact not found in the Greek authors we possess, but corresponding with what we read in Moses of Khoren, whose veracity is attested by the modern Armenians, who still apply to the ancient city of Van the name of 'City of Semiramis,' and that of 'Brook of Semiramis,' to a stream which flows in the neighbourhood. Masudi is not less exact when he treats of the political and ecclesiastical history of the Roman empire, &c.

This outline of the great universal history of Masudi, drawn by a masterly hand, will probably suggest the question, why has no attempt been made to translate so valuable a work, which, as the writer we have just quoted observes, "would be a signal service to letters, and might contribute to alter very materially the notion which many persons entertain of Arabian literature?" Half the cost, which has been expended in England upon meagre and vapid translations of Oriental authors who can afford no real information, might have given to English readers a portion, at least, of the valuable work of Masudi, manuscripts of which exist in most of the great libraries of Europe: that of Paris has four, one of which is perfect, though, like the others, of the first edition.

In the first volume of the Notices et Extraits des Manuscripts de la Bibliothèque du Roi is a long analysis of this work (commencing with the creation of the world), by M. de Guignes, which is, however, very dull, inaccurate, and unsatisfactory. He accuses Masudi of too great brevity in some parts, of want of arrangement, and more frequently of intermingling fable with fact, which his history of India seems to confirm, though Masudi states that he visited Múltan and Kanouj, then ruled by a powerful native king.

The last work of our author, to which we have already referred, the *Kitab al Tanbeeh*, has been subjected to an able analysis by the Baron de Sacy, in the eighth volume of the same collection; and as Masudi states that it is an epitonic of the other, we shall make a few extracts from this analysis, in order that our author may have more justice done him than he would have, if we adopted the unfavourable estimate formed of his work by De Guignes.

Masudi states, in his preface, that his great work was intended to record "the history of past ages, of ancient nations, of extinct generations, and of fallen kingdoms;" and that this was followed by another "middle" work, on the same subject. He then mentions four other works written by him, of an historical character (all of which, M. de Sacy suspects, are only portions of his great work); after which he details the contents of the present, which appears to be a digest or epitome of the preceding, chiefly of the Meadows and Mines.

In the description which he gives of Egypt, which he calls, in the phraseology of Holy Writ, "a land of milk and honey," he mentions pepper amongst the productions of the Said.

In the chapter on the Seven Chimates, their denominations, limits, &c., he says:—

Thave seen these distinguished by different colours in several books the best of the kind is in the Treatise of Geography by Marinus كتان جغرافيا

hefore), in the figure made for the Khalif Mamus (about 100 years before), in the construction of which several learned men combined their labours. The world was there represented, with its celestial spheres, its stars, the continent; the sea, the inhabited and uninhabited parts of the earth, the countries occupied by each nation, the great cities, &c. This figure is of more value than the preceding which are found in the geography of Ptolemy, that of Marinus, and others.

Here is evidence that the work of Marinus Tyrius was extant at this time, and perhaps translated into Arabic.

In speaking of the river Tigris, he refers to one of his former works, wherein he had entered more particularly into the fact of this river having been turned from its ancient course, which took place, he says, in the time of Khosrou Parvez, king of Persia, it would appear, through some sudden and violent cause. The river, he states, formerly flowed through Jarkhi (Juji or Jukhi); by its change of course it submerged the district of Tharthoor (or Thuthoor) in the country of Cascar, and other places, so that they became marshes. He adds that the ancient bed of the river might still be distinctly traced. This may be a fact of some importance in settling the topography of places in Mesopotamia.

In the chapter on the different dynastics of the kings of Persia, Masudi has given some curious details respecting Zoroaster, the Avestá, and the different alphabets invented by that sage or employed by the mitgi. He states that the language, in which the Avesta was written, was no longer understood in his time; but that certain portions of this book had been translated into modern Persian, and which the Parsecs read in their prayers. He alleges that Zoroaster composed a commentary on the Avesta, called Zend, which signifies, he says, 'Explanation of the Word of the Lord;' that Zoroaster then wrote likewise an interpretation of, or a commentary on, the Zend, in the Persian tongue, which he named Bazzend (or Pazend); that, lastly, certain learned persons amongst the mobeds and herbeds (chief priests and nobles) composed a commentary upon this commentary, which was called Akerdah; and that this was burned by Alexander after his victory over the Persians.

Of the Moluk Tawayf, or Arsacides, Masudi speaks thus:-

The Moluk Tawayf, or kings of Satrapies, formed about a hundred in number, Persians as well as Nabathæans and Arabs; they occupied all the countries which reach from the extremity of Athoor (Assyria), which is Mosul, to the most remote regions of Persia. They resided during the winter in Irak, and during summer at Alsheez (Echatana?), in the province of Aderbijan. Even to this day there are seen in this place astonishing remains of antiquity, figures and edifices adorned with wonderful sculpture, representing the heavens, the stars, the world, animals, &c. They had in this part a pyræum, which enjoyed, under all the dynastics of Persia, a great celebrity, and was called Adherkhash, a term derived from adher, one of the names of fire in the Persian language, and kash (or koosh), which means 'good.' When a king of Persia ascended the throne, he made a pilgrimage on foot to this pyræum, to demonstrate his respect for this fire. The Ashganians, of all the

kings of Sattapies, are the only ones mentioned in the annals and chronicles, because they held a distinguished rank amongst all these sovereigns, and possessed a larger territory. The first of these kings was Ashak, who was discended from king Kaykaoos.

Masudi's acquaintance with the Israelites of Egypt and Bagdad seems to have led him to make minute inquiries into their history and character. In his chapter on the kings of Greece, from Philip, father of Alexander. to Cleopatra, he has some notices of this nation. He states that their scriptures, that is, "the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms, in all twentyfour books," were translated by contemporary Jews of great worth, whom he knew, into the Arabic language. Some Jews, he states, were Ashmaath, forming the bulk and lower order of the nation; others were Ananites (disciples of Anan, son of Daoud, hereafter mentioned), who taught the dogma of justice and unity. Of the number of the Ashmaath were the Rabbr John, before mentioned, and Sayd, son of Yakoob Fayyoomi. "Sayd had some adventures in Irak, with Daoud son of Zakkay, of the race of David, Chief of the Captivity, and resisted him under the Khalifat of Moktader: parties were, on this occasion, formed amongst the Jews." Fayyoomi put himself at the head of a great number of Jews. who acknowledged him as their chief. He died in 330 (A.D. 931-32). He speaks of religious discussions, "on the abrogation of laws and religions," with several Jews of learning and worth in Egypt and Bagdad.

M. De Saey points out three facts of some importance in this passage: Ist. that the Hebrew scriptures had been translated into Arabic, by Jewish doctors; 2d. the testimony to the history and death of Saadias, or Sayd; 3d. the fixing the sense of the word ashmaath, first noticed by himself in his Chrestomathic Arabe.

In treating of the emperors of Constantinople, under the article "Heraclius," Masudi digresses into a long disquisition about the Christian religion, the four Evangelists, the Acts of the Apostles, the fourteen epistles of St. Paul (our canonical number), and the book (Apostolical Constitutions) of Clement, respecting which, he says, "many Christians, whom I have seen, entertain doubts and do not admit to be authentic."

The Arabian history contained in the work consists of a very abridged life of Mahomet, and of the bhahfs down to the author's time. The portion which relates to the Karmaths is more copious. Masudi mentions the names of a variety of works relating to Mussulman sects, which are unfortunately lost.

He concludes by stating that a preceding edition of this work had been given the year before (A.H. 344), and which was less than half its present bulk; adding: "Ali ben Hosayn ben Ah Masudi finished this work at Fostat, the capital of Egypt, in A.H. 315, under the Khahfat of Moti, and whilst Constantine, son of Leo, and grandson of Basil, reigned over the Greeks, the year which is the 1268th of Alexander son of Philip the Greek." Praise be to God alone!"

M. de Sacy has given the following list of the works of Masudi:

- 1. Atthe Assaman, &c., or History of Past Ages, of Ancient People, of Extinc Generations, and of Fallen Kingdoms. This was the first of his works, as it is mentioned (as well as the succeeding) in the great history; it is highly spoken of by Oriental writers. An epitome of it is said to exist in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, though its identity is doubted.
- 2. Kulib Alagosath, the middle book. Lost.
- 3. The Murii ad Dhahab wa Maudan at Juhar, &c., or Meadows of Gold and Miles of Precious Stones, present offered to the most illustrious kings and the most learned men. This is the great work, of which the second and most complete and accurate edition, is lost.
- 35.47 Kitáb Fanum at Maúrif, Sc., or ' Treatise on Different Sorts of Knowledge, and on events which have happened in past ages.' Lost.
- 5. Kitáb Dhakhayr Alaloom, &c., or 'Treasures of Sciences, and what has passed in preceding ages.' Lost.
- Ktáb Nezmal Jooáhar, Sc., or, 'Collar of Pearls.' A treatise on the government of provinces and armies. Lost.
- 7. Kitáb at Istulzakar, $\S_{\mathcal{C}}$, or ' Memorial of what has happened in antecedent times.' Lost.
- 8. Kitáb al Tanbech al walishraf, or 'Book of Indication and Admonition,' the work analyzed by M. de Sacy.
- 9. Kuáb nezm Alūálám, &c., or 'Indicative Marks of Fundamental Dogmas, disposed in proper order.' Lost.
- 10. Kuláb nezm Aladlat, §c., or 'Fundamentals of Religion, arranged methodically.' Lost.
- 11. Kutáb Almasáyl Walattl, &c., 'Questions and Difficulties on Sects and Religions.' Lost.
- 12. Kitáb Kharáyn addeen wa str Alüllemeen, or 'Treasures of Beligion and the Secret of the Learned.' Lost.
- 19. Almakálat fee osul Aldyánát, or 'Discourse on the Fundamental Dogmas of different Creeds.' Lost.
 - 14. Kitab sir Alhyát, or Book of the Secret of Life. Lost.
- 15. Risúlat Albayún, &c., a treatise on the names of the Imans descended from Ali, their number, history, &c. Lost,
- 16. Alakhbar al Masudyát, a collection of anecdotes, which may be called Masudiana. Lost.
- 17. Kitáb wast at Majatas, a work on the Conquest of Spain by the Arabs, and the Musulman sovereigns of that country. Lost.
- 18. Kitáb takallab addool wataghayar áláirú wa abnaleel, a treatise on the succession of the different dynasties and on the changes of religious opinions and sects, in which the author relates the commencement of the power of the Fatamís in Africa down to Abu Tamim Māad, the same with Moezz eddin Allah, who conquered Africa shortly after Masudi's death.
- 19. Kitáb alábánat fre osul Aldyánat, or 'Fundamental Dogmas of Religion,' being a Treatise on Heretical Sects, Dualists, Materialists, or other enemies of the dogma of the Unity. This is supposed to be the same as No. 13.
- There is another work mentioned by Masudi, which is not included in M. de Sacy's list; namely, Mookául farsán al Ajem, or 'Combats of Cavahers against the Persians,' which, he says, he composed as a counterpart to that of Abu Obeydah Mamar ben Almathnu, entitled Mookául farsán al Arab, or 'Combats of Cavaliers against the Arabs.'

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. VI. THE RIVALS.

ELEVEN guns, fired from the battery in the centre of cantonments, frighting that part of the station out of its propriety, announced the arival of Brigadier Cluttendorf, passing through Cawnpore upon his tour of auty. A woung friend of mine, studying hard to qualify himself for the interpretenting his corps, was breakfasting with me at the time; little did he think, poor fellow, that these guns were sounding the knell of the fairest and brightest hopes of his life. Charles Montresor, gentle reader, was in love. A supernumertry lieutenant, his expectations of promotion were not of the most vivid description, and his chance of obtaining the object of his affections rested entirely upon the appointment above mentioned, which was vacant, and for which he was working very diligently. He had won the young lady by all the rules of chivalry; but what has chivalry to do with these degenerate days? Colonel Glanville, the papa, and the commandant of my friend's regiment, had looked so many tigers in the face, that the contemplation occasioned a mysterious but not uncommon result: the colonel's features, rough at all times, had assumed somewhat of a ferocious aspect, nor was the resemblance entirely confined to the exterior. Nobody ever suspected the colonel of possessing an inordinate share of the milk of human kindness, and as he grew every day more like a tiger in countenance, so also did his words and actions correspond with his looks. After his latest encounter with the monarch of the jungle, the similarity had become much more striking; it was a ticklish affair, and but for Montresor's presence of mind, and unerring skill as a marksman, must have terminated fatally. Whether the officers of the regiment, or even the supernumerary licutenant himself, afterwards had occasion to regret the disappointment of the assailant, I do not pretend to say; but the colonel, dragged out of the howdah, and actually in the clutch of a tiger, springing unexpectedly from the high bank of a ravine, was rescued from impending death by a wellaimed ball from Montresor's rifle, who, fortunately, was within gun-shot at the time, and, trusting to the accuracy of his eye, brought the savage down before he could complete his work.

Up to this period, the loves of Emily Glanville and Charles Montresor had been more hopeless than any recorded of the Montagues and the Capulets, the Lambertazzis and the Gereimeis; but the colonel, in the first flush of his gratitude towards the preserver of his life, relented, that is conditionally, the attainment of the interpretership being a sine qua non. Charles sate down to his studies with unflinching resolution; he was quickly mastering the difficulties of the Persian, and his moonshie gave him hopes of passing an examination in a much shorter period than that usually allotted to the acquirement of an Oriental language. "How happily the days of Thalaba passed on!" At sunset, he flew to his beloved, and though not permitted (the engagement depending upon a contingency) to drive her out himself, was often admitted to a seat in the colonel's barouche, and always allowed to attend the carriage on horseback, and take up a position on the step whenever it was stationary. Emily danced every other quadrille with her lover at the balls, and, in short, it was considered by all the station as a settled thing. Some of the parents sympathized a little with the colonel's blighted hopes, and thought it rather a hard case that, after all the money lavished on his daughter's education, so love and so accomplished a girl, one who might look up to the best match in the country, should throw herself away upon a supernumerary lieutenant; but others, more liberal, taking the lover's talents and excellence of heart and disposition into consideration, were of opinion that the young lady had chosen wisely, and that the colonel, if he lived a few years longer, would have reason to be groud of his son-in-law. If there were any lovesick inamoratos in the station, who expired Montresor his happiness, they sighed in secret, and made no assing to ruffle the calm stream on which he was sailing without a single fear of the country of

Brigadier Cluttendorf took up his quarters at the bungalow of his old friend. Colonel Glanville. Not content with talking over the roads of the Deccan. and the capture of Trimbuckjee, with his elephants, camels, shawls, tents, jewels, and all the glorious etceteras of a native camp, he employed himself in looking at Emily Glanville, and at the first public entertainment at which they appeared together, it was clear to the whole station that the brigadier was far gone in the tender passion. Emily entered the ball-room leaning on the arm of her father's guest; she was, however, soon claimed by the attentive Montresor; old Cluttendorf sate down at the end of the room appropriated to antediluvians and hookahs. But he did not smoke long; the fragrant weed seemed to have lost its influence when it deprived him of the pleasure of contemplating the fair face of his charmer; he arose, and hovering near, sometimes opposite, and sometimes close behind her, as she danced, exhibited all the symptoms of a rising flame. I was a good deal amused by the gentleman's manœuvres, and, not apprehending danger from Colonel Glanvide, whose word was pledged, laughed at the contrast afforded by the rivals.

The brigadier, never celebrated for beauty in his younger days, had exposed himself to an Indian sun until it had burnt him, his nose especially, as red as the tiles on the roof of his friend's bungalow: his short thick-set figure appeared to exceeding disadvantage in the round French grey jacket, skeletoned with silver lace, the very unbecoming uniform of the native cavalry, which it was his lot to wear. A German adventurer of low extraction, and getting a commission in the army, by the greatest luck, when there was a dearth of European officers, he had no advantages of education, nothing, in fact, to recommend him save courage and conduct in the field, and a much larger quantity of rupees than are to be gained, honestly or dishonestly, in the present position of our Indian affairs.

I had seen him turn away from his hookah in pursuit of a more agreeable occupation, and in the course of the evening I had an opportunity of witnessing his impatience at any interruption of his devotion to the fair Emily. A servant brought him a letter sealed with black, which he perused hastily, and with, as I thought, an air of vexation. Roaring out "Salaam dho!" (the most brief answer that can be given) to the messenger, who stood waiting his reply, he tore the letter to pieces and let the fragments fall. A gust of air from an open window wafted the portion containing the seal to me; it actually alighted on my arm, and, casting my eyes down, I saw a most sentimental device, with the motto, "Time will unite us," and recognized in an instant the property of a disconsolate, naw fucconsolable, widow, in the first depth and darkness of her weeds. I also recollected that the brigadier, in former days, had commanded her husband's regiment, and that there was some scandalous story about Mrs. By the on and the colonel, which had been forgotten in newer incidents of the kind. I had not lived so long in Cawnpore without in some degree imbibing

the spirit of the place; the rejected letter was within my reach; my curiosity strongly excited, a delicate regard for the lady's reputation rendered me anxious that it should not fall into less scrupulous hands; in short I had a thousand motives for an almost involuntary action; I picked up the process, and put them together. It turned out to be a very tender, but gently reproachful effusion, commencing with complaints at not having viceived a large line from one whom she had hoped and expected would have flower that wings of affection to soothe and console her in her bercavement and with assurances that, though inaccessible to others, her doors would always be open to him.

It was plain to me, that the case of the fair widow was a hopeless one. Emily Glanville, beyond all doubt, would prove the fated fair, destined to win the hitherto invulnerable heart of this old campaigner, and I whispered my surmises to Montresor; the lover's soul became troubled, and Emily, though laughing at the first hint of her conquest, soon lost her guicty. The attentions of her new admirer began to grow serious. Colonel Glanville had contrived to get Charles out of the way at supper-time, and this co-operation from her father was a most alarming circumstance: she knew better than any one else the capricious tyranny of his disposition, and trembled for the consequences, should a person considered so eligible in his eyes be inclined to persevere. All sorts of reports got about the station the next morning; many people said that Miss Glanville had given the most shameful encouragement to Brigadier Cluttendorf, and that the match was entirely off between her and Lieut. Mostresor. Mrs. Brereton's secret, however, d.d not transpire; I kept it strictly or some future occasion, and gossip, delighted with a new victim, was fully employed upon the younger and fairer Emily. The now truly disconsolate widow heard enough to alarm her fears, and the very next evening, without a bonnet, but shrouded in twenty yards of crape by way of a veil, she made her appearance, driving slowly, as became her mournful condition, along the course. A great many malicious whispers passed upon this sudden debût in public; but the real motive was only suspected by the brigadier and myself. The old gentleman occupied Charles Montresor's seat in the barouche, the poor youth being on horseback and looking the picture of wretchedness. If Emily's enjoyment of the drive could be judged from the expression of her countenance, it was very small indeed; but the scandal-mongers still persisted in their report, and Montresor was assailed on all sides by the most cruel calumnies. The men he could awe into silence, but there was no chaining women's tongues. The trappings and the suits of woe exhibited by the fair widow made no sort of impression upon Cluttendorf's flinty heart; he passed the carriage containing the sable drapery with a stiff cold bow, in which a less enterprizing woman would have read the death-warrant of all her hopes: but Mrs. Brereton was not to be foiled so easily, and she tried another ma-

The next day, Emily received a letter from her, in which, after many bewailments about unconquerable lowness of spirits, she entreated her kind young friend to come and spend a week with her. Miss Glanville would gladly have accepted this invitation, but papa, under the influence of the brigadier, refused his consent. Poor Emily, greatly disturbed by as glaring a proof of ascendancy, wrote to acquaint her lover with her fears. Her epistle, notwithstanding its containing such evil tidings, was nost welcome to Charles, who, though "not easily jealous," had been somewhat perplexed by the asset pations of almost all his acquaintance. His morning-visits at Colonel Glanville's

bungalow had been interdicted in consequence of their interfering with his course of study; and the evening-intercourse, formerly so sweet and precious, he now found to be merely nominal: the hateful brigadier was always at Emily's side; the colonel's welcome grew more and more chilling, his manner more repulsive Stung to the quick, Montresor had yet sufficient command over himself not to betray his emotion; he took no notice of the altered conduct of the father of his betrothed, acting as if he had been as well-received as compared to the father and remonstrances, shewed too palpable a preference for the younger lover, and it became necessary to put a stop to his pretensions at once.

The colonel wrote to Montresor, and, in the coolest manner possible, stated, that, having for some time past seen the folly of permitting his daughter's affections to be inveigled by a young man whose prospects were so uncertain and precarious, he had come to a determination to dispose of her to a more eligible suitor, and that, as, under the circumstances of the case, he must decline to receive him until after the celebration of the projected marriage, he trusted that his young friend, to whom he wished all sorts of happiness, would see the necessity of absenting himself from the bungalow. Montresor was not a person to be dealt with so cavalierly; he answered the letter in person. At his request, I accompanied him to the colonel's quarters, he being naturally anxious to have a friendly witness at the interview. After modestly putting forth his claims, and remonstrating upon the exceeding injustice of the present line of conduct, he firmly, but respectfully, declared that no power on earth should induce him to cancel an engagement which had been so solemnly ratified, and that, looking upon himself as Emily's affianced husband, he should leave no means untried to prevent a union, to which he felt assured she would never voluntarily consent. The colonel retorted in a high strain, and they parted of course mutually disgusted with each other.

Montresor now wrote to the brigadier, calling upon him to relinquish his pursuit of the lady; a contemptuous roly provoked a challenge, which was not very courteously declined. There was no remedy; military subordination put my young friend completely in the power of an officer so much his superior in Thk, and holding a high command. Colonel Glanville, glad of an opportunity of getting him out of the service, betrayed his anxiety for an embroilment between the rivals, which could only end in the dismissal of the subaltern; and Emily, in an agony of apprehension, wrote insuch a beseeching strain, that, although burning with indignation, and almost reckless of consequences, Montresor could not refuse to remain quiescent, since his defeat and disgrace would be attended with so much misery to the object of his dearest affections. The complacent looks of old Cluttendorf were enough to drive The aversion openly displayed by Miss Glanville did not us all distracted affect him the least. He said that young ladies never knew their own minds. or what was likely to constitute their happiness; that love was the most nonsensical thing in the world, and the most easily forgotten; reluctant brides. according to his opinion and that of Mrs Malaprop, had the best chance of becoming happy wives; and in expatiating upon the felicity which Emily would enjoy as Mrs. Cluttendorf, in the warmth and exuberance of his heart, he even went so far as to hint at the advantage of being left a young and wealthy widow: in short, the brigadier's pursuit, according to his account of it, appeared to be a matter of the purest philanthropy. There was a chance of

Miss Clanville's dying before she could be persuaded into this fine scheme of happiness; but that was a trifle not worthy of consideration to an experimentalist. Consultation after consultation was held by the opposite party, but in vain; even if Emily's delicacy had not revolted at the idea of leaving her father's house, an elopement was out of the question; the h settlement at Serampore was inaccessible, palanquins and bearers not principle to do the duty of post-chaises and four. If a license could be got any pretext from Calcutta, no chaplain in the station would parform the parriago cere-mony without Colonel Glanville's consent; while, on the other, and, the state of society in India affording horrible facilities to parents to force cheir daughters to pronounce the fatal words which may consign them to a life of the greatest misery, there was every reason to fear that Emily would fall a sacrifice to her mercenary father. Mrs. Brereton's concern equalled that of the young lovers; she had taken off her cap, and provoked the sneers of her acquaintance in vain, by appearing at every party where she was likely to meet the brigadier; her advances were treated with the contempt which men evince to women who have outlived the brief season of their admiration. There had been a time in which this gay Lothario had pursued the wife of his friend with all the arts employed against the weaker sex; but "a change had come over the spirit of his dream;" the lady was left to do her worst, and she did it. After having tried entreaties, caresses, persuasions, tears, she had recourse to threats, apparently without effect. The brigadier drove about with Miss Glanville, who was not permitted to see or to speak to any body else. and the ill-success of his suit could only be read in the rising wrath of her father, which displayed itself on all occasions, and particularly against Montresor, who never appeared upon parade without experiencing some of those insults which a commanding officer has it in his power to inflict. tunately; a subaltern's dignity is not compromised by such paltry humiliations; it is his province to endure, and if he can control his temper and maintain a respectful demeanour, in despite of provocation, he gains a decided advantage over his adversary.

Montresor had reason to fear that the command of a treasure-party would shortly devolve upon him; though any one of his brother officers would have taken the duty, his absence was too much desired by Colonel Ganville to render it at all likely that he would permit any change in the routine. The public voice fixed upon this period for the celebration of the marriage; it was thought that Emily, unsustained, would not have the courage to persevere in her refusal. It was grievous to be obliged to listen to all the idle speculations affoat upon the subject; people, who had nothing else to do, amused themselves with talking over the affair, and Emily's deference to her father's wishes was of course misconstrued. She was never seen to wear any ornament save a small locket suspended from a chain, of her deceased mother's hair, which Montresor had given her, but it was said that the brigadier's presents were superb. Every morning, a tray was laid at her chamber-door, and the confidential servant in attendance, after the native fashion, never failed to point out some flower or fruit to her especial notice, beneath which a rare jewel lay hidden. Many of the ladies openly declared that their constancy could not be proof against the advances of so magnificent a lover; while there were papas and mamas who upheld Colonel Glanville, and thought that he was justified in consulting his daughter's welfare by opposing his judgment to a girlish fancy: in short, Mrs. Brereton and myself were the only persons who sincerely sympathized with the young lovers, ar motives being different, but

our zeal the same. The faith of my friend was not yet shaken, but his spirit were dreadfully depressed. Emily's ayah, hitherto considered the most trustworthy person in the world, had been gained over by the enemy, and the letters and metages, which had proved so consolatory to the unhappy youth, had now cessed. The brigadier seemed to be a person placed far beyond the shafts of advert fortune. Montresor might call him to account, but it was quite optional apon his part to afford the required satisfaction; he was no subject for trick or strategy of any kind, and too hale and hearty to permit a hope of the departure from this transitory world before the period fixed for the auptials.

Lad never seen a case which seemed so utterly to paralyze my talents; we could scarcely be justified in inciting Emily to any overt act of disobedience, and if her female friends declined to interfere, our services would only have the effect of sullying the purity of her reputation. Mrs. Brereton offered her house as an asylum, but it was not one that Montresor would have chosen for his bride, neither could it have been easily rendered tenable against the authority of a father; there appeared to be no alternative save submission, and that was out of the question. Montresor had determined, in the event of any attempt to celebrate the marriage while he was at the station, to attend the greenony in person, and forbid the banns, trusting that Emily would not hesitate to make a public avowal of her desire to fulfil her early engagement; but the was reason to fear that this fine scheme had been anticipated, and that a young and timid girl, left to struggle alone, would be unequal to a contention against parental authority.

While in this fever of the spirits, the unfortunate lover received a note from Mrs. Brereton requesting an interview upon an affair of the utmost importance. Posting away to that amiable lady's residence, she, without much circumlocution, unfolded a plan which, though promising, did not suit the ideas of a young man of the highest honour and integrity. It appeared that, in former days, Mrs. Brereton had become acquainted with certain transactions between Brigadier Cluttendorf and two natives Ram Gopaul Chund, and Nuwab Shumshoodeen Khan, respecting pecuniary loans during the period in which he held the command of a newly-ceded district, which would not bear a very strict endury. Mrs. Brereton had many reasons for not wishing to put herself forward on the occasion. In the event of the worst consequences to the brigadier, as she knew that his money would be safe, she had no objection to share with and console him in his disgrace. It was, therefore, her object to make use of Montresor in this emergence; her faithless lover had not the most distant idea of the means by which she had been put into possession of some very startling facts, and in the midst of all her late menaces, she had never hinted at the dangerous power which it was at her option to exert. Though my friend was deeply incensed against a rival who had so unjustifiably endeavoured to supplant him, he revolted at the means which he was required to employ. Even admitting that the brigadier had stretched his prerogative, and proved himself too venal to withstand the bribes and cajoleries which natives know so well how to employ, he did not consider it either manly or honourable to rake up by-gone misdeeds, for the purpose of effecting his ruin. Had any inquiry taken place at the time, the conduct of which the brigadier was now accused might have been passed over, as the result of expediency; for, in all such cases, there are generally redeeming circumstances, and it seemed hardly fair to enter at so late a period into an inquisitorial survey of the events a life, especially as there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the

government to visit with the utmost severity offences formerly considered trivial. On the other hand, Montresor felt thinself scarcely justified in concealing the knowledge he had obtained, since the misery which Emily Glanville must sustain, in an union already hateful to her, would make make augmented, should Mrs. Brereton's information prove correspond to the property though now owing his escape to the forbearance of a merry to be liable to be called to an account at some future time.

Declining all interference in the affair, he took leave of his diagracinted hostess without offering any advice for her guidance, nor, though the most confidential terms, did he make me acquainted with what had transplating in the interview; his spirits, owing to some natural indecision of mind, were very much disturbed, and so great was the struggle he endured, that I became alarmed for his health. A very short time sufficed to place him on the sicklist, and, in consequence of a medical certificate, the command of the treasure-party, to which so many persons had looked forward with the greatest anxiety, was given to the next officer upon the roll. Colonel Glanville's rage was excessive; it struck him as being the most impertinent thing in the world for a supernumerary licutenant to get ill when he wanted him out of the way, and was only consoled by the hopes held out by the croakers of the profession, that he would never get over it.

Brigadier Cluttendorf had made arrangements for a protracted stay at Campore, having contrived to carve out some duty for himself, for which he had procured the Commander-in-chief's sanction. Every body was struck with the alteration in his outward man; the old weather-beaten uniform had been exchanged for one of the best make, and he had adopted the dark blue undress-jacket of the cavalry, as more becoming to his ponderous person; the large grey overhanging eye-brows were shaven close, and it was reported that he had sent for a celebrated artist from a native state to dye his hair and whiskers. Mrs. Brereton had desisted from her persecution, and was now little seen in public, so that every thing, with the exception of Emily's unyielding reluctance, and the undesired presence of her lover, appeared to be going on swimmingly

Suddenly, a rumour broke out of the approach of an extraordinary event; people received letters from distant stations, containing hints of an impending inquiry concerning the conduct of an officer of rank at Cawnpore, which had been transmitted all over the country in the correspondence from head-quarters. As it vermerequently happens in India, notwithstanding the extraordinary and rapid manner in which the most carefully-guarded secrets get about, persons belonging to other cantonments had heard the scandal before its pro-Mrs, Brereton and Montresor were mulgation at the scene of its birth-place the only persons not completely in the dark respecting the individual pointed at in numerous mysterious paragraphs; busy conjecture puzzled itself in vain; one person fixed upon as the object of the report was selected and abandoned; another and another succeeded, but still without apparent foundation; the rumour subsided, died completely away, and then broke out more vigorously than ever. We were all assured that there must be something in it, and were marvellously disconcerted at being obliged to look for information from Mccrut and Landour, and to be compelled to confess that we were in utter ignorance of an occurrence, of which we were expected to know so much. The storm at length burst; down fell the thunderbolt upon the head of Brigadier Cluttendorf. Though not placed under arrest, he was suspended from the exercise of his military duties, and a committee was ordered to inquire into the circumstances relating to an alleged dereliction of government orders, while in command in Jhindwarra, in the presentation of khelauts to the vakeels of native princes, and the surreptitious appropriation of sums advanced by Nuwab Shumshoottes, Khan and Ram Gopaul Chund, which ought to have been carried to the count.

The charges bunded exceedingly awful. At first, people generally affected to believe have hey were frivolous and vexatious, and that the brigadier would come thin mphantly out of the ordeal; but such generous notions could not arevail bing; Colonel Glanville's bungalow, hitherto the rallying point for the ele station, became comparatively deserted; the few who continued their visits, merely went in order to find out how the brigadier comportationself in private. Of course, his philandering was effectually checked for the present : had more serious matters to attend to, and Emily saw little of her late importunate suitor. A report now circulated, that Brigadier Cluttendorf was in exceedingly bad odour with the military secretaries, and the adjutant-general; that his command was desired for a person high in favour at head-quarters, and that, in short, it would be very desirable to have him removed. This intelligence had a freezing influence upon all the brigadier's friends: the list of his visitors and those of his chum dwindled daily, until it included only the persons whose official duties compelled their attendance at the bungalow. The deputy judge-advocate, who conducted the inquiry, and who at first seemed disposed to consider the affair as one which would end in a complete acquittal, now assumed a serious air; was cold and constrained in his deportment to the arraigned officer, and began to throw difficulties in his way.

Nobody could fail to see that the brigadier was in a predicament; his riches, though they might have been acquired without prejudice to his honour in that golden era, in which so many perquisites and privileges were permitted to commandants, were, in these days of strict curtailment and inevitable poverty, very much against him. He boldly and fearlessly acknowledged having given the khelauts, but denied that there was any foundation for the inference that he had been induced by consideration of self-interest, to confer an undue honour upon persons not entitled to such a mark of respect from the British government. They were solicited on the ground that the rajah, their master, had been the first independent prince who, on the occasion of his accession to the musnud, had been prevailed upon to set the example of the nuzzurana. a precedent which he (the brigadier) had been particularly enjoined to establish. and the rajah, in prosecuting his suit, had trusted so confidently that he should not be requited by the disgrace of the refusal of the customary khelauts to his vakeels, that compliance seemed imperative. A question of this nature, to be discussed so long after the investiture had taken place, was exceedingly difficult and embarrassing. It might have been an error of judgment, occasioned by over zeal to procure the establishment of a good understanding between the government and its newly-acquired territory; or it might have been the result of corrupt influence, a venal desire on the part of the brigadier to enrich himself by the sale of coveted honours. The testimony adduced in support of this charge was of the most conflicting kind, and it seemed scarcely possible that poor old Cluttendorf, who had never been called upon to defend his conduct before, could make the truth appear: the expense of summoning the aid of counsel from Calcutta would be enormous, and perchance the very circumstance of such assistance being required would preiudice the case.

In this emergency, the brigadier applied to me; and such poor services as it

was in my power to afford, it was impossible to deny to a brother officer, whose honour, and the reputation acquired by a long and meritorious career, were at stake. The case I found excited a great deal of interest amongst the natives: to them there is nothing more surprising than the obedience realisted their superiors by civil and military servants, placed in high committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the property of the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man, entrusted the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man and the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and brave man and the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and the committee that it would be very easy for a wise and the committee that we will be a wise and the committee that we will be a will be a wide to be a wide to be a will be a make himself master of the territory over which he has been placed in authority, and to maintain it against fraud or force; they can never be made to comprehend how such a simple thing as a letter from England can suffice to recal a Governor-general, or a Commander-in-chief; and, according to ideas, pelichs of less note, who have made themselves popular, act unwisely in not asserting their independence. I had some acquaintaince with several respectable natives in the neighbourhood, and, amongst a good deal of more important information, learned from them that a beebee saib was at the bottom of the scheme laid for the brigadier's ruin. I communicated this intelligence to my client, who received it with some emotion; he thought it not unlikely, from a few triffing circumstances now recalled to his memory, that Brereton. the husband, had been a sort of spy upon him, and under this impression his difficulties increased. I must do the brigadier the justice to say, that I believed. him to be perfectly guiltless of any fraudulent intention; he made his money in the open manner in which money was to be made in the better days of the military service, chiefly by the public sale and division of the captured spoil upon the field. He had certainly suffered himself to be outmanœuvred by the crafty agents of the chiefs of Jhindwarra, and probably the natives of Ms household had enriched themselves in these negociations; but he had taken nothing that was not perfectly justifiable at the time.

Montresor was a great deal with me while I was employed in the investigation of the case, and he soon became exceedingly interested in it; nor was this feeling merely of a passive nature. Once convinced of the injustice of the accusation, he did not allow private pique to have any influence upon his actions, but bent the whole energies of a comprehensive mind to the disentanglement of the web which had woven itself around his perplexed rival. At first, his assistance was given privately; he occupied an apartment next to that in which the brigadier was shewn at his visits to my quarters, and the old gentleman, for some time, did not know to whom he was indebted for a very lucid exposition of one of the most puzzling counts in the complicated tissue of charges, evidently framed with an intention to baffle any ordinary means of defence. As Montresor warmed in the cause, he grew more careless of preserving his incognito. I observed that the rigid, wooden countenance of the old soldier relaxed, when, by a trifling accident, he learned the name of the person so diligently occupied in defeating the malice of his enemies; but he said nothing. Afterwards, he and Montresor met in court, when it was necessary that the latter should be present, and by degrees, although Emily Glanville's name never was once mentioned by either cordial understanding sprang up between them. The court of inquiry, which sate with open doors, became a favourite lounge for all the unoccupied persons of the station.

Mine and Montresor's assistance was productive of one disadvantage to the brigadier; it stimulated the efforts of the judge-advocate against him; this man's self-love was wounded by Cluttendort's want of reliance upon his said his vanity incited him to defeat the efforts of those who espoused the crube of the accused, and every day he grew more inveterate, and more fully bent upon the establishment of the charges, right or wrong. This malignant spirit Asiat, Journ. N.S. Vol. 13. No.52.

was encouraged by the idle gossip of narrow-minded persons, who deald m comprehend the possibility of disinterested motives for actions any kin It was publicly rumoured that Montresor was shewing off his legal talents in order to oust the judge-advocate, to whose appointment he hoped to succeed in the event of his being removed on account of incapacity. As I was already on the star such in imputation could not be attached to me; but it was whisper a about that a considerable portion of the brigadier's ill-gotten gains would find its way into my coffers. As far as we ourselves were concerned. we disdained to notice these reports; but they were much to be regretted on riend's account, since they engendered a spirit of animosity against him. court now became a scene of feud and intrigue, some of members staing with the judge-advocate, others espousing our cause, and the lookerson enjoying the sport with the most barbarous recklessness of consequences, inciting both parties to hostility. It was quite impossible to preserve equanimity of temper during proceedings attended with highly exasperating circumstances. There can be nothing more grating than to find a despicable enemy armed with power to defeat the right; though the judge-advocate was the most contemptible creature in existence, he continued to gain the ear of the court; the president believed that Montresor and myself were more anxious to procure his dismissal, than to make the innocence of the brigadier manifest, and under this persuasion assisted him in throwing obstacles in our way. Garbled statements of the proceedings got abroad; the evidence beinght forward in support of the charges, and the malicious comments of the judge-advocate upon it, were eagerly seized upon, while the refutation was often disregarded; we heard from all quarters that the affair was going against us, and many affected to state, from the fountain-head of all military intelligence, that the brigadier's advisers would be implicated in his disgrace, Colonel Glanville had the merit of being the last to desert his friend; he kept up appearances as long as human nature could hold out; but, when he found. the tide of affairs running so strong in an adverse direction, he had no alternative.

Upon the discovery of Mrs. Brereton's participation in the attempt to disgrace her quondam admirer, a bright thought had struck the colonel, and, hastening to the fair widow's bungalow, he began in a very high strain to insist upon her unsaying all that she had said, and undoing all that she had done. The wily widow opposed gentleness to this torrent of indignant eloquence, and, though yielding nothing, sent the colonel away under the impression that he had achieved a great point. He called again to complete his good work, was again cajoled; visits thus auspiciously commenced were continued, and became longer and more frequent as they went on At last, the colonel began to find out that the brigadier's case was hopeless, and it would not do to mix himself up with the affairs of a man who stood so good a chance of being convicted of the most atrocious conduct in the management of his command at Jhindwarra. He was pry much surprised to find Mrs. Brereton the very reverse of what he had expected; so far from being a termagant, she was the mildest of her sex, a most virtuous, ill-used gentlewoman, who had resisted unheard-of arts on the part of the brigadier, and so far from desiring to become his wife, had rejected all the overtures which he and made to her since the death of her husband. The colonel also discovered that he had been mistaken in the character of Captain Brereton; his afflicted widow treated him with very circumstantial accounts of the misconduct of the defunct, and her patient, endurance of it all: there seemed to be no chance that the excellencies of the first husband would be flung in the teeth of the second, and as the station began to talk, he thought he could do no less than make the forlors widow an offer of his hand.

This was equivalent to giving the brigadier notice to quit; the bit was taken, and old Cluttendorf, after a very tender leave of Equity, relatively quarters, in which for some time past he had spent the whole of the star not occupied in court. Miss Glanville, from the period of his mistortuffes, had shewn the kindest commiscration for the perplexities of the old soldier; he was convinced beyond a doubt that, had not her affections been engaged another, and would cheerfully have shared in his reverses, and, in bidding adieu, he adde it his earnest request that she would retain the baubles which had been so reluctantly compelled to accept, on a less happy occasion, as a bridal gift upon her marriage with Montresor. Mrs Brereton, anxious to get a step-daughter out of the way, advocated the cause of the young lovers; she could not fail to be successful, and as the necessary conclave of civilians happened to be assembled at Cawnpore, Montresor went before them, and passing a triumpliant examination, felt assured of succeeding to the interpretership, notwithstanding his unpopularity with the ruling powers.

The affair between Colonel Glanville and Mrs Brereton diverted public attention for a while; the lady made rapid transitions through all the customary changes of mourning; first, the weeds were laid aside; then the crape was entirely discarded; next there was a shew of white love-ribbon, and a profusion of lilac gauze mingled with the sables; at length, she put on mag plumage, black and white, or rather white with a few black bows; and lastly, all that was dismal disappeared, and she shone forth in every colour of the rainbow.

The court of inquiry had closed, and we were waiting in breathless suspense for the decision from head-quarters. The same post brought the brigadier's acquittal and Montresor's appointment to the interpretership. The president and the judge-advocate escaped the public censure which they so justly deserved, and which, but for some rebelling below, they would have received. Montresor's marriage with Miss Glanville took place on the same day with that of Mrs. Brereton with the colonel; and Brigadier Cluttendorf went out of Cawnpore as he came in,—with eleven guns.

TROM THE TURKISH

William'ra, oh king! thy fortune's footsteps tend Shall Orient morning dawn with opening ray; The dews of blessings on thy path descend, And holy Chizzar's guide thee on thy way

BEP.

THE ORIENTAL CHARACTER OF THE "PROMETHEUS VINCTUS."

Ix cannot be deemed foreign to the province of the Asiatic Journal to the date from Oriental fountains Grecian writings which internally give deponstration of the connection subsisting in former times between Greece and Asia. This may be observed, in different degrees, in the works of the philosophers and poets. Among the latter, Homer, Æschylus, fraction, and Theocritus, afford the most frequent instances of the fact: but the plays of Æschylus breathe throughout the Oriental spirit, mastened by the polished Grecian's taste, and although continually indulging in paronomasia, never degenerate into those absurd putrilities which we detect in Eastern productions.

In the Prometheus Vinctus the mythology is of most another the; and if the poet were not acquainted with the sources whence his natural legends flowed, he must at least have been well versed in their more recombite significations and local history. The play abounds with deep mythical philosophy (if such an expression may be allowed), amalgamating itself with the rich vein of poetry peculiar to Æschylus, which points, and by no means indirectly, to the only portion of the globe whence it could have originally proceeded. Had we but the complete series, or Prometheid (as Welcker not inaptly styles it), the Hesparsis Huegoiges and Λυύμινος, the first preceding, the latter following, the Δισμώτης, of which but very few fragments have survived, we should most probably discern still more striking points of connection and coincidence, if not obtain actual allusions to the source.

However, the title of the Πυρφόρος, and the little that we know of it from passages in the Διδιώτης, convince us that it had a mythical reference to the pyreal system, and one more immediate to the arts and inventions which resulted from fire. The character of Prometheus is that of beneficence, wisdom, foresight (whence he has been symbolically identified with πρόσοια and προμάθεια), enmity to tyranny, inflexible perseverance under suffering, and almost indomitable obstinacy and hatred towards his oppressor. In this figurative acceptation, we discern him as a personification of Anti-or According to the drama, he was related to "Ηφαίστος; and

^{*} Although the research is too dark for us to build much on etymology, we may remark, that as Prometheus, in his character of a metallurgist, was connected with Plutus or Cuvéra, we discover among the names of the latter that of リガロ で、 which answers to his words at vv. 5%, 510 (ed. Scholefield), and may retrace that of the Cablit, his relatives, to Cuvera or Cubéra, as he is indifferently called. "Horses is 長辺 東市 a title of Agus, from 長辺 東京 free; but the origin of his Roman name, Vulcanus, is not so clear. It might also have been a corruption of

e, a surname of Vishnu and Siva; or, as a metallurgical title, have been বির্বাধন 'digging, delving, splitting.' It is, however, very curious, that as Prometheus was a Hephrestus, and of course a Vulcanus, so it might have come from বানেন 'his finger-ring,' i.e. বানেন

the possessor of the finger-ring!

according to other Greek writers, was himself a Hephæstus, which deless more forcibly appeared in the Ingology; hence the reductance with the god of fire executed the commands of Jupiter

(τὸ ξυγγενές τοι δεινόν, ήθ' ὁμιλία

to which he was incessantly urged by Keuros and Bia, whose his duction alone is enough to establish the Oriental tenor of the play; and it is worthy of remark, as a beauty in Æschylus not generally noticed, that as these powerful and violent agents were accessory to his enchainment, so his fleed dom in the Audussos was effected by the overpowering strength of Hercules.

With Vulcan and Prometheus we find the Cabiri, according to mythologists, the three sons of Hephæstus, or Vulcan, and Cabira, in whom we may perhaps recognize the ancient Magian title . It is, however, certain, that rites by which they were worshipped had a striking similarity to those were adopted by the fire-worshippers; and that those in use at Lemnos were of a similar nature may be inferred from the term " Volcanalia templa," which Attius applied to their temples. But, unfortunately, we may expect very little information on this point from the Greek writers the Cabiri, whoever they may have been, were connected with the mysteries, and even if the initiated Greek knew the secret history, he would not have committed it to writing; and those uninitiated, who treated of them, wrote from mere conjecture or from common report. Yet it is curious to observe the theological system which a certain writer, in other points acute, has woven, like Penelope's web, to be continually unwoven, from so flimsy a material. For instance, the Greeks confounded the Lemnian with the ·Samothracian Cabiri; they scarcely distinguished them from the Telchines, ldæi Dactyli, and others of the same mysterious import, who, however similar in the general mystic outline, must have had very peculiar and distinguishing lineaments.

That the Cabiri were connected with the pyreal rites, or were Persice , may be conjectured from the following reasons. Pherceydes* places them in Lemnos, Imbros, and several cities near Mount Ida; Pausanias records Pergamos to have been consecrated to them. To these spots we may, without violence, imagine the system to have passed from the East, and from thence to other parts. But, whatever may have been the shades of difference between the Lemnian and Samothracian Cabiri, both came from the Trojan cities. The Sinti, Zirroi, who established themselves in Lemnos, came from Thrace, and were probably Pelasgic tribe, for they are called Mixinhus; but they incorporated themselves there with a tribe who came from Tenedos, and were doubtless Trojans. Thus, the conjecture, that the Lemnian fire-worship was communicated by the Tyrrhenian Pelasgi in the first century after the destruction of Troy, acquires stability. The two chief gods of Samothrace also were of Dardan origin; and Herodotus affirms that the Samothracians received the Cabiric rites from the Pelasgi; but whether it has resulted from conjecture,

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The circumstance of the Samothracian Cabiri having been called , percei, general, the name has been almost universally referred rewards than which scarcely any thing can be more improbables containded, retrace it to Mount Kassigos in Berecynthia; others to with the insertion of the digamma; and these latter conjecture it primitive to have been Kaissess or Kassess. But our knowledge of their office and auributes is so very limited, that no etymology which may be inggested can implicitly be trusted.—the Persian ... (as we have remarked), which is also written ,,, as Κάβιις was written apue at Rhodes, approaches the nearest to probability, as we view them in connection with the service of fire; but as we view them in connection with metallurgy, &c. that of कुवेर, also written कुबेर, * su the mind. Conjectures, however, might be started in inflascholion preserved by Photius they are also denominated inquirroi, and in Hesychius 'Πφαίστε παιδις, with which either of the two preceding would harmonize. These Cabiri appear to have formed principal characters in the Prometheus IIveφόρος, in which they probably were not enveloped in that dense mystery in which other writers have veiled them; because, in the three parts of his subject, Æschylus seems to have availed himself of the more ancient and of course more simple mythology.

But Vulean and Prometheus were both related to the watery element; for, according to the Head, the former took refuge in the sea with Eurynome and Thetis, and whilst there continued to work at his forge: an idea probably originating in the proximity of the sea to volcanos. He also married Venus, the αφεογένεια; which legend we presume to be merely symbolical of the use of fire and water in sacred rites. So, Prometheus mairied Hesione, one of the Oceanidest (v. 565, seqq.), and in the Misquaiting is visited by Oceanus himself, whilst the Oceanudes form his chorus. He also states that the science of navigation was invented by himself (v. 475). In like manner, in the Magian system, where fire is the dominating element, we find water assigned to the charge of the angel , خورداد and holden, as a purifier, in reverence but little secondary to the other. In the Hindu system, too, Agni and Varuna frequently stand in connection. But here, all the elements are introduced. Themis, his mother, is Paia, the earth; fire was his gift to men, and Vulcan and the Cabiri are his kinared, the Oceanides, or daughters of the deep, are related to him by marriage, and they come to him in his distress, like etherial spirits, bearing their course through the air. He says of their approach (v. 125)

And they (v. 133) observe,

Kentropogos d. wi ensurfar nos e.

... On the Arrentat Character of the " Prometheus Vinctue."

In this play, fire is described as the source of arts and invertible, much in the manner of the early parts of the Persian Tartie, with introduction in the days of Hushang. But the mook way the told: the Persian fable clumsily supposes a dragon, which desetted has country, until Hushang resolved to destroy him; and the manner hid destruction was as singular as the accidental benefit which inconferred, for the only weapons with which Hushang provided himself were stones, one of which violently falling on another produced fire, which instantly set the surrounding herbage and trees in flames, and consumed the dragon; in commemoration of which marvellous achievement, the festival was instituted. In the Zend-Avesta, however, there is a strong analogy to the mythos in Æschylus; for Ardibahisht, the Ized of fire, like Prometheus, presented rinkind with the element, and at the same time imparted to them genius an interest as a Prometheus imparted to them wisdom and intelligence (1994). In this particular, Ardibahisht answers to the Ægyptian Ph tha.

Prometheus, as a metallurgist, also conferred other benefits on men (508), having first discovered brass, iron, silver, and gold, and instructed the world in the use of them, in which character he answers to the of the Parsis. He, moreover, invented numerals and alphabetic characters (467), the practice of medicine (486), the modes of dismation (492), the interpretation of dicams, and the science of augury (495 seqq.); to all of which striking parallels might be produced from the Asiatic school. Besides all these benefits, he had taught them to forsake cases for houses, instructed of them in astronomy, and showed them how to diminish their labour by yoking cattle for draught, and first harnessed the horse to the chariot in fact (513)

Βεαχεί δε μύθω πάντα συλλήβδην μάθε, Πάσαι τεχναι βεοτοισιν εκ Περομήθεως.

In many of these respects, he has counterparts in the fabulous, or perhaps rather, fable-involved personages of early Persia, as the pages of Mirkhond and Tabri will abundantly testify.

Many, indeed most, critics have supposed that Caucasus was the scene of his punishment, which, under the name of Kaf, was the scene of the most celebrated Persian legends; but in the *Prometheus Uniclus* it evidently was not the mountain properly so called, because when Io consults him respecting her future wanderings, he says, at v. 738,

Πείν αν πεός αυτόν Καυκασον μόλης, δεών "Υψιστον.

That it was in Scythia the play itself determines. It probably was on some part of the Caucasian range, but certainly not on that peculiarly called Caucasias in the time of Aschylus: this wide definition of locality will, however, be sufficient to connect it with the equally wide region of Persian tradition.

About the fabulous era of Prometheus as little that is determinate can be offered: he was one of the ancient gods, for he had seen two divine sove-

at On the Oriental Character of the Street theus Valley thrown and predicts the approprie up at by means of a marriage, should lose it by his widom from his impending tate (174 This is exactly consentaneous to the Hindu mythology; an overthrown sovereignties, which Prometheus had overlived, wer alpas, a which, according to the Hindus, the gods and world ceased to be with the exception of the essential Brahm; but, according to the Greeks. the gods were simply despoiled of dominion; for, according to Aschylus, Keires (228), with all his coadjutors, were thrust down to Tartagus; but. according to others, were in the mandeur most. The name of Zives as we may easily perceive, is a Greek version of Siva. The divine sacrificial visits πεὸς ἀμύμονας Αθιοπηας, who were situated at the extremity of the · ocean, near the fountains of the sun, where Helios constants bathes himself and horses, as a splendid fragment of the Avousios at afficiently point to the sources whence these mythi passed to Greece.

After Prometheus had, with the faithful Oceanides his chorus, and his root, been hurled into Tartarus, amidst thunder, lightning, earthquakes, and elementary tumult, and after he had remained long but a tag yas, and had been brought back to his former place of punishment, with a vulture or eagle feeding on his never-dying liver, comes the subject of the lost Auburnes; for now the predicted time drew nigh when Jove should be hurled from his throne; now the prophecy of Prometheus, the explanation of which, ages past, Mercury had been sent to obtain, recurred to his mind, and fear began to mollify his heart toward the object of his vengeance. He felt that no one but Prometheus could avert the danger; he felt that Prometheus had been exasperated to obstuncey. Mercury appears to have been again despatched the sufferer; but he still adhered to his original condition, founded on a conviction of futurity (532):

τόνδε γὰς σώζων ἐγὰ Δεσμοὺς ἀεικεῖς καὶ δύας ἐκφυγγάνω.

In this state of things, a conventional treaty was concluded, in consequence of which Hercules, the predicted descendant of Io in the Δισμώτας, appeared before him, was instructed about his own particular fortunes, and the manner in which the apples of the Hesperides might be procured; after which, the son of Jove destroyed the vulture or eagle with one of his immortal arrows, and burst the bonds which so long had restrained Prometheus. Still, a difficulty remained; Jove had sworn by Styx that Prometheus never should be free, and without the freedom of Prometheus Jove would lose his sceptre: of course, a theological subtlety, much like some of far more modern days, was adopted. The symbol was substituted for the reality: Prometheus was ordered to wear on his finger a ring, as a token of subjection, and, as some say, with a piece of the rock in the place of a gem, in which we can scarcely fail in detecting the token of slavery among the Persians; or, as Hafiz says, the

From the Turkish.

having delivered his oracle; that the husband of Thetis of the Massenamoureds should be the father of a more potent san, no were that father, should dispossess him of the heaven with one late oppressor became reconciled; and in contrast to the ring and the his subjection to the new πεύτανις of Olympus, he received a crown of his subjection to the new πεύτανις of Olympus, he received a crown of his subjection to the new πεύτανις of Olympus, he received a crown of his subjection to the marriage-feast of Thetis, whom Jupiter had consequently given to Peleus. This ring and crown were afterwards commemoratively worn by his devotees. In this part of the mythus, Indra's continual fear of losing the throne of the firmament, and the alarm of the gods when any particular ascetic, by penance and aswamed'ha, and other virtuous acts, becomes qualified for divine sovereignty, together with the subtle snares and temptations employed by the gods to distract him from completing the object of his mortifications and devotions, immediately offer themselves as parallels.

Not not the Prometheus, but in all the Æschylean plays, there is a constantly pervading Oriental spirit, which requires an Oriental commentary. In the Δισμώτης, Io, the personification of the moon, perhaps the Καβιιρία σιλήνη, answers to Surab'hi, and the primaval bull of the Zend-Avesta, still to be seen on ancient Persian sculptures. To her wanderings, some have referred the circular dances of old, and those of the Druds.

In this excursus, the comparison has been more strongly made with Persia than with India, though from the latter a great variety of counterparts might have been extracted, because the subject of the drama has a principal relation to the pyreal rites. Of the Lemman mysteries, in which Vulcan, the Cabiri, and Prometheus were leading characters, little has been said, because a great similarity existed between all mysteries, and because these seem to have been more connected with the lost Huqqia. But it is hoped that sufficient has resulted from this inquiry to prove, that Æschylus's remains may derive great elucidation from Eastern researches.

· See a preceding note.

FROM THE TURKISH.

Thy check is bright, as sun-beam glowing,
Thy beauty, light o'er nature throwing;
Nor sun in golden robe shall shine
So bright, as beauty's beam from thine.
Thou, freshest flower of beauty's bower,
Thou rose-leaf, moist with dewy shower!
The wine of death laves beauty's dart,
Poured free from self-devoting heart:
The lover of wine mocks the boast of the wise;
Then drink—for in wine ev'ry witchery lies.

B F. P.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. X.—Cemeteries and Funeral Obsequies.

THE digary character of the European burial-places in British India has already been noticed in preceding papers, but the subject is of too interesting a nature to be passed over with a casual remark.

Strangers, visiting our Eastern territories, cannot fail to be impressed with painful feelings, as they survey the gloomy receptacles appropriated to those Christians who are destined to breathe their last in exile. The portion of ground consecrated and set apart as the final resting-place of the European residents, is seldom sufficiently extensive to give "ample room and verge enough" for those who seek repose within its gloomy precincts. All are over-crowded, and many exhibit the most frightful catures of a charnel-house, dilapidated tombs, rank vegetation, and unburied bones whitening in the wind. The trees are infested with vultures and other his our carrion-birds; huge vampue-bats nestle in the walls, which too often present apertures for the admission of wolves and jackalls crowding to their nightly resort, and tearing up the bodies interred without the expensive precautions necessary to secure them from such frightful desecration. The grave must be deep, covered, in the first place, with heavy planks, and afterwards with solid masonry, to preserve the mouldering inhabitant from the attacks of wild and ravenous beasts. In many places, it is necessary to have a guard posted every night, until the foundation of the tomb shall be completed. It is not often that the admiration of the visitor is excited by the monumental remains of the Christian community in India; they consist, for the most part, of clumsy obelisks, stunted pyramids, nondescript Columns of a great confusion of orders, and ill-proportioned pedestals bearing all sorts of urns. The most elegant and appropriate are those which are built in imitation of the inferior class of Mussulmaanee tombs, consisting of a sarcophagus, raised upon an elevated platform, approached by handsome flights of steps, and having a domed roof supported upon pillars. But even when these monuments are as large and as handsome as their models, the effect is injured by the inferiority of the situation. An attractive site is almost invariably chosen by the Moslem for a place of Many of the heights in the neighbourhood of Rajinhal are crowned with mausoleums, which have a fort-like appearance, and it is very rarely, though the disciples of the prophet dwelling in the neighbourhood Amay be poor and few, that the tomb of a brother is neglected; some pious hand is found to sweep away the dust and litter, which would otherwise accumulate around it, and to strew flowers over the remains of its perhaps nameless tenant. Indeed, the reverence for the dead, entertained by the Mohammedan natives of India, extends to persons of all countries and religions. They, who in their lifetime have acquired a reputation for the virtues most in esteem amongst Asiatics, will not be forgotten in the grave. More than one Christian tomb has become an object of veneration in India, receiving

the same respect and homage which the children of the soil pay to those of their own persuasion who have been esteemed saints. Even Hindoos. though shrinking from contact with a corse, will reverende the shrines of the warlike or the virtuous dead. It is strange that so touching an example has not been followed by the European residents, who, at a very small cost, might render the places of interment destined for their brethren far less revolting than their present aspect. A few labourers attached to each cemetery would keep the whole in order; and as flowers spring up spontaneously in many places, little care or cultivation would be required to con cert the coarse dank grass, which seems to offer a harbour for snakes and other venomous reptiles, into a blooming garden; and though, in consequence of the number of tombs, which are crowded, as in England, into the same enclosure, and their inferiority both in size, design, and beauty of the material, a Christian cemetery never could be rendered so imposing and attractive at those spacious and carefully-tended pleasure-grounds surroundmg the mausoleums, which add so much to the architectural displays of India, they might be made more agreeable to the eye, and objects of horror to those who have little hope of living to return to their native land.

In a country where European stations lie at the distance of many days march from each other, numerous instances occur of deaths upon journies or in remote places, whence it would be impossible, in consequence of the rapid decomposition produced by the climate, to convey the body to consecrated ground. Upon such occasions, the corse is usually interred upon the spot, and travellers frequently find those monumental remains in wild and jungly districts, which shew that there the hand of death has overtaken an individual, perchance journeying onwards with the same confidence which animates their own breasts.

The perambulators of the ruined palace of Rajmhal, whose marble halls are left to the exclusive possession of the lizard and the bat, are struck, on entering a court surrounded by picturesque buildings falling fast into decay, with the appearance of two European tombs. The scene is one of desolation and neglect, but it does not display those disgusting images which sicken the spirit in cemeteries, owing their dreamness and desolation to the indifference of the living. The despotic power of time, the fall of earthly splendour, pictured in the forsaken palace of the former rulers of Bengal, barmonize well with the wreck of human hopes, the fragility of human life, illustrated by the lonely Christian monuments rising in that once proud spot, whence the heathen lord and his Mussulman conquerors have passed away. for ever. Above, on the summit of a green hill, a marble pedestal, surmounted by an urn, attracts the attention of the voyagers of the Ganges; it is said to mark the place in which a beautiful young Englishwoman fell a victim to one of those sudden attacks of illness which are so often fatal to new arrivals. This memorial, glittering in the sun, forms a very conspicuous object; but while telling its melancholy tale, the sad reflections, which are conjured up by the untimely fate of one so young and lovely, are soothed by the conviction that the gentle stranger at least found an appropriate resting-place, amidst a scene of never-tading verdure, where

the flowers and the foliage, the birds and the butterflies, are the fairest and brightest which gleam beneath a tropical sun.

The most interesting, though not the most splendid, monument commemorating the virtues of an English resident in India, occurs in the neighbourhood of Rajmhal. It is a cenotaph, of Hindoo architecture, raised by the natives of the adjacent hill districts, to the memory of Augustus Cleveland, who formerly filled the office of judge at Boglipore. Two fakirs are employed to keep a lamp continually burning within the building, and once a year a festival is held at the spot, the annual celebration of the apotheosis of that highly-reverenced individual, whom the poor people, who were the objects of his benevolent care, regard with feelings nearly approaching to idolatry. Mr. Cleveland died at sea, and his body occupies a neglected spot in a cemetery at Calcutta; but this circumstance appears to be overlooked by both natives and Europeans, who usually suppose that the tomb of Paglipore is the place of his interment.

is excellent person expired in his twenty-ninth year. Few men during For short a life have achieved so much lasting good. Upon his appointment to the office of judge at Boglipore, he became exceedingly interested in the and fortunes of the people who inhabited the neighbouring hills, and who, though living under the protection of the British government, were subjected to much oppression and violence from the dwellers in the plains. They are Hindoos, but not of strict caste, polluting themselves with food rejected by their more rigid brethren, and are consequently held in the utmost contempt by the fanatic disciples of Brahma. Repaying the injuries inflicted upon them with rapine and bloodshed, a desolating war had long been carried on between them and the lowland borderers, and Mr. Cleveland was the first person, armed with the means of rescuing them from their degraded condition, who inquired into their situation and circumstances, and endeavoured to bring them within the pale of civilized society. His efforts were rewarded by success: his unremitting kindness won their confidence; they submitted implicitly to his regulations, and, trusting to his promises of protection, brought the products of their villages to the bazaars he established in places which, in former times, they could only visit at the risk of their lives. These hill-people, destitute as they are of caste, and despised by their arrogant neighbours, possess in a very high degree one virtue, which is wholly unknown to the true Hindoo character,-adherence to truth. Though Asiatics entertain a respect for those on whose veracity they can firmly rely, lying is not esteemed a vice amongst them, and no one convicted of falsehood runs the slightest hazard of incurring contempt: hence, while their fidelity may be depended upon, not the slightest faith can be given to their assurances; they are little scrupulous about perjuring themselves, and though oaths are administered in courts of law, the truth can only be elicited by the most scarching cross-examinations. The mountaineers of this part of the country, notwithstanding the wild and lawless life to which they had been long accustomed, have proved loyal and orderly subjects; they are not often found in the service of Europeans. being looked upon as pariahs and outcasts by the other domestics of the

establishment, whose prejudices are very frequently adopted by their Christian masters; but they are sometimes to be seen anidet the retainers of an Anglo-Indian, and touching instances are related of their fidelity and attachment to those from whom they have received kindness. A medical gentleman, being sent for to attend a brother officer in the jungles, found the patient dead, and deserted by all his servants excepting one, a poor follow from the hills, who remained by the side of the corse fanning away the flues, and not stirring from his post until the last sad offices were performed. It is pleasing to be able to add, that this meritorious conduct met its reward. The gentleman, who obtained so striking a proof of the poor bearer's devotion to his master, took him immediately into his own service, where he was treated with the kindest consideration, and protected from the insolence of the other domestics, who frequently received very mortifying lessons from a master auxilia to shew them that he entertained more regard for character than for easte.

There is perhaps no district belonging to India, which offers more faturable prospects to the missionary; but, hitherto, little or no attempt had made to instruct the wild mountaineers of Rajmhal, either in religion, the agricultural or domestic arts. While disappointment awaits the amptious invaders of the strong-holds of Hindoo superstition, the promise of an ample harvest is unaccountably neglected, and, excepting the little which can be done by the civil and military authorities at Boglipore, for those immediately under their jurisdiction, a very interesting and intelligent race of people are left without any instruction whatsoever.

The services performed by Mr. Cleveland to the inhabitants of the hills will never be forgotten; forty years have elapsed since his death, but his memory remains as fresh as ever in the breasts of the descendants of those who were the objects of his benevolence. This affecting trait of character is not, however, confined to the simple and ignorant race scattered along the range of mountains between the Ganges and Burdwan, but is common to all the natives of Hindoostan. The reverential regard which all castes entertain for the great Secunder, who, though supposed by the people of India to be the Macedonian hero, was, in all probability, one of the successors to his divided empire, has been mentioned in a former paper. Though Christian warriors have not obtained so extensive a reputation, the impression which their virtues have made upon the natives is not less deep and lasting. A tomb, in the neighbourhood of Agra, in which the remains of an European officer, who spent his whole life in the performance of kindly deeds, are deposited, is much venerated by the natives, who bestow upon it the honours of a lamp; and, in some part of Bombay, the sentinels on duty present arms at a certain period of the night,-a mark of respect paid to the spirit of an English officer of rank, who was adored by the people he commanded, and who, being now esteemed a saint, is supposed to revisit earth in the glimpses of the mooth. Had it been the fortune of Warren Hastings to have found a sepulchre in Bengal, the crowds who now recite verses in his honour, and link his name with enthusiastic blessings, would have assembled annually at his tomb, and rejoiced in the supposition

that his spirit still hovered over the land which had rightly appreciated those services which were so shamefully unrequited in his own country.

The circumstances attending the burnal of the Christian sojourners of India, who die far from the dwellings of their European brethren, are often exceedingly melancholy. An incident of a very frightful nature, which I believe has been recorded in some novel, illustrative of Anglo-Indian life, occurred about the period of Lord Hastings' government. A civilian, whose duty had taken him into a remote part of his district, was returning home dak, in consequence of an attack of fever, having written to his wife by express to acquaint her with his illness, and the time in which she might expect his arrival. While travelling, he rested during the heat of the day at the serai of a native village; and while reposing there, he learned that an European had just breathed his last in an adjoining chamber. Anxious to secure decent interment to the body, which, he was aware, if left_to the disposal of strangers of a different religion, entertaining a horror of contaminating themselves by polluting contact with an unclean thing, would be treated very unceremoniously, he struggled with his illness, and attended the remains of his fellow-sufferer to the grave, reading the burial-service appointed by the church over the place of sepulture, and seeing that every requisite ceremony was properly performed. Exhausted by this sad and painful duty, he got into his palangum, but had not proceeded far before he was overtaken by the pangs of death: a paroxysm of fever seized him, and he expired on the road. The bearers fled into the woods, leaving their manimate burthen on the ground, for nothing save the strongest attachment can induce a native of India to touch, or continue with, a dead body which does not belong to a person of their own easte. In the mean time, the wife of this unfortunate gentleman, alarmed by the tidings of her husband's illness, had hastened to meet him, and was made acquainted with her loss by the frightful spectacle which met her eyes, the breathless and deserted coise of the object dearest to her lying on the road. She could gain little assistance from her own bearers, whose easte or whose prejudices kept them aloof; and finding it impossible to induce them to touch the body, she sent them to the neighbouring village to summor more efficient aid, taking upon berself the melancholy office of watching the fast decaying remains. She soon found that her utmost strength would be insufficient to repel the during attacks of hosts of insects, ravenous birds, and savage animals, rushing on their prey, or congregating in the neighbouring thickets, awaiting an advantageous moment for attack; and, in the energy of her despair, she tore away the earth with her own hands, making a grave large enough to conceal the body from the eyes of its numerous assailants. How this story is told in the work before mentioned, I know not, but I received the present version of it from an intimate friend of the survivor.

During my own residence in Calcutta, a death took place in the jungles in its neighbourhood, attended by very distressing circumstances. It had become absolutely necessary for a gentleman, engaged in the indigo-trade, to pay a visit to a distant factory. The contemplation of this journey was

painful in the extreme; though in perfect health, it affected his spirits in so extraordinary a degree, that he could only be induced to undertake it by the severest remonstrances of the members of the mercantile house with which he was connected. Under the most unaccountable dejection of mind. he entered his palanquin, and after having travelled a stage or two, alighted, and, telling his bearers that he would speedily rejoin them, struck into the neighbouring thickets. The men waited for a considerable time, expecting his return, and, unwilling to hurry or intrude upon the privacy of a superior, who would in all probability resent their interference. At length, becoming alarmed, they reported the circumstance at the next thannah. or police-office. The thannahdar immediately sent out his people to search the jungle, and in one of its most solitary nooks they found the body of the traveller, lying under a tree, and already half-devoured by the jackalls. The exact circumstances of his death were wrapped in a veil of impenetrable mystery. It was impossible, in the torn and mangled state of the corse, to ascertain whether he had perished by his own hand, or if test surrounding horrors of the scene, the harrowing thoughts crowding of the soul of an exile, and the fearful state of excitement, occasioned by remise niscences of home, to those who, repressing their feelings in public, give loose in solitude to the anguish of their hearts, proved too much for the outward frame, and snapped the fragile thread of life. Nothing farther could be elicited by the strictest inquiry, and the friends and relatives of the deceased were left to the most mournful conjectures

The impossibility of procuring prompt medical aid, in passing through the country between the European stations, forms a cruel aggravation to the distress of the companions of those who may be taken ill upon a journey. A newly-married bride embarked with her husband, who belonged to the ervice of the Company, on board a budgerow, with the intent to proceed to Patna, where he had received an appointment. The bridegroom, attacked by illness upon the river, while at a considerable distance from any European dwelling, languished for a few hours and then expired. The servants endeavoured to persuade the sorrowing widow to permit them to land the body and have it interred in the jungle; but to this she would not consent, and immediately betaking themselves to the baggage-boat, they left her alone with the corse. Instead of proceeding on a voyage, whose object had been defeated by the death of the principal person of the party, it was deemed advisable to turn the head of the boat round, and go down the river. The wind unfortunately was adverse, and notwithstanding the strength of the current, the vessel made little progress. Imagination cannot picture any thing more horrible than the office which devolved upon one who remained faithful even in death. The atmosphere soon became so offensive as scarcely to be endurable, the body decayed rapidly, the heat was excessive, and the object for which so much misery had been braved seemed unattainable. No less devoted heart could have hoped to secure the rites of Christian burial for the already putrid corse, yet did this young creature, who, until her melancholy loss, had known hardship and sorrow only by name, resolutely persevere in this dreadful duty. At length, about eight o'clock in the morning of the third day, the hoat approached a European dwelling. Upon the first communication with the shore, the inhabitants were apprized that a lady had arrived with the dead body of her husband, and they immediately hastened to the spot to offer her all the consolution and assistance in their power. The master of the house took the corpsecurder his own charge, and giving the widow over to the care of his wife, issued the necessary orders concerning the interment. It was with some difficulty that the remains could be placed in the coffin hastily prepared for their reception; but it was accomplished at last, and the sad ceremonials proceeded with those decent solemnities which it had cost so much suffering to obtain.

Notwithstanding the little attention which is given in India to the places of sepulture belonging to Christian communities, it is thought necessary to pay marks of respect to the dead, which are often followed by fatal consequences to the living. A very large attendance at the grave, during the performance of the funeral obsequies, is rigorously exacted by the prejudices of society. Ladies are not, as in England, exempted from this painful duty; at the death of a female friend their presence at the period of interment is expected, and their neglecting to appear, without adequate cause, is construed into a mark of disrespect. The nearest relation of the deceased has been known, on his return from the burnal of the most beloved object in the world, to count over the absentees, and descant upon their evasion of so sacred an obligation, while the commentator might with more justice be accused of indifference to the effects of a scene upon female sensibility, which has sometimes proved too harrowing for the feelings of the stronger sex. Illness and even death have been the result of attendance at the last melancholy rites performed to a brother exile committed to foreign earth; the shock sustained by new arrivals is often of a dangerous nature, especially amongst the uneducated classes of society. A detachment of recruits, injudiciously commanded to follow the bodies of their comrades to the grave, afforded, during my sojourn at a Mofussil station, convincing proof of the effect of mind upon matter. Ten or twelve dropped during the service: several of these were taken up dead, and of the number conveyed to the hospital, not more than one recovered. The solemn office performed at funerals has often proved a death-warrant to the living, especially when surrounded by all the distressing circumstances with which it is frequently invested in India. The sudden nature of the dissolution, the necessary rapidity of the interment, deepen the horror of those who see their friends and acquaintances snatched from them by an invisible hand, and who are thus warned that danger is lurking abroad where they least expected to find

The undertakers of Calcutta are accustomed to send circular printed notices of funerals, filled up with the name of the deceased, to the houses of those persons who are expected to attend. This is probably the first intimation which many dear and attached friends obtain of their loss. On one occasion, a gentleman, after a few hours' absence from home, found on the hall-table a black-edged omnous missive of this kind, which ac-

quainted him with the death of an individual whom he regarded with affection surpassing that of a brother, and with whom he had parted the preceding evening in perfect health. He rushed to the house where he was wont to meet with the most cordial welcome from lips now closed for ever, and only arrived in time to take a last view of the insensible remains. The officials were almost in the act of nailing the lid of the coffin downings he entered, preparatory to its committal to the hearse, and in the course of another hour he was standing suffocated with grief beside the grave of his dearest friend.

The sensibilities of many persons are so much affected by the sight of the funeral processions which almost every evening wend their way to the burial-ground of Calcutta, as to render them unwilling to live in Park Street, the avenue which leads to it. This cemetery occupies a large tract of ground on the outskirts of the fashionable suburb, Chowringce. it, the waste jungly space, partially covered with native buts, and intersected by pools of stagnant water, adds to the desolate air of the enclosure, with its tasteless and ill-kept monuments. The scene is calculated to inspire the most gloomy emotions, and it is saying a great deal for the fortitude displayed by females, that no instance is recorded of their sinking under the combination of depressing circumstances which must weigh upon their imaginations, when they are compelled to appear in person as mourners. The office of bearing the pall devolves upon the dearest friends of the beceased, who, upon alighting from their carriages at the porch of the burialground, arrange themselves in the melancholy order which has been pointed out to them. Funerals always take place at sunset, and in the rainy season he state of the atmosphere, and the dampness of the ground, materially increase the perils to be encountered by delicate women, exposed to mental and boddy suffering in a manner considered so unnecessary in the land of their birth. But the rules established by Anglo-Indian society are absolute, and must be complied with, upon pain of outlawry.

In former times, the burial-ground belonging to the cathedral was the only place of interment in Calcutta; but funerals have long been disconnued in this part of the city. "Before the commencement of the year 1802," says the monumental register, "the tombs in this cemetery had allen into irreparable decay, and to prevent any dangerous accident, which he tottering ruins threatened to such as approached them, it was deemed accessary to pull down most of them. The stone and marble tablets were arefully cleared from the rubbish, and laid against the wall of the cemetery, where they now stand." Our chronicler, however, does not go on to ay that this act of desceration, the work of the reverend gentlemen at the lead of clerical affairs, gave great umbrage to the Christian population of calcutta, who, though perchance in some degree answerable for the conequences of the neglect which produced the ruin above described, became accedingly incensed at the root-and-branch work, considered expedient to avel the church-yard, and get rid of all its incumbrances.

One of the monuments, thus ruthlessly removed, had been erected to the nemory of Governor Job Charnock, the founder of the most splendid Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 13. No. 52.

British settlement in the world. The chequered fortunes of this hardy adventurer are too well-known to all who take an interest in the proceedings of the early Indian colonists, to need any notice here. He died on the 10th of January 1692. "If," says our chronicler, "the dead knew any thing of the living, and could behold with mortal feelings this sublunary world, with what sensations would the father of Calcutta glow to look down this day upon his city!" The private life of Governor Charnock presents a romantic incident not very uncommon at the period in which he flourished. Abolishing the rite of suttee, in a more summary manner than has been considered politic by his successors, he, struck by the charms of a young Hindoo female about to be sacrificed for the eternal welfare of her husband, directed his guards to rescue the unwilling victim from the pile. They obeyed, and conveying the widow, who happened to be exceedingly beautiful, and not more than fifteen years old, to his house, he took her under his protection, and an attachment thus hastily formed lasted until the time of her death, many years afterwards. Notwithstanding the loss of easte, which the lady sustained in exchanging a frightful sacrifice for a life of splendid luxury, the governor does not seem to have been at any pains to induce her to embrace Christianity. On the contrary, he himself appears to have been strangely imbued with pagan superstitions, for, having erected a mausoleum for the reception of the body, he ordered the sacrifice of a cock to her manes on the anniversary of her death, and this custom was continued until he also was gathered to his fathers. This mausoleum, one of the oldest pieces of masonry in Calcutta, is still in existence. Monuments of the like nature, with the exception of the annual slaughter of an animal, are to be seen in many parts of India, connexions between Indian women and English gentlemen of rank and education being often of the tenderest and most enduring description. Nor do these unions excite the horror and indignation amongst the natives that might be expected from their intolerant character, so far from it, indeed, that in many instances they have been known to offer public testimonials of their respect to those who have been faithful in their attachments throughout a series of years.

There is a very beautiful mausoleum, which attracts the visitor's eye in the immediate neighbourhood of a large native city, erected to the honour of a Moosulmanee lady, who lived for forty years with a civilian attached to the adjacent station: some of the rich inhabitants of the city, desirous to shew the opinion they entertained of the conduct of both parties, presented a canopy of cloth of gold, richly embroidered, of the value of £1,000, to be placed, according to native custom, over the sarcophagus. That native women do not consider their seclusion from the world as any hardship, is plainly evinced by the mode of life which they voluntarily adopt on becoming the nominal wives of Englishmen. In most cases (always, if they have been respectable before their entrance into his family), they confine themselves as strictly to the zenana of their Christian protector, as if the marriage had taken place according to their own forms and ceremonies; and, excepting in a few instances, where they adopt the externals of Christianity, they never make their appearance abroad, but act in all respects

as they would deem becoming in the lawful wife of a Mussulman or Hindoo of rank. This of course does not hold good with the lower orders, Ayahs, and others, who, having already forfeited their characters by publicly associating with men, have no respectability to keep up, and actopenly in the most profligate manner.

One of the few monuments permitted to remain is of a very interesting character, and consists of fourteen pillars, raised to the memory of the same number of British officers who fell under General Abererombie, about four-and-thirty years ago, in a dreadful conflict with the Rohillas. Upon this occasion, the Company's troops were left to fight single-handed, for, although their allies, composed of 30,000 men, were brought into the field by the Nawab of Lucknow, they remained quiet spectators of the fray until victory had decided for the English: so high did the character of the Rohillas stand, that the men of Oude dared not take part against them without being assured of their defeat. An obelisk is raised upon the spot where these devoted soldiers fell, and the glory of this splendid action is further commemorated by the alteration of the name of the village in Rohilcund, which was the scene of the battle: it was formerly called Bectora, but is now styled by the natives Fully gunge, the 'place of victory.'

A few European residents in India have provided for the accommodation of their remains after death by building their own tombs. Colonel Skinner, the commandant of the most distinguished corps of irregular horse in the Company's service, an officer not less celebrated for his gallantiy in the field than for the splendour of his hospitality, has erected in the centre of a blooming garden, at his jaghire at Balaspore, a mausoleum of a very tasteful and elegant description, destined to contain the "mortal coil," when his chivalitic spirit shall have fled. He is thus secure of a worthy resting-place, which is not always the case with those, however wealthy, who are content with leaving directions respecting their interment in their wills.

General Claude Martin, who has been not unjustly styled "a brave, ambitious, fortunate, and munificent Frenchman," having from a private soldier risen to the highest rank in the Company's army, constructed a tomb for himself in the under-ground floor of a grotesquely magnificent house, which he built at Lucknow. The body is deposited in a handsome altarshaped sarcophagus of white marble, surmounted by a marble bust, and inscribed with a few lines, which do credit to his modesty. "Major-General Claude Martin, born at Lyons, January 1738; arrived in India as a common soldier, and died at Lucknow on the 15th of September 1800. Pray for his soul!" Surrounding the tomb stand four figures of grenadiers, as large as life, with their arms reversed, in the striking and expressive attitude used at military funerals; but the effect of this groupe is completely marred by the substitution of mean plaister efligys for the marble statues which General Martin intended should have formed the appropriate appendages of his monument. A large proportion of the property of this fortunate adventurer was devoted to charitable purposes, which, according to the prevailing notions on the subject of political economy, do more honour to the hearts than the heads of testators. Such doctrines, however, would be at present extremely ill-understood in India, where the wisdom, which would withhold succour to the poor, the aged, and the infirm, requires a much more intimate acquaintance with the schoolmaster to be properly appreciated.

In some of the very small European stations, no piece of consecrated ground has yet been set apart, as the final depositary of those who are destined to draw their last breath in exile. Though not always particularly ornamental, in the immediate neighbourhood of a dwelling-house, the clumsy obelisks and ill-proportioned pyramids, reared over the bodies of the dead. form very interesting memorials to those who entertain a pious feeling towards their departed brethren. Tombs not unfrequently occur in the gardens and pleasure-grounds of the habitations of British residents, in the remote parts of the Upper Provinces, where they have a much better chance of being kept in good repair than in the horrid charnels of more populous places. The only inconvenience, which ever arises from a close vicinity to the mansions of the dead, is occasioned by the superstition of the natives, whose notions regarding spirits are of the strangest and most unaccountable nature imaginable. Many do not object to take up their own abode in a sepulchre. There is nothing extraordinary in the metamorphosis of a Moosulmanee tomb into the residence of an English gentleman, many choosing to appropriate the spacious apartments, so needlessly provided for the dead, to the accommodation of the living. This sort of desceration is not objected to on the part of the Indian servants of the household, neither do they seem to entertain any fears of the resentment of the spirit whose quiet is thus disturbed, sometimes, as in the case of the sentinels beforementioned, who present arms at a certain hour of the night under the idea that they are doing honour to the disembodied soul of a distinguished individual, they rejoice in the supposition that they hold communion with departed spirits; but in many instances they appear to be governed by the most arbitrary feelings. A bungalow in Bundelkhund was invariably deserted at sunset by all the servants of the establishment, notwithstanding their attachment to a very indulgent master, in consequence of a Christian infant, of some three or four years old, having been buried in the garden. It was said that the ghost of this poor child walked, and at a particular period of the night approached the house and made a modest demand for bread and butter,-an incident too full of horror to be borne! There was no remedy against the panic occasioned by this notion. The bungalow occupied a wild and desolate site on the top of a steep hill, infested by tigers, and other savage beasts, and every night its solitary European inhabitant was left to the enjoyment of the wild screnades of these amateur performers, the servants decamping en masse to the village at its base. In many parts of India, the natives fill gurrahs of water from the Ganges, and hang them on the boughs of the peepul trees, supposed to be haunted by the spirits of the dead, in order that they may drink of the sacred stream; but the expedient of laying a piece of bread and butter on the hungry infant's tomb does not appear to have occurred to the alarmed domestics. Many European houses in India are deserted in consequence of the reputation they have obtained of being haunted. But ghosts are not the only intruder dreaded by a superstitious people; demons disturb the peace of some families, and as there is no contending against the powers of darkness, the inhat hitants are compelled to quit their residences, and give them up to desolation and decay. A splendid mansion on the Chowringee road, to which some rediculous legend is attached, is untenanted and falling into ruin. No one can be found to occupy it; the windows have deserted their frames, the doors hang loosely upon one hinge, rank grass has sprung up in its deserted courts, and fringed the projecting cornices, while the whole affords a ghastly spectacle, and seems the fitting haunt of vampires and of goules.

The inscriptions upon the monumental remains of India are generally distinguished for their simplicity and plain good sense; sometimes, as in country church-yards at home, the grief of the survivors will outrun their discretion, and produce ludicrous expressions sadly out of place; occasionally also, the epitaphs are rather too ostentatious, but the greater proportion of tomb-stones, covering the dust of the Christian population, merely bear the name of the person who sleeps beneath, and the date of the period of their erection. In no instance is there any striking display of literary talent. and many of the most distinguished servants of the Company are suffered to repose without any written record of their public or private merits. The cemeteries of India, however, present numerous affecting testimonials of the reverential regard felt by the brother officers, of the brave youth who have perished untimely in the service of their country; some of the handsomest and proudest of these monumental remains have been raised by sorrowing comrades to young men scarcely beyond the age of boyhood, endeared to society by their domestic virtues, or challenging the applause of the world by some gallant action. Subscriptions, for the erection of a tomb over the grave of a brother in arms, are common in the corps of the native army, and the most circumscribed burial-grounds are rarely without one or more of these tributes to departed virtue. The residents of Madras have set the example of employing eminent English sculptors for the monuments raised to those whom they desire to honour. One, to the memory of Dr. Anderson, in St. George's Church, the work of Chantrey, is described to be a noble specimen of art; but though it would be comparatively easy to decorate the three presidencies with the labours of British chisels, the Upper Provinces must, for a very long period to come, depend upon the exertion of native talent. Though busts and statues could not at present be produced by Asiatic hands, there would be no difficulty in procuring an exact representation of the most beautiful models which taste could design.

RESPIT NOT THE MITZRAIM, NOR THE GULF OF SUEZ THE RED SEA. OF SCRIPTURE.

BY MR. T. BEKE.

With respect to Egypt, it is necessary that I should here state, unequivecally, my conviction, that that country is not the Mitzraim into which Abraham went down,+ and after him Jacob and his family, and out of which Jehovah brought the children of Israel; f nor is it, I consider, the kingdom of the Pharaohs of a subsequent period; | neither, consequently, can it be the country which was the object of the denunciations of the prophets. If the opinion thus asserted be correct, it is evident that, independently of the many other important results which must ensue, the country of Egypt can have little or no connexion with the history and geography of the Sacred Scriptures.

It is necessary, to enter fully into the consideration of the ancient geography of the lower division at least of the country of Egypt, since accurate notions on this subject are indispensable to enable us to determine the true position and boundaries of the land of Mitzraim.

In order to arrive at a correct and satisfactory conclusion on this subject, we cannot do better than take as our guide, in the first instance, the Halicarnassian traveller, whose simple statements bear the impress of truth, and whose credulity and ignorance (the amount of which is found, however, by modern research as well as modern science, to be much less than it was long the fashion to consider them) are, in fact, the strongest vouchers for his veracity.

His words on the subject now before us are as follows: "The greater part of the country described above [that is, of the whole extent of the Egypt of profane history], as I was informed by the priests (and my own observation induced me to be of the same opinion), has been a gradual acquisition to the inhabitants;" ** and in a subsequent passage he says, "I conceive that Ægypt itself was a gulf formerly of similar appearance [to the Arabian Gulf], and that, issuing from the Northern Ocean [i.e. the Mediterranean], it extended itself towards Æthiopia."++ He further remarks that the Delta, as they [the Egyptians] assert themselves, and as I myself was convinced by observation, is still liable to be overflowed, and was formerly covered with water;" ‡‡ which opinion is even more definitely expressed in a previous passage, ∮ in which he relates, that in the reign of Menes, "the whole of Ægypt, except the province of Thebes, was one extended marsh," and that "no part of all that district, which is now situate beyond the lake of Morris, was then to be seen, the distance between which lake and the sea is a journey of seven days;" and in the last passage which I find it necessary to cite, he observes: "In its more extensive inundations, the Nile does not overflow the Delta only, but part [also] of that territory which is called Libyan, and sometimes the Arabian frontier, and extends about the space of two days' journey on each side, speaking on an average.

Such were then the opinions of this sagacious traveller, and also of the Egyptians themselves in his time; and how correct they are in almost every particular has been demonstrated by modern science and observation. In support of this representation, I need only refer to the thirtcenth chapter of the

^{*} From a work, in the press, on the Geography of Sacred Scripture. 1 1 Kings ili. 1; xiv. 25; 2 Kings xxili. 29; xlvi. 2. • Euterpe x. 12 Ibid. 11. tt Ibid. xi. §§ 16id. iv. It Ibid. xix.

first volume of Mr. Lyell's "Principles of Geology," in which he discusses the subject of the increase of the deltas of rivers, and indisputally establishes the fact of the gradual formation of the country of Lower Egypt by the detritus or alluvial sediment brought down by the Nile.

Herodotus further informs us, that in his time the number of the mouths of the Nile was seven; that which directed itself towards the east being called the Pelusian branch, whilst the Canopic branch was that which inclined the most to the west.* Of the seven branches of which, 2,300 years ago, the Nile thus consisted, it may be considered that two only now remain, namely, the Bolbitine or Rosetta branch, and the Bucolic or that of Damietta,—being, in fact, the two which Herodotus considered to have been formed, not by nature, but by artificial means; —the others having become either entirely silted up, or rendered unnavigable and of trifling importance. By this decrease in the number of the mouths of the Nile, a considerable contraction, as is well known, has taken place in the extent of the Delta; which contraction, as will be perceived by a comparison of the maps of ancient and modern Egypt, has been far greater towards the east than towards the west.

The cause of this diminution in the extent of the Delta, as well on the one side as on the other, arises from the natural inclination of water to run in a straight course, from which results "the tendency of the apex of a Delta to move downwards, as remarked by Rennell, and exemplified in the ancient and modern state of the Nile below Memphis." The consequence is, that as the river continues to resolve itself into one channel, the side streams above the apex of the Delta are successively deprived of the current necessary for keeping them open; whence they become by degrees clogged up, and at length entirely closed. If at the same time the principal stream, from the nature of its bed, or from the configuration of the country through which it flows, be inflected more to the one side than to the other, it will follow that the land on the side towards which the course of the current is impelled, will, in consequence of the branches on that side being kept longer open by the action of the current running in their direction, encroach less upon the stream than that on the side from which the current is directed.

Thus, the course of the Nile below Cairo being (as will at once be perceived) towards the west, the encroachment upon the Delta in that direction is far less than on the eastern side of the river, where the direct action of the current is daily diminishing; so that the Damietta branch, like those which formerly existed further to the east, and which remain in the present day scarcely more than by name, may, probably at no distant period, be rendered entirely unnavigable, and, in the course of ages, become likewise silted up: when that time arrives, the Nile will discharge itself into the Mediterranean in one single stream, unless it should open for itself another principal channel, by widening one of the smaller branches running through the centre of the Delta. The observation made by the engineers who accompanied the French expedition to Egypt is entirely in accordance with these views; for they remarked, that, throughout the Delta, there is a small inclination from east to west, and they predicted from that circumstance a diminution of water in the eastern arm of the river; which prediction has already been so far accomplished, as to render it necessary to close at low tide the canal of Menoof.

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Euterne, xvii.

See Mr. Yates's "Remarks on the Formation of Alluvial Deposites," in the Edinburgh New Phil. Journ., July 1831, under the third head "Of Detritus conveyed by Running into Standing Water." § See Mod. Trace, 'Egypt', vol. 1, p. 247.

But there is still another cause for the greater increase of the land on the eastern side of the Delta. This is the "powerful current" which (to use Mr. Lyell's words*) "sweeps along the shores of Africa, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the prominent convexity of Egypt," and which (as that geologist elsewhere observes†) "appears to prev upon the delta of the Nile, and to carry eastward the annual accessions of sediment that once added rapidly to the plains of Egypt;" some portion of which sediment must, of course, be deposited about the mouths of the eastern branches of the river, thus further tending to impede their current, and to cause them, in the end, to be closed up.

Considering, then, that in the time of Herodotus, 2,300 years ago, the Pelusian branch was one of the principal streams of the Nile, and that the inundations of that river sometimes overflowed the Arabian frontier to the distance of two days' journey further eastward; considering also that the causes which, since that period, have withdrawn the waters of the Nile from the country to the eastward were in operation during the preceding ages, and were most probably attended by results even more strikingly marked than those produced during any later period of equal duration,-for "the progress of the delta, in the last 2,000 years, affords, perhaps, no measure for estimating its rate of growth when it was an inland bay, and had not yet protruded itself beyond the coast-line of the Mediterranean;" 1-although we may be unable to form an accurate conception of what, in the time of Moses, 1,400 years anterior to the era of Herodotus, was the actual physical condition of the Delta and the adjoining country to the east, we may yet come to a certain conclusion on one point-and it is one of the utmost importance in the consideration of the situation of the land of Mitzraim-namely, that at that early period, and not improbably during several centuries afterwards, the eastern branch of the Nile, or the gulf of the Mediterranean into which that river discharged itself, extended eastward far beyond the meridian of Suez.

Since the Israelites, then, as Major Rennell justly remarks, " when they began their march out of Egypt [Mitzraim] must have been on the east side of the Nile, for they certainly did not cross it on their way to the Red Sea," the result of the foregoing arguments would seem to preclude the possibility that the situation of the country of their bondage could have been anywhere within the limits of the Egypt of the present day. But there is another fact which may be adduced in confirmation of this statement. It is, that "the French engineers discovered, when in possession of Suez, that at a little distance to the north of that place are marshes which extend for above twentyfive miles, and are actually lower than the sea, though they are not overflowed. in consequence of a large bar of sand which has accumulated between them . nothing, therefore, can be more probable," it is argued by Lord Valentia, from whose 'Travels' || this quotation is made, "than that, in times so far back as the departure of the Israelties, the sea itself extended to these marshes." This conclusion is unquestionably reasonable, and is no doubt entirely in accordance with what was actually the fact; particularly as we know that the state of this country, generally, is such, as in the times of Necho and of Trajan to have permitted an union to be formed between the river and the Gulf of Suez by means of a canal, and even so recently as the year 1800, to have allowed the waters of the Nile, from an extraordinary inundation, to advance within forty miles of Suez.

On the cumulative authority, then, of the facts now adduced, it may be

Principles of Geology, vol. i. p. 230.

| Toid., vol. ii. p. 28.
| Toid., vol. iii. p. 306, London, 1800.

asserted, without fear of confutation, that by no possibility could "the land of Mitzraim," the country of the bondage of the Israelties, have been on the Islamus of Suez, or anywhere to the westward of it within the limits of the present country of Egypt.

The result thus obtained leads directly to the further inference, that the Gulf of Suez cannot be that sea which, by the direction and under the miraculous protection of the Almighty, was crossed by the Israelites on the occasion of their departure from Mitzraim, as recorded in the fourteenth chapter of the Book of Exodus.

The argument by which this conclusion has been arrived at, however greatly at variance with the notions on the subject hitherto universally adopted, might doubtless be considered of itself sufficiently conclusive; but it for unately happens that we possess the means of arriving at the same result directly from the Scriptures themselves; which will at least serve to satisfy the scruples of those who might at first suppose, that by disputing the traditional explanation of the geography of the Scriptures, I was denying the authority of the Scriptures themselves.

The arguments which are thus adducible from Scripture are as follows:

The scene of the miraculous passage of the children of Israel is designated by the inspired historian as the non- (Yam-Suph); by which designation, and by no other, it continued to be known to the Israelites throughout the whole course of their national history. † This name, it may be remarked, has been variously rendered in the Septuagint version by the expressions Feeled Αλλασσα, θάλασσα Σιβ, and σγατη θέλασσα, but in the Vulgate it is (I believe invariably) translated Mare Rubrum, which authority has been followed by all the modern versions of the Bible, in which, accordingly, it is styled the Red Sea. In speaking, therefore, of the Yam-Suph, I shall use the expression 'Red Sea' as a synonymous term. I shall at the same time, in order to avoid ambiguity, distinguish the entire sea between the coasts of Arabia and Africa, to which the name of 'the Red Sea' is usually applied by geographers, and of which the Yam-Suph, or Red Sea proper, forms a part only-by the name of the Arabian Gulf. So the two head gulfs, into which the Arabian Gulf is divided at its northern extremity, will be referred to respectively by the names of the Gulf of Sucz, and the Gulf of Akaba, until we have determined to which of them the designation of Yam-Sugh, or the RID SLA, is properly applicable.

The only information respecting the situation of the Red Sea to be derived from those texts of Scripture in which that sea is mentioned in connexion with Mitzraim, and as being the scene of the miracle wrought in favour of the Israelites, is, that it lay in an eastwardly direction from Mitzraim; and that the Israelites, having crossed it, went out into the wilderness of Shur, which, we are told, was "before Mitzraim, as thou goest toward Assyria."

Dismissing from our minds, for a moment, what has just been said respecting the formation of the low country in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Suez, the foregoing references to the locality of the Red Sea might be considered to be applicable either to that gulf or to the Gulf of Akaba, according to the view which we might take of the country of Mitzraim, on the eastern side of which that sea is thus shown to have been situate. There is another set of texts,

^{*} Exod. xv. 4.

† See particularly Josh. xxiv. 6; Ps. cxxxvl. 13, 154 and Neh fx. 9.

^{‡ &}quot;And the Lord turned a mighty strong nest wind, which took away the locusts, and cast them into the Red Sea; there remained not one locust in all the coasts of Mittraim." Exod. x. 19.

Exod. xv. 22. | Gen. xxv. 13.

however, which do not refer to the passage of the Red Sea, but which describe the sea which washed the shores of Edom, as being known, in the time of Moses, in that of Solomon, and even so late as the age of the prophet Jeremiah, by the same name of Yam-Suph,* which description,—as it is well known that the position of the country of Edom was to the southward of the Dead or Salt Sea,†—it is evident cannot be applicable, under any circumstances, to the Gulf of Suez, but to the Gulf of Akaba, and to that alone.

If, therefore, the Yam-Suph referred to by Moses, by Joshua, by David, and by Nehemiah, as the scene of the miraculous deliverance of the Israelites, be not the same sea as the Yam-Suph mentioned in connexion with the country of Edom by Moses himself, and also by Joshua, and subsequently by the writers of the Books of Kings and Chronicles, and by the prophet Jeremiah, we are led to the strange and indeed most improbable conclusion, that the two Gulfs of Suez and Akaba, which are at a distance from each other of more than 150 miles (being, in fact, further apart than the British is from the Bristol Channel, or even than the latter is from the Irish Sea in the vicinity of Liverpool; and being more distant, also, from each other than the Tyrrhene and Adriatic Seas on the opposite coasts of Italy, or the Egean and Ionian Seas on either side of Greece), were, during the entire period of the existence of the Israelitish nation, not merely known by the same name, but were even perfeetly undistinguishable the one from the other: -a conclusion which nothing but the gratuitous assumption that the Gulf of Suez was the Red Sea passed by the Israelites, would for a moment have allowed to be entertained.

Should the arguments and proofs already adduced be not considered even more than sufficient to rebut that assumption, and to demonstrate that the Gulf of Akaba, and not the Gulf of Suez, is invariably referred to in Scripture by the designation of Yam-Suph, or the Red Sea,—and particularly that ft is the sea which was passed through by the Israelites on their Evodus from Mitzrain,—the statement of Scripture, with respect to the natural agent employed by the Almighty to effect the miraculus passage, will incontestibly establish the fact thus asserted; for the words of the text are totally inapplicable to the situation of the Gulf of Suez, and can in fact refer only to that of the Gulf of Akaba.

The words of the inspired historian in the passage alluded to are as follows: "And the Lord caused the sea to go back [from] in (halákh) 'to go,' or as applied to waters 'to flow,' and in the present instance 'to run off or recede;' by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea dry land." In illustration of this text, Dr. E. D. Clarke instances a remarkable phenomenon which occurs in the Sea of Azof during particular seasons. His words are: "During

 [&]quot;And when we passed by from our brethren the children of Esau, which dwelt in Seir, through
the way of the plain from Elath, and from Esion-gaber, we turned and passed by the way of the wilderness of Mosh." Deut ii. 6.

[&]quot; And king Solomon made a navy of ships in Erion-gober, which is beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea[Yam-Saph], in the land of Edom" I Kings ix 26.

O Then went Solomon to Exion-geber, and to Eloth, at the sea-side in the land of Edom." 2 Chron. viil 17.

[&]quot;Therefore hear the counsel of the Lord, that he hath taken against Edom: and his purposes, that he hath purposed against the inhabitants of Teman "surely the least of the flock shall draw them out; aurely he shall make their habitation desolate with them. The earth is moved at the noise of their fall, at the cry the noise thereof was heard in the Itel Sea [Yam-Suph]." Jer. xix. 20, 21.

^{4&}quot; Then your south quarter shall be from the wilderness of Zin along by the coast of Edom, and you must border shall be the outmost coast of the salt sea eastward." Num. xxxvi. 3.—" This them was the lot of the tribe of the children of Judah by their families; even to the border of Edom the wilderness of Zin southward was the uttermost part of the south coast. And their south border was from the shore of the salt teas, from the bay that lookeds bouthward." John, xv. 1, 2

[;] Fxod. xiv 21.

riolent east winds, the sea retires in so remarkable a manner, that the people of Taganrock are able to effect a passage on dry land to the opposite coast, a distance of twenty versts (rather less than fourteen miles): but when the wind changes, which it sometimes does very suddenly, the waters return with such rapidity to their wonted bed, that many lives are lost.* It must, however, be remarked, that the application of this observation of Dr. Clarke to the text in question is not obvious, since the same effect which results from the action of an east wind on the head of the Sea of Azof, the direction of which sea is nearly from east to west, could not have been produced in the Red Sea (whether that sea were the Gulf of Suez or that of Akaba), which lies nearly north and south; and in which, consequently, the cast wind, in its direct natural operation, could only have impelled the waters from the Arabian or eastern side, and have heaped them up on the Mitzritish or western side, without however at all causing the sea to recede or run off, or to become dry land (agreeably to the words of Scripture), so as to afford a passage to the Israelites.

But the indirect mode in which the east wind acted so as to produce the precise effects related in the text may be thus shown. The "strong east wind," which, according to the words of the text, "blew all that night," if produced by the action of natural causes, could not possibly have had merely a local operation, but its effects must have been sensible throughout a great extent of latitude; and as the statement of Scripture does not lead to any other inference than that the miraculous interference of the Almighty (so far at least as relates to the wind itself) consisted in exciting, at that particular juncture, and most probably in an extraordinary degree and during an extraordinary period, the natural causes of such a wind, it is evident that the action of the east wind would not have been confined within the limits of the Red Sea itself, but must have extended over a considerable portion, or perhaps over the whole, of the Arabian Gulf, the consequence of which would be, that the waters of the latter sea would have been driven from the shores of Arabia, westward, towards the Egyptian coast Hence it would have resulted, that the level of the waters on the eastern side of the Arabian Gulf would (in like manner as in the Sea of Azof) have been considerably lowered; whilst on the western side they would have been heaped up, and considerably augmented and deepened. The further consequence of this change in the level of the main sea would be, that the two head gulfs communicating with it on either side would naturally have partaken of the same variation, and they would accordingly have followed the course of those portions of the Arabian Gulf itself with which they respectively communicated. Whilst, therefore, the waters of the Gulf of Suez would have been acted upon similarly to those on the western side of the Arabian Gulf, and would have been raised far above their usual level, so as to be rendered more than ordinarily impassable; those of the Gulf of Akaba, on the contrary, would have partaken of the depression of the sea on the eastern side of the Arabian Gulf, and would thus have been placed under the very circumstances best suited for the purposes of the Almighty, and in strict accordance with the words of Scripture, for it might be truly said that "the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea dry land."

But that the deliverance of the Israelites might not, with any reasonable pretence, be attributable, either by that "stiff-necked people" themselves or by unbelievers of after ages, to the mere operation of simply natural causes, although it is to be remembered that the operation of those natural causes at that particular juncture was as truly a miracle as the actual personal interven-

[•] Travels, vol. 1. p. 325, 4to edit. 1810.

tion of the Delty would have been,—the Almighty was further pleased to show. His interference in a more immediate manner, by causing the waters which were yet left in the sea to be "a wall unto them [the children of Israel] on their right hand, and on their left,"* so that they "walked upon dry land in the midst of the sea."†

Having then, as I conceive, determined beyond the possibility of doubt the true position of the Red Sea of Scripture, I may be allowed to remark, that there cannot be a more striking exemplification of the consequences of permitting any human authority to supersede the exercise of our reason, than the erroneous position which, down to the present time, has been attributed to that sea. The wonder is, how an error of such moment, and one which was so easy of rectification, should, during so many ages, have maintained its ground undetected, and, as far as I have the means of judging, even without the slightest suspicion of its existence

It is a satisfaction, however, that we at least possess the means of detecting and explaining the origin of this error, which is simply as follows: independently of the general ignorance of the Jews subsequently to the loss of their national independence, which led them to imagine that the Egypt of profane history was the country in which the bondage of their ancestors had taken place, we have the most convincing proof from Herodotus that in his time the existence of the Gulf of Akaba was unknown to the Egyptians, and, à fortwei. to the Jewithen resident in Egypt. According to his account, the sea to the east of the Arabian peninsula (the Persian Gulf of the present day), and also the Indian Ocean to the south of Arabia, were called by the name of Eevled baharra, t with which sea the Arabian Gulf is correctly stated by him to have communicated. The following is his description at length of the Arabian Gulf: "In Arabia, at no great distance from Ægypt, there is a long but narrow bay, diverging from the Red Sea [Ερυθεά θάλασσα, in this case the Indian Ocean], which I shall more minutely describe. Its extreme length, from the straits where it commences [or, more correctly, beginning from the head of the gulf || to where it communicates with the main, will employ a bark with oars a voyage of forty days, but its breadth in the widest parts may be sailed over in half a day. In this bay the tide daily ebbs and flows; and I conceive that Ægypt itself was a gulf formerly of similar appearance, and that, issuing from the Northern Ocean [the Mediterranean], it extended itself towards Æthiopia; in the same manner the Arabian one so described, rising in the south, flowed towards Syria; and that the two were only separated from each other by a small neck of land."

This statement, while it proves the general correctness of this historian's information, and also his accuracy of observation,—since the ebbing and flowing of the Arabian Gulf is a fact that would naturally attract the attention of an intelligent observer, acquainted only with the Mediterranean Sea, in which the rise and full of the tide is scarcely perceptible,—establishes likewise the precise amount of the deficiency of his knowledge on the subject, inasmuch as his comparison of the breadth of the Arabian Gulf with that of the narrow valley of the Nile, and his statement that "in the widest parts it might be

Exod. xiv. 22. † Fxod. xiv. 29.

[‡] Cho Cexx.: Melpom. xxxvia, xxxix., and we the notes from Larcher and Bryant on the last, in Beloe's Translation. It is true that in Melpoin xli. Herodotus refers to the Vrablan Gulf by the name of 1 2 δ/χ ε ξ γ 2 2 σ ε, but at the some time he clearly distinguishes this from his general application of 1 2 δ/χ.

^{\$} integrated with the interior sine feeters profession -- Schoolchares

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sailed over in half a day," sufficiently demonstrate his idea to have been, that throughout its entire extent to the Straits of Babelmandeb, it was not wider than the Gulf of Suez; and that, in fact, the whole Arabian Gulf was merely a prolongation of that branch of it which was next to Egypt, namely, the Gulf of Suez itself.

We are more especially led to the conclusion that this historian, in common with the Egyptians from whom he derived his information, was ignorant of the existence of the eastern branch of the Arabian Gulf, by the further statement which he makes when describing one of the regions into which he divides the world; namely, that this region "commences in Persia, and is continued to the Red Sea [Ερυθρὰ θάλασσα, here the Persian Gulf]. Besides Persia, it comprehends Assyria and Arabia, naturally terminating in the Arabian Gulf, into which Darius introduced a channel of [canal from] the Nile;"* thus unequivocally establishing his ignorance of the existence of any division between the main land of Arabia and the peninsula of Mount Tor.

This being, then, the state of knowledge in Egypt respecting the Arabian Gulf 450 years before the Christian era, we can readily understand how the Jews, who, subsequently to that period, resided in Egypt, and particularly in Alexandria, the extreme western point of that country, should have entertained similar notions on the subject; and as they had (we know not how long anterior to the epoch of the Septuagint translation) also adopted the idea that the Mitzraim of Scripture was represented by the then flourishing kingdom of Egypt, under the sway of the mighty dynasty of the Ptolemies, -in the face, however, of the prophecies, which had said that Mitzraim should be "the basest of the kingdoms,"+ and that there should "be no more a prince of the land of Mitzraim," 1-it is readily conceivable how the Gulf of Suez, the sea immediately to the eastward of Egypt, should have been regarded as the Red Sea in which the host of Pharaoh was overwhelmed. When once this conclusion had been formed, and the Jewish residents in Egypt had thence proceeded to determine (as they conceived satisfactorily) the sites of the several localities connected with that miraculous occurrence, it would have been expecting too great a concession from that bigotry which unfortunately has generally characterized the rabbins and their disciples, that they should have been induced, simply by an effort of reason, to reconsider and to impugn the authority which they had thus once recognised; so that the knowledge subsequently acquired of the existence of the Gulf of Akaba would have availed them literally nothing.

Yet, however the Jews may have persisted in the error into which they had, in the first instance, unintentionally fallen, it is quite inconceivable how the authority of these "blind leaders of the blind" should so unhesitatingly have been followed by Christian commentators and travellers, who possessed ample means for arriving at a correct judgment, and who were not (or who at least ought not to have been) bound in the trammels which enslaved those from whom they had originally derived their erroneous information on the subject.

In thus establishing the fact that the Gulf of Akaba, and not the Gulf of Suez, is the Yam-Suph or Red Sea of Scripture, we at the same time obtain the strongest confirmation of the inference already drawn from the physical condition of Lower Egypt in former times, that that country is not the Mitzraim of Scripture

Melpom, vxvv.—In quoting Beloe's Translation of Herodotus, on account of its being the version which is best known in this country, I scarcely need protest against its many well known inaccurs clear and depends.

[†] Ezck, xxix, 1- ; 1 zek xxx 13;

ZEEN-UD-DEEN'S "TOHFUT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN.".

THE author of this work was Sheikh Zeen-ud-deen, who lived in the reign of Sultan Alee-adil Shah, the fifth sovereign of the Adil-shahy dynasty of Bejapoor, and it relates to the proceedings of the Portuguese from their first arrival in Malabar, A.H. 904 to A.H. 985 (A.D. 1498 to 1581). The veracity of the writer is established by his agreement with European authorities. The preface and the first chapter are entirely occupied with theological dissertations on the necessity of making war against infidels, argued from the Korán and the many works on Mohamed's traditionary sayings. The second relates to the manner in which the Mohamedan religion was first propagated in the kingdom of Malabar. At a very early period, a party of Jews and Christians are said to have found their way to Cranganore, to whom certain tracts of land were assigned by the reigning monarch. This tradition corresponds with the legends among the Jews of Cochin, that they came from Persia to India about 540 years A.C.; and a Portuguese work, quoted by Dr. Forster, mentions, that about A.D. 369. seventy or eighty thousand men were landed from Majorca on the Malabaric coast. The black Jews this writer conjectures to have descended from slave bought by the white, who became proselytes to the Jewish religion. After this, a company of poor Moslems, headed by a sheikh, came to Cranganore, who succeeded in converting the king to Islamism. Moslems were proceeding on a pilgrimage to Ceylon; but in consequence of his conversion, the king solicited their return after its accomplishment, as he desired to unite himself to their company. At their return, the sheigh was engaged privately to hire a vessel (many of which were lying in the harbour); then the king accompanied them to different places, till they reached the coast of Arabia, or, as a subsequent part of the narrative says, Zofar, on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea. Here he continued a considerable time; but as he was projecting his return to Malabar,-to erect mosques and introduce the Mohamedan religion,-he fell sick and died. Before his death, however, he enjoined some who had attended him on this expedition, to conceal his death, to return to Malabar, and carry his intentions into effect. They fulfilled his wishes and settled there, and from them originated the Mohamedan religion in that country. The date of this event is uncertain, it is supposed to have happened about 200 years after the Heira, or A D 822.

The third chapter treats of some peculiar customs which distinguish the pagans of Malabar. Should the ray or chieftain of any tribe be slain in battle, an exterminating war is continued by his troops; therefore, each of the belligerent parties tries to avoid the slaughter of the opposite chief. In their wars, treachery is almost unknown: they fix on a certain day with their enemies to decide their quarrel, and never fail in keeping it. When any great person or near relative, as father, mother, or elder brother, dies, among the brahmins of Malabar, or a mother, maternal uncle, or elder

Tokent al Mundideen, an historical Work in the Arabic Language. Translated by Lieut. M. J. RONA ANDROS Printed for the Oriental Translation Lund. London. Murray: Parbury and Co. 1833.

brother, among the Nairs and their connections, the men of both castes abstain from animal food, shaving the hair and cutting the nails, for the space of a year. Among the Nairs, there is no such ceremony as marriage. a string worn round the woman's neck being the only symbol of it, which she wears or discards at pleasure. Among the brahmins, the eldest brother alone marries, unless it be evident that he will have no issue, and the others take women from the Nair caste. Polyandry also exists among the Nairs, at which the author does not express any disgust or surprise. In default of a rightful heir, a stranger is selected, who succeeds to all the hereditary privileges. But on the increase of Mohamedanism, when several important Moslem cities had been erected, and the ports had become crowded with foreign vessels, things in some degree became accommodated to new circumstances; yet the most friendly intercourse seems to have subsisted between the Islamites and pagans. For instance, the former respected the prejudices of the latter, and if the latter were forced by the established laws to execute any Mohamedan, they first obtained the consent of his own religious sect, and invariably delivered over the body to them for the performance of their ceremonies; whereas any pagan so executed they left to the dogs and They entered no Mohamedan's house without permission; they did not molest their countrymen who had embraced the new uth, and when any had been guilty of frauds upon them, the chief requested his brethren to punish him.

In A.H. 904 (A.D. 1498), three of Vasco de Gama's vessels anchored off Fundrecah,* and a party left the ships and proceeded by land to Calicut. Here they remained some months, gathering information, pretending their object to be pepper, as they were desirous of establishing a trade in spice; after which they returned to Europe. Two years afterwards, another fleet, of six vessels, arrived,+ and anchored off Calicut; and the persons then assumed the character of traders; but they were not long ere they tried to persuade the Zamorin to restrain the Mohamedans from trading in the country or making voyages to the Arabian ports. In consequence of this, the Zamorin resolved on their destruction, and put to death about seventy men of their party, the rest escaping to their vessels, whence they cannonaded the inhabitants. Shortly after this, they sailed into the harbour of Cochin, and succeeded in building a mud fort, from which they soon began to demolish the mosque which stood on the sea-shore at Cochin, and to creet a Christian church in its place, compelling the inhabitants to assist. They next ingratiated themselves with the people of Cannanore, where they also built a fort; and after having laden their vessels with pepper and ginger, sailed for Europe. In the following year, four vessels more came to Cochin and Cannanore, twhich returned laden in the same manner; two years afterwards, about twenty-two vessels arrived :6 in which gradual

De Gama is stated by Portuguese historians to have first anchored at a place about two leagues from Calicut, which he reached 20th July 1498. See the Malabar work, cited at the end.

[†] This was the expedition of De Cabral, in 1500.

[‡] This was the expedition of Juan de Nova, in 1502.

[§] This expedition was commanded by De Gama. The number of ships was twenty, which shows the minute accuracy of this author.

manner their commerce was enlarged from year to year. Through the artic of the Franks, war took place between the Zamorin and people of Cochin. in consequence of which the former tried, with the aid of the Mohamedans, to seize some of the European ships, and a fierce engagement tookinlace. which was not decisive on either side. As the power of the Franks increased, they subjected the inhabitants, and employed them in commercial voyages under the protection of passes, on each of which a toll or tax was imposed; every vessel not having one being subject to confiscation. This brought on hostilities on the part of the Zamorin (who applied to other Moslem princes for assistance), in which Emir Hossein, and King Ayass. the naib of Diu, having fallen in with some of their vessels, captured the largest, and obtained a complete victory. The enur's fleet having been, after the rainy months, strongly reinforced by the Zamorin's grabs, the Franks put to sea with a fleet of twenty ships, and captured several of the enemy's, the remainder only escaping by flight. Another Mohamedan fleet was prepared, but in consequence of a dissension between the commanders. never acted in the cause. After this, the Franks made a descent on Calicut, where they committed great devastation, and burnt the mosque Jamie, but were repulsed with immense loss by the Nans. But they made various murderout descents on the Zamorin's dominions, -also one on Aden, where they were put to flight; - and at length the Franks ("may the curse of God rest on them!") captured Goa. Adil-shah, to whom the port belonged, soon dislodged them; after which they made a second attack with a most powerful armament, and having completely captured it (partly through bribery), commenced constructing around it extensive fortifications of vast height. This may be deemed the beginning of their extraordinary power.

These details are followed by an account of the enormities practised by the Franks (Portuguese), which we have no reason to think too highly coloured. The length of time, during which hostilities had been carried on, had exhausted the treasures of the Zamorin, and, on his death, his successor resolved upon peace. In the treaty, the Franks were permitted to build a fort at Caheut, on condition that his subjects might navigate four vessels every year to the Arabian continent and the ports of Jeddah and Aden. During the first voyage, the Franks, having completed their fortifications, forbade the Zamorm's four ships to undertake another, and having excluded his subjects from the exportation of pepper and ginger, made seizures of all the cargoes in which it was attempted. They next sought, with a fleet of twenty-eight vessels, to possess themselves of the fortified port of Jeddah: but it happened that the Emir Sohman, of Room, was there with 200 soldiers, and that the Egyptian grabs, which had been destined on the former occasion to act against them, had not left the port; these, therefore, with the Jeddese, opening a heavy fire upon the Franks, injured their fleet so severely, that they were forced to hoist all sail and abandon the expedition.

Through the overbearing and tyranmeal conduct of the Franks in Calicut, serious disturbances occurred, and many lives were lost, which caused those in Cochin to sail thither with a great armament. In the descent which they

made on Funan and Fundreeah, they committed the most wanton strociues. In the mean time, the new Zamorin resolved to expel the Franks from Calicut, who, however, awaited not his approachant escaped with all their property on board of their ships. This loss of the fort redoubled the rage of the whole body, and a desultory maritime warfare ensued, until the resources of the Calicutians were exhausted. In the year 935 (A.D. 1528), a Frank vessel was wrecked off Tanoof, the ray of which place afforded every aid to the crew, and refused the Zamorin's demand that the crew and such of the cargo as had been saved should be delivered to him: in consequence of which, a treaty of amity was concluded between the ray and the Franks, and they received permission to build fortifications on the north side of the river at Funan. On their return from Cochin, with the materials for this purpose, a violent tempest destroyed their fleet, and the whole of the crews perished, either by the waves or the hands of the Moha-In a little more than two years afterwards, the Zamorin's fleet of thirty grabs, sailed for Guzerat, on a commercial adventure, of which the Franks having been apprised, they captured every grab, and made a prize of every thing on board, which, together with their previous capture of the grabs of Bahadur-shah, of Guzerat, impoverished the Mohamedan affairs to the last degree.

After this, a reconciliation between the Zamorin and the Franks was The Zamorin of this period was the brother of him who had captured the Frank fort at Calicut, and was, during his reign, ray of Tanoor; whilst ray, he had allowed the Franks to construct a fort at Shaleent-an act of the greatest imprudence, because all the Zamorin's troops and all travellers were obliged to pass close to it; hence it commanded the trade between Arabia and Calicut. In the latter part of 941 (A.D. 1534), Bahadur-shah, of Guzerat, was compelled to request assistance against Humaioon Badshah, from the Franks, in consideration of which he made over to them certain ports, among which were Wusee, Muhacem, and others, which enabled them so to increase their power and their territory, that Diu was forced to submit to them. To avenge a cruel descent which they made on Puranoor (with the inhabitants of which they were at peace, the only cause of offence being a vessel sailing without their pass), the Zamorin set out for Cranganore, to attack them and their ally the ray of Cochin; but, being panic-struck, he returned without any operation. This pusillanimity enabled them to build a fort at Cranganore, which reduced the Zamorin to the last extremity. Another treaty of peace, however, between them and the Zamorin, took place in the year 946 (A.D. 1539); but, through their " putting to death a Mohamedan noble, of great consequence, during the sacred month Mohurrum, in the year 952 (A.D. 1545), hostilities again broke out, but were soon accommodated. Yet, through another yet more atrocious murder, in the year 957 (A. D. 1550), hostilities recurred, during which vast devastations were occasioned by both parties, and the Franks, sailing from Goa, burnt the greater part of Turkoy and Fundreeah, massacreing the third portion of their inhabitants. But poverty again forced the Zamorin Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 13. No. 52. **♥2** N

to come to terms with them. A quarrel, however, in little more than two years, occurred between them and the Mohamedans of Cannanose and Durmustun, which lasted nearly two years, in which multitudes of Moslems of all ages and sexes were put to death in cold blood; but through these successes the Franks, continuing to prosper and extend their possessions, monopolized all the trade of this and some other parts of India and the East, reducing the inhabitants to the vassalage of serfs. These cruelties and this monopoly of trade provoked at last different states to fit out grabs for the purpose of making reprisals, by which the extensive trade of the Franks became considerably curtailed. Irritated, they, in return, made an indiscriminate plunder of Mohamedan property: the damage suffered by both parties was incalculable. Things being in this situation, Alee Azraja. chief of Cannanore, despatched with presents an envoy to the monarch Alce-nadil-shah, with an account of the distresses of the Mohamedans of *Malabar, who, with Nizam-shah, prepared an immediate expedition against Goa and Sheiod; Andil-shah likewise sent a message, requiring cooperation, to the Zamorin. But Nizam-shah was jealous of Audil-shah. and, after commencing his bombardment of Sheiool, made peace with the Franks; and Aadil-shah's ministers at the same time tampering with them to surrender his person, he was obliged to withdraw hunself from his troops. and make also a truce with the Franks. It is said, that Nizam-shah was likewise the victim of treachery. The Zamorin, in the mean time, was attempting the siege of the fort of Shaleeat; and he soon succeeded in burning the houses, churches, and mud-works without the fort, which hoeso blockaded, that provisions could only casually enter it, reducing the inhabitants to all the horrors of starvation, till, on security for their persons' and property, they agreed to surrender it. The Zamorin, assenting to these terms, seized the ordnance and stores, leaving not one stone of the building upon another; not long after which, a rehef from Goa arrived on board some vessels, but, discovering what had occurred, they hastily returned. Infuriated, and retaliating in every way, destroying the Moslem grabs, and annihilating their trade, burning vessels provided with their own passes, vet up to the end of the year 987* (A.D. 1579), they were unable to rebuild the fort. In these indiscriminate hostilities they seized vessels containing treasure to an immense amount, which belonged to Sultan Jelal-ud-deen. which induced a war on his part, and Audil-shah again attempted to establish a league against them. Another communication, however, took place between them and the Zamorin, in which he granted to them permission to build a fort at Calicut; but they required ee at Funan, to which he would not assent. About this time (A.H. 987, A.D. 1579), the ray of Cochin persuaded the Franks to join him in an attack on the Zamorin, who, though weak in numbers, repulsed both with great slaughter. Exasperated by this. they sailed from Cochin, and captured a great number of Molamedan grabs; and in 990 and 991 (A.D. 1582-83), with the bitterest rancoun, carried on hostilities against all the Zamorin's subjects and dependents, des-

The fort of Shalecat was surrendered A.H., 979, A.D. 1571.

troying their trade and intercourse with other ports, and thereby occasioning a severe famine, which compelled the Zamorin to another treaty, by virtue of which they were allowed to build their fact at Fanan. Whilst affairs were in this state, a new Frank governor arrived from Europe, between whom and the Zamorin a league of amity was concluded, and the subjects of the latter were allowed to trade to the ports of Guzerat and other parts (as formerly), with the privilege to the port of Calicut, to open a trade with Arabia at the end of each season.

Although the details given by Zeen-ud-deen, of which we have made an epitome, are brief and somewhat dry, the work is a very creditable specimen of Oriental authorship. The facts are not so highly coloured and exaggerated as customary in Mohamedan writings; they harmonize remarkably well, in general, with the Portuguese accounts; and the author's antipathy and hostility to the Christians escape harmlessly in the shape of sundry parenthetical imprecations upon the "accursed" Franks,—such as "God confound them!" "God drive them out "God save us from them!" &c. The title of the work, "Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen," the author tells us, implies "an offering to warriors who shall fight in defence of religion against infidels."

Upon comparing this work with a "History of the Fringis coming to Malabar," translated from a MS. on an ola (leaf), in the Malabar language, belonging to the Vencaticota raja, who is of the Tamuri (or Zamorin) family,—which the reader will find in an early volume of this Journal,†——is turns out that the two histories are identical; at least, one has been taken from the other, or, which is more probable, both are epitomes of some original work. We subjoin the commencement of the respective narratives to show the identity—

The " Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen."

Now, the year in which the Franks first visited Malabar was the 904th of the Hegira, when three of their vessels having, towards the close of the Indian season, anchored off Fundreeah, a party from on board left the ships, and proceeded by land to Calicut. At this city they remained for some months, employing themselves in gathering information of the statistics and condition of the several countries of Malabar; but on this occasion they abstained from engaging in trade, and at the expiration of the above riod returned to their own country in Europe, And the occasion of this visit of the Franks to Malabar was, according to their own accounts, in quest of pepper-lands,

The Malabar History.

In the year of the Talihat 904, on the 6th of Karcadom 672, \$ three of the Fringis' ships came to Pandarang-kollam, # It being in the monsoon, they anchored there and came on shore. They went to Korikote, where they learnt all the news of Malabar. At this time they did not trade, but returned again to their own country, Portugal. It is supposed that the motive of their coming was for pepper. Two years afterwards, they returned from Portugal with six ships, They landed, and while they were trading in a merchantlike manner, the Fringis said to the Tamuri's karjakers, " if you will put a stop to the trade of the Arabs and Mapillas,** we will give more money to the sircar (go-

[.] This was Don Francis Mascarena, viceroy of India.

[‡] The term by which the Mohamedans of Malabar denote the Hegira.

Two miles S. of Kollandi and thirteen N. of Calicut.

A Malahar term for a minister of government.

^{**} Mohamedans, descendants of Arabs, settled in Malabar.

[†] Vol. id. O.S. p. 27.

Malabar style.

they being greatly desirous of establishing a trade in that spice, because, at this time, they could only procure it from those who brought it from the original exporters of the article from Malabar. And two years after this, their first appearance, a second party of Franks arrived, in a fleet of six vessels, which having anchored off Calicut, they landed at that port, and assuming the character of traders, segan to engage in commerce. But no long time had elapsed before they endeavoured to persuade the agents of the Zamorin to prohibit the Mohamedans from engaging in the trade of the country, and from making voyages to the ports of Arabia, saving to them, "the advantages that you will derive from a commercial intercourse with in will greatly exceed any that they can afford you." In the same spirit, also, these Franks proceeded to trespass on the property of the Mohamedans, and to oppress their commerce. Now, in consequence of this conduct on the part of the Franks, the Zamorin having resolved upon their destruction, he attacked them, and put to death sixty or seventy of their party, the rest escaping by flying to their vessels, from which they opened a fire upon the people on shore, who, in return, cannonaded them. Shortly after this event, they sailed into the harbour of Cochin, and imposing themselves upon its inhabitants * as an inoffensive and honest race, they succeeded in building a mud-fort at that place, which was the first piece of fortification that was constructed by them in India. And after taking up their dwelling in this building, they proceeded to demolish the mosque which stood on the sea-shore at Cochin, erecting in its place a Christian church, whilst they imposed the labour of building this edifice upon the inhabitants of Cochin. Moreover, having ingratiated themselves with the people of Cannanore, these Franks contrived to erect a fort there also, employing the natives of that town in its construction. These fortifications completed, and having laden their vessel with pepper and ginger, they set sail for the countries of Europe, for, as has been already remarked, a commerce in these spices was their chief object in traversing so vast a distance; and at the expiration of a year, another party of Franks returned it fleet of four vessels.

vernment) than they do." During this time, the Mapillas and Fringis quarrelled. and came to blows. The rais ordered some of his people to go and put a stop to it. The Fringis quarrelled with them too, and seventy of their people were killed in the affray. All the rest went on board their ships, and fired their large guns at those assembled on the shore; they in return fired at them. It continued for a short time, and the whole of the ships then sailed for Cochin, where they landed, saw the rais of the country, and built a fort there, this was the first Fringi fort that was built in Malabar, There was at the time a pally (Mahomedan place of worship) there, which the Fringis pulled down and destroyed. These people remained at Cochin, and carried on the business of merchants in a proper manner. then went to Kananur, lived among the people there in a peaceable manner, and built a fort. They carried on trade in divers kinds of merchandize, and bought nepper: some of them went to Portugal. The cause of their coming from and returning to such a distance was supposed to be for pepper. A year after this, four ships came from Portugal; they landed at Cochin and Kananur, where they bought pepper and ginger; again they went home, and landing as verore at Cochin and Cannannore, and taking in pepper and ginger at these ports, they again set sail for their own country.

The correspondence between these narratives is as great as could be expected in versions by separate translators from different languages. Of the existence of this Malabar work, the author of which appears, from intrinsic evidence, to have been a Mohamedan, Lieut. Rowlandson is evidently unaware. The details given in the latter are not so full as those in the Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen, especially in the latter portion of the narrative: Zeen-ud-deen speaks of the prison of the Inquisition at Goa, respectup which the other author is silent; but the order of events is the same; and it is most probable that there is or was some earlier work, from whence both authors derived their facts.

THE MOHAMEDAN DAY OF DOOM.

MUSULMANS contemplate with awe and apprehension the epoch of the Day of Judgment, and often allude to it in their mottos and inscriptions. They thus describe this great event :-

"As the end of the world draws near, all existing tnings will appear on the eve of entire destruction. Extreme corruption and degeneracy will reign throughout the earth; provisions, in the midst of abundance, will become exorbitantly dear; low persons will fill the most important posts; the poor will find no one to bestow alms upon them; charity will be extinct amongst markind. Morals will be publicly outraged, the holy writings be turned into ridicule, and the temples of the true God be desecrated to the service of idols. Antichrist (who, they believe, is at present confined in a cavern) will then appear upon earth; he will have only one eye in the middle of his forehead, and be mounted on an ass, In one hand he will bear the rod of Moses, and in the other the seal of Solomon; with the former he will smite the believer on the forehead, leaving a white spot, which will extend over his whole fitce; the unbeliever's person will be turned black: the good and the bad will, by this means, be distinguished. The reign of Antichrist will be very short; Jesus Christ, in conjunction with the last of the imams, will overthrow it: soon after this, the end of the world will take place.

"The Musulmans believe that the dead will return to life again, awakened by the trumpet of the archangel Azrafiel, and that they will advance into the presence of the Almighty with silence and trepidation, doubtful of their future destiny. This is referred to in the Coran (sur. xx. v. 107) in the following words: 'Their voice will be handbled before the Lord; they will be heard only

by the sound of their footsteps.'

"The last judgment will be carried into effect in this manner: mankind will be distributed into three classes; one, consisting of the prophets and the patriarchs, will enter heaven without examination; true believers, such as Musulmans, will be judged with kindness and indulgence; the rest will experience no pity whatever."*

THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA

We have before us the first number of the New South Wales Magazine, one of the many indications of the rising importance and rapid improvement of that most valuable colony. The work is not intended to compete with the periodical publications of the mother-country, as a magazine of "general science and literature," but is judiciously designed as a decidedly colonial publication, "an explorer of colonial mources, a recorder of colonial facts, a nursery of colonial genius, an advocate of colonial interests, and a channel of discussion on all questions bearing upon the welfare of the colony." Such a plan cannot fail, we are convinced, to recommend the work strongly in the mother-country as well as to the colonists; and feeling the warmest desire, as we have ever done, to promote the interests of a dependency which will one day be the richest jewel in the crown of Britain, we hail the appearance of every undertaking calculated, we this, to develope and make known the colonial resources of all kinds.

The work is to be under the direction of the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, late editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, the department of natural history being vested specially in Dr. John Lhotsky, of the Royal Society of Bavaria, &c.

As a specimen of the very respectable manner in which this magazine is likely to be conducted, we subjoin a "Tale of the Aborigines," by Mr. G. J. Macdonald, whose talents, evinced in this fabric of the mind woven out of very slender materials, and in some rather elegant verses, entitled "The Evening Lake," promise to furnish very acceptable matter to see readers of the New South Wales Magazine who are attracted by of fancy more than by matters of fact.

BREMEBA, THE KHARADJIE:

A IALE OF THE ABORIGINES.

To a casual and uninterested observer, the character of the aborigines of New Holland may probably develope but few features of interest or variety. Their generally unprepossessing appearance, their indolent and lethargic habits, their cunning, and frequent duplicity, combined with the craving and avaricious perverseness of disposition they display in their intercourse with the "pale men" of the towns and settlements, may very-naturally be allowed to account for the prejudicial opinion that has generally been gaining ground against them But this is but gazing on the dark side of the picture; and, paradoxical as it may appear, we have no hesitation in affirming, that their intercourse with a civilized community has produced the same debasing influence on the mind and character of the savage of this country, which slavery is well known to generate in that of the European.

In their natural and unvitiated state, the natives are a simple, superstitious, reserved, active, and faithful race of people; the very reverse, indeed, of the miserable, squalid, and half-garmented beings we are in the habit of seeing wandering (intoxicated and squabbling) through the streets of Sydney, or frequenting the farms and settlements of the more densely populated districts; but it must at the same time be allowed, that they are (like the savages of all other countries) occasionally actuated by strong passions; and, when personally migred or impulted, sturted by that deep spirit of revence, which may be

smothered for a time, but is never entirely forgotten. Of the truth of this, the following incidents will afford a striking, but not solitary exemplification:—

Among the natives who occasionally visited the district of country in which the scene of our narative is placed, was a man named Bremeba, remarkable both for the striking peculiarity of his individual character and for the extensive and powerful influence he exercised over his own and neighbouring tribes. In person he was rather below the middle stature of slight but symmetrical proportions, with the high, narrow, retreating forehead common to many of the race; and an eye, large, dark, widely opened, and remarkably prominent. upon whose clear and glassy surface seemed shadowed forth the reflex of the dark passions that slumbered within. In manner he was reserved, taciturn, and morose,-characteristics that may, however, have been in some measure assumed, as the appropriate symbols and concomitants of the rank of kharadjie or 'seer,' with which he was invested; but whether affected or not, they undoubtedly had the effect of keeping constantly in the mind of his associates the reputation of those supernatural powers, with which he was supposed to be endowed, as well as of that superior knowledge of the mysterious rites and ceremonies practised at their great annual festivals, and that closer personal approximation and agency with Bappo,* and the other good and evil spirits whom they so superstitiously adore.

Bremeba had been in the habit of frequenting the government agricultural station, and it was there that he became first acquainted with an overseer, named Vane, for whom he was accustomed to procure birds, &c. This man had, however, made himself obnoxious to the natives by his activity in checking their annual plundering expeditions to the maize-fields. On one occasion, he came suddenly on a party who were retreating with their nets filled with cobs of the young green corn (of which, when rousted, they are extremely fond), and, interested at the open boldness of their demeanour, he fired on them; but as the piete was merely loaded with small shot, they coolly received the charge on their long oblong shields, tauntingly exclaiming at the same time, "marrook minda kimbi—marrook ninda—talti warrla altra minda?" "Well done you, my friend! well done, you! a capital hand at a miss are you!" Vane retired, on the following day, he returned and shot a man belonging to Bremeba's tribe.

On an after-occasion, Vane passed a trifling personal affront on Bremeba himself, which he then but little thought would have been treasured up with such an undying spirit of revenge. The circumstance was simply this: Bremeba, who had been out shooting for Vane, came one day into his hut while he was at dinner, and, uninvited, took a piece of bread from the table; on secing which, Vane, who was of a quick and irritable temperament, instantly threw the black violently on the floor.

Bremeba took no notice of the insult at the moment, and on leaving the hut, merely turned his head and said, in his accustomed calm and passionless tone of voice, "never mind, never mind—by and bye, by and bye." But the flame of revenge was kindled in his bosom, and the fire of suppressed passion flashed from his large dark eyes as he returned, moody and alone, to his camp; and although a long period elapsed, and he met Vane frequently afterwards as if nothing had ever occurred to foster ill-will between them, the savage only "bided his time," and the revenge that had apparently passed away from his

^{*} The deity supposed to preside at the celebration of the " kebarrah."

intention was still cherished in his heart like a secret and sacred love, and I remorseless purpose finally affd too fatally accomplished.

L was nearly three years after the occurrence of the incident above relate that a new commandant came to take charge of the settlement, and Val waited on him, and proffered his services to procure the rare rifleman, at other elect specimens of the ornithology of the surrounding districts. As I was known to be a good bushman, and well acquainted with the habits of the aborigines, his services were accepted, and he was immediately despatche with ammunition and provisions for a fortnight. On leaving the the rettlemen Vane made away at once for the mountains, well knowing that it was in the long recesses of their thick and trackless scrubs that the call of the khagghak or rifleman, would be most likely heard.

Reader, you may not have been fortunate enough to come across that beau tiful bird, and we will therefore describe it to you; for often have we, when wandering through the deep mountain-gulleys and ravines, in those still, trans parent, wind-less days of spring, when every low plant, and forest-flower, and green leaf, seems to quiver in the light air with the quick instinct of reviving life, been arrested in our progress by its long-sustained hissing note, coming from the tall turpentine tree, on which it loves to peck the bright-winged insects that cluster around its bark and branches, and from which also, the dark native mountaineer states, it is frequently darted at by the lidless-eye diamond snake, its most formidable foe. Ah! it is a superb specimen of nature's most exquisite workmanship—with a form of faultless symmetry, deep purple plumage, a long curved and pointed beak, a bright black eye, and head, throat, and tail covered with rich spangles, that glitter in the sun-light like polished chain-plate armour. But we digress.

On the afternoon of the second day, Vane heard a distant con comba (call), which his practised ear at once recognised as proceedings. a native; and being anxious to fall in with a tribe, he at once answered it and was shortly after joined by a young lad, named Billy, who had frequently resided with him at the station. From him he learned that a strong party were encamped in the neighbourhood, and that Bremeba, with one or two of his friends, was with them. Unalarmed at this intelligence, Vane immediately proceeded to the camp with the boy, distributed a portion of his provisions among them, and remained with them during the night. On the following morning, Bremeba proposed that he should proceed with them to a remote station, where they intended to hunt for a few days, and where also, he said, there were plenty of rifle-birds. The proposal was gladly acceded to, and, after a long day's journey, the party entered, towards evening, the gorge of a steep and precipitous pass, that descended into one of those steep and narrow ravines so common in that district of country; and so unsuspicious was the infatuated man of the fate that awaited him, that he sent the boy Billy forward with the gun in quest of game. At length, the foremost of the party arrived at a sheltered spot, close by a rocky water-brook, where they intended to encamp. On each side of the gulley in which it was situated, immense barriers of perpendicular rock shot up to a great height, like the walls of a "fortress formed by nature for her own defence," and which, from the narrowness of the space they enclosed, cast an opaque and sombre gloom on the surrounding objects. At one extremity, the gulley opened towards the west, where the eye might wander over a vast extent of level country, covered with one dense and trackless forest, until terminated by the long line of blue peakless mountains that skirted the horizon; at the other extremity was the steep winding pass, down which

the remainder of the scattered tribe were seen descending. As they emerged from point to point, from behind the immense masses of tock that every now and then intercepted their progress, the men, with their dark swarthy visages, peaked head-dress, and ungarmented limbs, bearing the shield and red wooden battle-axe over their left shoulder, the curved barracun, or boommerring, in their girdle, and a bundle of long timber-spears in their right hand; the women, with their long, black, curly hair, clothed in the goro, or cloak at kangaroo skin, with a large well-filled net hanging from behind; and the young boys chasing, a throwing short grass-spears at each other, in mimic fight—completed a picture at once wild, savage, and picturesque.

The day, which had hitherto been tranquil and serene, appeared to be undergoing a change that betokened the approach of one of those sudden, sunset, thunder-storms, that so frequently occur in warm climates. The wind awoke to the westward, and was heard rustling over the tops of the tall forest-trees, in sudden and fitful gusts, then rushing with a wailing sound through the deep gulleys; and the disk of the dilated sun, hitherto declining unshrouded in its course, was now seen flaring through the black and waving branches of the gloomy pines, encompassed by a belt of bright and fiery clouds, that gradually spread in massy and fantastic forms athwart the long line of the distant horizon, while an abrupt and rapid peal of thunder was heard at intervals echoing over the far forest At this period, the tribe had all arrived: the gins (women) were employed, in scattered groups, gathering dry and decayed wood, or kindling their evening-fires; the men were hastily stripping bark, and cutting props for their huts, before the storm came on; while Vane was seated on the trunk of a large tree that had fallen to the ground, between Bremeba and another black, named Ecrecina, quietly surveying the preparations that were going forward. meba gazed on the averted countenance of his victim, his eyes, usually quent in their expression, though full of mysterious meaning, flashed with strange brilliancy, as he muttered to himself, "bakkooi nan-nomba ninda! bakkooi nan-nomba nunda!" "you are my prey! you are my prey!" and then, suddenly starting on his feet, and flourishing his huge-nobbed conterra or a waddie, he struck Vane a violent blow on the back of the head, which was instantly repeated by his companion, until the unfortunate man, uttering a deep groan, and with the blood gushing from his ears, mouth, and nostrals, fell lifeless at their feet. The work of revenge was scarcely accomplished, when a boommerring came whirling ever the heads of the murderers, which instantly induced them to take to their shields and spears, and three of the party from the camp advanced upon them at a quick pace. There was an immediate exchange of spears, which were pairied off on both sides with that wonderful ease and agility that appears so extraordinary to a stranger. The challengers then inquired the cause of their killing the white man, and were answered by Bremeba that he had formerly shot one of his tribe, and had afterwards struck him at the station. The reply was satisfactory, and the combatants retired.

The body was then stripped, and thrown like a worthless thing on one side; and at intervals, during the night, the women kept up that wild and melancholy death-song, which, when heard in the stillness and solitude of their forest-recesses, strikes with such a strange and thrilling effect on the unaccustomed ear of the European; and in the grey dawn of the following morning, the croak of the carrion-crow, the howl of the wild dog, and the scream of the black mountain eagle-hawk, were heard commingled, as they battled and banquetted over the mangled remains of the victim of a savage revenge

THE LUCKNOW BANKERS AND THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

ASUT-UD-DOWLAH, the Vizier of Oude, sat upon the musnud, or throne, of that kingdom from 1774 to 1797. He was an extravagant and debauched pance, and, though engaged in few or no wars, contracted large debts. For those debts he gave acknowledgments, which have since been called bonds (though they might with more propriety be called notes of hand), to such individuals as lent him money, or otherwise administered to his wants and pleasures. Among his numerous creditors were the bankers, Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo.

Loan, to native princes are usually made at an exorbitant rate of interest (at least two or three per cent. per month); because the lenders know that they have no security for repayment except the honesty, solveney, and extended life, of the soccretae borrower.

After the lapse of a few years. Asuf-ud-Dowlah's creditors became desirous of realizing their profitable loans; and, as the British resident had of course great influence at the court of Lucknow, they applied to him to support their demands. But Lord Cornwallis, when Governor-general of India, had issued orders that "the resident at Lucknow should not in future solicit the vizier or his minister for the payment of private debts." Consequently, the resident refused to interfere.

After some time, however, the vizier himself made proposals to his native ereditors to settle their several debts, reducing very considerably (as usual on such occasions) the amount of their respective demands, and arranging to pay the amount by six annual instalments. All the native creditors, except Monhin Doss and Sectul Bahoo, accepted those proposals. The same proposals were made to the European creditors, General Martine (an old Company's officer residing at Lucknow), Mr. George Johnstone (assistant to the resident at the court of Oude), and some others. The European gentlemen, however, contrived to get better terms than those offered to, and accepted by, the native creditors, whereupon, Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo, who had not yet accepted the terms offered the other native creditors, is discauded the same composition as had been allowed (from ichalever motives) to the European creditors.

The Court of Directors have always held (in common with former Boards of Control), that the bankers, Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo, had no better claim to British interference than the other native creditors (with whom they considered that a fair compromise had, under all the circumstances of the case, been made), and, consequently, that they could not equitably interfere in behalt of Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo, without interfering in behalt of the other native creditors also, who (from the decease of the vizier between the payment of the first and second instalments) have never, even to this day, received more than one-sixth part of their adjudged debts. The present Board of Control, on the contrary (enlightened, it would appear, by Mr. Prenderbast, the agent of Monhur Doss and Sectul

Bahoo),* insist that there is a broad difference between the two cases; that Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo had refused the proffered composition on their claims, whilst the other native creditors had accepted it.

It is obvious, however, that this argument applies only to the proportionate amount of the claims of the several creditor, not to the nelse that each have to be paid, or assisted by the British government in obtaining payment. For, let it be supposed, that the bankers Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo, had cepted the terms offered to the other native ereditors, or that the other native creditors had, with them, insisted upon and obtained the same terms as the European creditors, and that the vizier had died before having hauidated all their debts, Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo would then stand precisely in the same predicament with other native creditors, both as respeets their rights and their claims to British interference; that is, they would have no claim at all to any such interference. Even the European creditors had no claim to the interference of the British Government, as they knew when they lent the money (if ever they did lend any); and, in fact, the vizier's settlement with them was spontaneous, as well as with his metive creditors. Why he gave better terms to the one than to the other, is equally beyond the knowledge of the home-authorities, and beyond their competence to inquire. The probability is, that, from the influence of these Europeans at the vizier's court, they got far more than they were entitled to; yet it is now proposed by the Board, that the bankers, Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo, or rather their heirs and executors, shall get the same, with interest, up to the present time.

No just reason can be adduced for separating the claim of Monhin Doss and Sectul Bahoo from that of other native creditors, except as respects the calculation—by which the amount is to be regulated. They have equal rights to, perhaps, unequal proportionate amounts of their respective claims; but exactly the same claim to the interference of the British Government. Nevertheless, the Board propose to interfere in behalf of Monhin Doss and Sectul Bahoo (represented by Mr. Prendergast), but to throw the other native creditors, who have no persevering European representative to urge their claims, overboard altogether.

So far the case has been argued, upon the assumption that all the native creditors had a just claim upon the present vizier for the amount of their respective demands, with an accumulating interest, calculated according to the custom of India. But it should be considered, in the first place, that all interest is usury, according to the Mahomedan law, and not recoverable either in foro conscientiae, or inforo justitiae, and, in the next place, if interest be allowed on the plea of native usage, native usage must also be admitted to regulate the hability of heirs and representatives to pay either the principal, or the interest, of the debts contracted by their predecessors. By the Mahomedan law, the brother of a deceased debtor is not bound to

Mr. Prendergast sawa free-trader, who, somthow or other, found his way to fanknow, combary
to the Court's orders, and there entered largely not only into trade, but into the politics and intrigues
they are the same things in native governments) of the Court of Onde.

pay the debts of that brother, even though he inherit his estate; and the same law prevails in England. Still less is the grand-nephew bound to pay the debts of his grand-uncle, as in the present case. Any interference, amounting to compulsion, on our part, to enforce such payments, is therefore plain tyranny.

Let it, however, be admitted that the grand-nephew is bound by law or usage to pay the debts of his grand-uncle, the same law and usage must regulate the amount of interest to be paid on each particular occasion. Now, it is notorious that when natives lend money, as they always do, at exprisitant and illegal interest (which interest is not, and cannot, be claimed as interest, but is wrapt up and hidden in the pay-obligation, that is, in bonds renewed at short dates), they always calculate upon the probability of not being paid any, or but a small portion, of their cumulative debt, either from the death, insolvency, or dishonesty of the party horrowing. Consequently, when that party really sets about paying off his debts, he makes, and is allowed to make, a certain equitable abatement on account of his unexpected punctuality.

This was the case with the native creditors of the vizier Asuf-ud-Dowlah, except only the bankers Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo; who, buoyed up with the hope of obtaining, through some secret influence, the same favourable terms of arrangement as the European creditors had obtained, rejected those offers which had been accepted by other native creditors, which offers, so made and accepted, must be supposed to have been arranged according to the law and usage of the country.

Nevertheless, the Board msist, 1st. That Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo shall have all the advantage of European punctuality and of native interest; 2dly. That they shall have the aid of the Company's government to enforce the coloring although in other the European nor the native creditors have ever yet had it; and 3dly. That the other native creditors (whose original claims appear to be as valid as those of Monhur Doss and Sectul Bahoo) shall be left to then fate.

Now, if the British Government are to interfere at all, in compelling a native sovereign (kine, he is called) to pay the private obligations of his grand-uncle, after his father and uncle have refused, and been allowed by the British Government to refuse, to pay them, it seems to be, at least, but just to direct that the validity of the several obligations (granted in some instances, parliaps, to bond fide lenders, but in others to gamesters, cockfighters, pumps, and catamites) shall be thoroughly investigated (which it need has been), and their origin and amount ascertained, with a view to an equitable calculation of the interest, if any, to be allowed upon each of them. This was done in the case of the Carnatic debts, ninetenths of which were, in consequence, rejected, as having originated in fraud, corruption, and injustice

Yet, because the Court of Directors conscientiously refuse to sign an order for compelling the King of Oude to pay the demands of Monhur

S.

Doss and Scetul Bahoo, principal and interest, without investigation (a compulsion which all former Courts of Directors, all former Boards of Control, and all Governors of India, have held to be equally impolitie and unjust), the present Board of Control are about to send them all to Newgate, unless Parliament interfere for their protection.

London, 25th March, 1834.

Miscellanies, Original and Select,

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this society was held on the 1st March; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., President, in the chair.

The following donations were laid on the table, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

From James Prinsep, E-q., F R S., his Views of Benares, Part III. From Professor G. Seyffarth, F.M.R.A.S., his Betrage an leantwooder Lateratur, Kurst, &c. dis Alten (Pypper) 4to. From Ensign William Broadfoot, of the Bengal European regiment, an Assamese hat, used in the rains and also worn by the beatmen about Sylhet; a Khasia shirt, a red cloth belt, with brass paun-box, &c., a bag of netted cord for holding areci-nut, the trader-box, &c.; a two-handed sabre, brass mounted; a dow, or hatchet for entrieg wood; two bows of bandan, with strings of the same; eight arrows, for practice, for the clase and for war; and a quiver of basket-work. From Thomas Newnbain, Esp., M.R.A.S., a small cylinder, or baked clay, from Babylon, with inscriptions in the canciform character.

James Bird, Esq., surgeon on the Bombay Medical establishment, elected at the last meeting, having made his payments and signed the obligation book, was admitted a resident member of the society.

Mr Bad then continued the reading of his introduction to the History of Guzerat, the conclusion of which was deferred to the next meeting.

15th March.—The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Vice-President, took the chair at the meeting this day.

An extensive and most valuable collection of printed books, Oriental manuscripts, original drawings, maps, plins, surveys, &c &c., presented to the Society by Lieut. Colonel Doyle, who has lately been appointed to an important situation in the ment of Jamaica, was laid on the table.

The printed books are chiefly in the Russian language, and comprise the works of some of the most esteemed authors of that nation, besides which are included the travels of Chardin, Kotzebne, Pallas, Klaproth, &c. &c. Among the Oriental manuscripts is a superb copy of the Shift Nidach, formerly in the Imperial Library at Delbi, and which contains, besides impressions of the supers of the Emperors Baber, Humayun, Akbar, Jehángír, Sháhjichan and Aurungach, an autograph of Sháhjichan; a beautifully-written copy of the Bostán of Sah, inchly illuminated; a poem in praise of the Marquess of Hastings, Governor-general, inchly illuminated, the Bostan-a-Kair, the History of the Nawab of Oude, the Yushan Nights' Entertainment, the Odes of

Hafiz, &c. A volume of drawings representing the Avatars of Viahnu, the different classes of religious devotees. India, &c.; another containing costumes of the natives of India, and a third similar drawings of the Georgian, Persian, and other costumes and scenery. The general statement of the collection is as under:—187 volumes of printed books; 173 maps and plans, chiefly original, of India, Russia, &c.; 18. Persian MSS., many of extreme beauty and value; 3 volumes and a large portfolio of drawings; 62 sketches, loose prints, &c. A Persian dress, and a large collection of Indian journals.

On the motion of the Right Hon. the Chairman, seconded by the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P. R.A.S., it was resolved unanimously:—

"That the cordial thanks of the Society be especially communicated to Lieut. Colonel J. Doyle, for the munificent and important donation presented by him this day to the Society, together with the expression of its deep regret at learning that it is about to love the services of so zealous and efficient an associate."

Colonel William Miles, of the Bombay military establishment, and member of the Bombay Branch R.A.S, being proposed in conformity with the XIth article of the Regulations, was immediately ballotted for, and elected a resident member of the society.

11thry Newmann, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, Lieut. George Broadfoot, of the Madras Native Infantry, and Ensign William Broadfoot, of the Bengal European regiment, were balloted for and elected resident members of the society. E. I. Dawkins, Esq., II B.M., resident in Greece, Thomas Gordon, Esq., colonel in the Greek service, and James Pringle Riach, Esq., surgeon on the Bombay establishment, were elected corresponding members of the Society.

Mr. Bird concluded the reading of his introduction to the History of Guzerat:

Resuming the narrative at the point at which we broke off, in the report of the 15th of February, it commences with the ninth and tenth expeditions of Mahmud of Ghizni, the former of which was directed against the fort of Kalanjur, and the latter to the temple of Somnat'h in Guzerat. The object of the attack on Kalunjur was to revenge the death of the Rájá of Kanouj, who had submitted to the Mahommedans and accepted their alliance, and had been slain, in consequence, by Nandaraya of Kalunjur. The expedition against Somnat'h was, as is well known, the last in which Mahmúd was engaged. The author then gives some particulars of the origin of the sauctity attached to this temple, and the nature of the worship there followed, which was that of Sive under the symbol of the Linga or Phallus. This symbol was one of the twelve most famous Lingas, anciently set up in different parts. It was broken in pieces by Mahmud himself, and the fragments were ordered to be conveyed to Chizni and thrown in the court-yard of the great mosque: the story of the jewels found in the belly of the idol, however, is treated as the invention of om arrator who loved fiction more than truth. Four years subsequent to this period, Mahmud expired The author proceeds to describe the extent and condition of the Gaznevide empire at his death, and delineates the character of his successors, whose weakness and incapacity shortly encouraged the Hindús to rise against their power. This leads to a sketch of the state of India at that epoch, and its distribution amongst its Hindú rulers, of whom the Rajputs occupy a large share of attention. The decline of the Gaznevide dynasty is then traced and the rise of the house of Ghor, whose contests with the celebrated and chivalric Hindú sovereign, Prithi Rájá, are detailed at length. The extension of the Moslem conquests to the borders of China and in Hindústán are described, and the narrative concludes with the death of Mahommed Ghóri, and the establishment of the Delhi empire.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Bird for his very interesting communication, which will, we believe, be speedily put to press, with the translation to which it is prefixed, under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Committee.

The reading of Mr. Henderson's Observations on the Mineralogy of the western half of Cutch was resumed and concluded.

The rocks in this part of Cutch seem to be all of the transition or secondary formation, nor did the author hear of any primitive rocks in the other extremity of the country. Clay-slate appears to be that on which the others rest, and is consequently very abundant. The best limestone is found at the western extremity of the country, where it is almost the only rock; it is found in several places in the form of coarse marble, and near Lucput in that of marle on a bed of shells, from which excellent lime may be obtained. Sandstone is very plentiful; it is generally found resting on the clay-slate, forming beds of great thickness; it is for the most part remarkable for its softness. Rock-salt occurs in veins among the sandstone; but though the author thinks it probable that large beds of it may exist, in similar situations, he did not meet with any instance of its having been discovered. Cutch has a great supply of coal, probably at no great depth from the surface; it has been found, in small quantities. at several places, particularly in the bed of a river about six miles N E. from Bhooj, at about twenty-five feet depth. But few ores of metal have as yet been discovered in Cutch: those of iron and copper only are specifically described. The paper concludes with a notice of the saline minerals, including an account of the manufacture of alum.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the author of this paper.

A letter addressed by Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S. to Capt.Harkness, secretary to the Society, containing some particulars of the assassination of Dr. Schulz, was read

M. Schulz was a native of Hesse, and was deputed by the French government to make scientific and antiquarian researches in Persia. He reached Tabriz in the beginning of 1829, and remained there some months, for the purpose of improving his knowledge of the language and manners of the people, &c. He left the Persian territories in November of that year, to penetrate into a part of Curdistan, perhaps as little known as the most inaccessible parts of Asia, in spite of the remonstrances and warnings of those who were enabled to appreciate the dangers to which he was about to expose himself. Thearedominant population of the country in question is composed of Mahommedan Curds, of the Súni sect, but among them is settled a considerable family of Nestorian Christians, governed by a chief of their own; and with them . Schulz commenced his inquiries. Having obtained the sanction of the Prince Royal of Persia, he imagined that he could proceed in comparative sedity 🗭 but the suspicions of the people were roused, and under pretence of furnishing him with a proper escort, the Khan of Albagh sent a party of his followers, who took advantage of an opportunity to murder the professor and his attendants. Such of his notes, &c. as had been left behind, were sent to France, through the French ambassador at Constantinople, but they have not yet been laid before the public.

Thanks were returned to Sir Henry Willock for his communication, and the meeting adjourned to the 5th of April.

· VARIETIES.

The Sun-Dial in the Moti Masjid .- " Among the curiosities of this once great emporium of learning and art, which have attracted the attention of strangers. is a dist-plate of white marble, with lines inlaid on its surface, of a black slate. The style, which appears to have been an upright round pin, is gone, and the inlaying has been pulled out; but the configuration of the lines is still perfect. being marked by the changels wherein the inlaying fitted. The breadth of these channels is about d of an inch. The dial-plate is set up in the court of the Moti Masjid, a building which was constructed in the latter end of the reign of Aurangzib, about the year 1673, and it is probable that this dial was put up about the same time; but whether in its present site and position, or elsewhere, I have not been able to ascertain. The absence of hour lines, excepting xii and VI A.M. and P.M., would lead to the supposition that the object for which the dial.was constructed had reference only to the times of Mussulman prayer; but the object of the circular are, which subtends an angle of about ninetyfive degrees, has never been explained, although many celebrated Moulavis have visited the Masjid and examined the dial as it stands. The surface of the dial Inclines south about ! of an inch, which leads me to believe that it has been removed from the place where it was originally fixed; for the inclination is too small to affect the projection of the shadow of the gnomon in any sensible degree, and I believe, therefore, that it stood originally in a perfectly horizontal positron.

"With regard to the true north point of the dial, it is difficult from the mere inspection of the lines upon it to come to any determination. The Moti Masjid stands in lat, 27° 9' nearly, and the sun's greatest declination N, being 23° 27½, he of course can never approach nearer our zenith than 3° 4½ to the south. It is not possible, therefore, that the circular are, which is inclined about 29° to the present meridian line, could under any circumstances mark the path of the shadow of a style placed as the style of this dial was, in a vertical position."—Capt. Bodeau.—Journ. of Asiat. Soc. for 1833.

CRITICAL NOTICES,

Sermons, on Various Occasions By Charles Weam 14 Bas, A.M., Professor in the East India College, Herts. Vol. 111. London, 1834.

Thrs sermons are of a truly stelling quality. They are free from that embitious and turgid manner, of which many of our divines seem enamoured. The chief characteristics are a natural warmth of feeling hannonizing with solviety of tone; a facility of dealing with the subject so as to place its features in the strongest as well as the most obvious point of view, and a graceful simplicity of style, which reminds us of the best chels of our pulpit-compositions.

Not having the means, within our confined limits, of doing justice to this work, we content ourselves with subjoining an extract, wherein the preacher warns us against that in dious species of philosophy, if it may without solecism be so termed, which "becometh all things unto all men, that it may by all means ruin some:"

The timid it cheers onward with words of perfidious kindness. The virtue of the sober-minded it assals with loud derision, or undermines with heartless and subtle irony. For the feeble it spreads out the net of sophistry. To the strong it presents the front of generous cordiality, and the right hand of frank companionship. To all, it speaks much of the fraility of man, and still more of the elemency of heaven. And then it can tell us of the shortness of life, and the fleeting quality of all earthly pleasure; and from these it can draw forth the treacherous moral, that to enjoy is to obey! And then, too, it can paint, in glowing tints, the beauty, and the glory, and the de-

lights of the creation. And when the picture is once fairly before us, it asks, Can it be the purpose of Him who called this goodly scene into existence, that the days of man's pilgrimage should be days of painfulness, and that his path from the stalle to the grave should be through a vale of tears? And, lastly, it demands, in triumph, Why should not men,—provided they withhold their tongue from evil-speaking and their hands from spoil, and injury, and blood,—why should they not live after the sight of their own eyes, and the imagination of their own hearts? These are a sample of the vain and worthless words, whereby, as with a charm or philtre, the spirit of this world doth enamour the sons and daughters of disobedience, of those very things which bring down the wrath of God upon their heads. Truly, the prince of this world hath still his oracles among us; and the responses which they give are even such as moved the nations of old, and made them mad. And to this day they are maddening the hearts of Christian men, and spreading the complexion of heathenism, or rather the blackness of apostacy, over Christian lands."

Report from His Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the Administration and Practical Operation of the Poor Laws. Published by Authority. London, 1834. Fellowes.

Wz do not remember any parliamentary report, the importance of which transcends the one before us. There is scarcely a class in society upon whom our existing pauper-system does not operate directly or indirectly. As a subject which is closely connected with our agricultural, manufacturing, and trading interests, and above all, with the moral and physical condition of the subordinate ranks of the nation, it claims the attention of all.

This very able compilation comprehends the following heads of inquiry: the administration of the law, in respect to out-door relief and in-door relief; the progressiveness of burthen; objections to amendment, on the parts of lebourers, employers, and proprietors; the operation of the law, as administered, on the three classes; the character of persons who distribute and award relief; settlement and bastardy. These are followed by "legislative measures considered but not recommended," comprising national charge, labourers occupying land, and labour-rates; and lastly, remedial measures recommended by the commissioners.

Under the first head, the commissioner remark. "it is our painful duty to report, that, in the greater part of the districts which we have been able to examine, the fund which the 43d of Elizabeth directed to be employed in setting to work children and persons capable of labour, but using no daily trade, and in the necessary relief of the impotent, is applied to purposes opposed to the letter, and still more to the spirit, of that law, and destructive of the morals of the most numerous class, and to the welfare of all." The great source of abuse is the out-door relief. The abuses, they state, "are, on the whole, steadily and rapidly progressive." the expenditure for the religi the poor, in the year ending 25th March 1832, was £7,036,968; and a great part of the burthen is, moreover, incurred not by direct payment out of the rates, but by the purchase of unprofitable labour. The objection to amendment, on the part of the labourer, arises from the consciousness that the existing system, though it generally gives him low wages, always finds him easy work; "it gives him also, strange as it may appear, what he values more, a sort of independence; he need not bestir himself seek work; he need not study to please his master; he need not put any restraint upon his temper; he need not ask relief as a favour; he has all a slave's security for shist tence, without his liability to punishment." The employers of paupers are attached to a system which "enables them to dismiss and resume their labourers according to their daily or even hourly want of them; to reduce wages to the minimum, or even below the minimum, of what will support an unmarried man, and to throw upon others the payment of a part, frequently of the greater part, and sometimes almost the whole, of the wages actually received by their labourers." The proprietors are either , interested in upholding the abuses or reconciled to them by habit.

The remedial measures suggested by the commissioners for the gradual removal of Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 13. No. 52.

"the enormous evils resulting from the present maladministration of the poor laws," are intended to produce rather negative than positive effects; "rather to remove the debasing influences to which, a large portion of the labouring population is now subject, than togetford new means of posperity and virtue." The facilitating the progress of instruction, and elevating the intellectual and moral condition of the poorer classes, is held by them to be an essential feature in every remedial measure, and they express their belief, that "if the funds now destined to the purposes of education were wisely and economically employed, they would be sufficient to give all the assistance which can be prudently afforded by the state."

Cleone, a Tale of Married Life. By Mrs. Leman Grimstone. London, 1894.

E. Wilson.

Tax avowed aim of the fair writer of this novel is to exalt the moral and intellectual character of ther sex. A "briefless barrister," with "a face of classic beauty, marred with an expression of disdain," whilst a mute auditor of the business of the court, on circuit, attracts the notice of an old Irishman, as little favoured by fortune as himself, and equally extraordinary in the texture of his mind and character. Mutually interested with each other, Mountwarren (the barrister) accompanies O'Connor to his cottage near Lake Windermere, where he sees the latter's twin children, of surpassing qualities of mind and person. With the girl (Cleone) Mountwarren becomes, of course, enamoured. The boy, who is blind, enchains the affections of the daughter of Sir Edward Arfleur, an intellectual lady, who determines to emancipate herself from the leading-strings of her father, taking a wider scope than his petty pride and narrow principles would allow. The parties lose sight of each other for some time. The O'Connors are reduced to poverty, and compelled to seek a subsistence in London, the boy as a street minstrel. Cleone, to redeem her father from prison, marries a sordid rich man. Mountwarren is thrown into her society again. Miss Arfleur takes the sightless lad for her husband. Cleone's lord breaks his neck, after making an iniquitous will, which Mountwarren, in his capacity of harrister, assists in setting aside, and receives the hand of Cleone, with her wealth and children, as his meed.

Such is the singular tale which this lady has chosen for the vehicle of her principles and sentiments. We think the dialogue is too good to please novel-readers.

The History of the Christian Church. By the Rev. Henny Steebing, A.M. Vol. II. Being Vol. XLII. of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopredia. London, 1884. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This is the concluding volume of Mr. Stebbing's History of the Christian Church, which is brought down to the period "when the preparations for a great and remarkable change became evident throughout Europe," namely, the close of the fifteenth cortains. The Reformation, Mr. Stebbing rightly judges to be a subject which, considered with all its causes and circumstances, and the important consequences it has produced, demands a larger space than the plan of his work admits.

Curtailed as the history is of what will by some be deemed an essential part of it, Mr.

Stebbing is entitled to great praise for the manner in which he has executed his work, which is an excellent epitome of ecclesiastical history, written in a tone of moderation and the a pleasing and elegant style.

In Encycloperdia of Geography, comprising a complete Description of the Earth, Physical, Statistical, Civil, and Political, &c. By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E., with Assistants. Part I. London, 1834. Longman and Co.

This is a comprehensive synopsis of geography, upon a new and well-arranged plan, and it is, moreover, one of the neatest epitomics we have seen, in an age when typographical neatness is not rare. The matter seems uncommonly well-digested by the able persons whose names are published as condutors of Mr. Murray—names high in the ranks of science. From a specimen of the other parts, we perceive that the illustrative cuts (upwards of 1,000 in number, besides 82 maps), and which are elegantly

executed, will be no trifling additional decoration of the work, which is to consist of twelve monthly parts, forming, we presume, two moderately-sized actavo volumes.

Landscape Illustrations of the Bible, consisting of View the most remarkable Places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. The Engravings by W. and E. Finden; the descriptions of the Plates by the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D. London, 1834. Murray.

The object of this work is to give a series of "matter-of-fact views of places mentioned in the Bible, as they now exist, from sketches by distinguished travellers who have visited them. Independently of the associations connected with those places, they are mostly of a very picturesque character, and the publication of highly-finished views, at the very low price at which these are offered, is a mode of illustrating the Scriptures at once rational and pleasing.

The views in the first part are Mount Ararat, sketched on the spot by Mr. Morier, and drawn by Callcott; Valley of the Brook Kedron, by Turner, from a sketch by Mr. Barry, a beautiful piece; the Dead Sea, Jericho, and the Mouth of the Jordan, with the mountains of Moab in the distance, also by Turner, from a sketch by the Rev. Mr. Master; and Tadmor in the Desert, a very striking picture, by Stanfield, from a view by Wood. All the engravings are in the Findens' best manner.

The Wonders of Chaos and the Creation exemplified. A Poem. Part I. Cantos I. II. London, 1884. Hatchard.

The author of this poem has chosen a very sublime and difficult subject; but the modesty of his preface exempts him from all suspicion of being incited by overweening confidence. There is much piety, taste, and ingenuity displayed in the poem and notes, which augur well in future. Some of his remarks upon theological points in controversy are new, if not just. His theory respecting Chaos is, that its origin was the full of Lucifer:

Then tumult filled immensity around, Where all had been a vacuum before; For chaos held no occupation there, Until the fate of this rebellious band Of angels, but was a peaceful blank, By sin untenanted and undefiled.

The poem is written in the Miltonian measure, but, though its structure is generally correct, the preceding passage will show that the author's ear is not always critically exact.

The Architectural Magazine and Journal of Improvement in Architecture, Building, and Furnishing, &c. Conducted by J. C. Loudon, F. L.S., &c. London, 1834. Longman and Co.

To diffuse a knowlege of and taste for improved domestic architecture and furniture, amongst general readers as well as artists, and thereby increase the beauties and composite of private habitations and public edifices, is the object of this monthly publication, which consists of original communications on the various topics which it embraces, illustrated with explanatory cuts; reviews, and miscellaneous intelligence. It fills a chasm in the series of our periodical publications, and the name of the editor is a pledge that it will be conducted with ability.

Tales and Popular Fictions; their Resemblance and Transmission from Country to Country. By Thomas Krightley. London, 1834. Whittaker and Co.

Ms. Keightley's extensive knowledge of the mythology which forms the stuff of popular fictions in all countries, has enabled him to make a very agreeable addition to his other works on popular superstition and legendary lore. He has demonstrated a state which has often been stated, that the early popular tales and fictions of the East and West are the same: they were probably not borrowed the one from the other, but des-

cended to their respective possessors from some very socient source in the East, acquiring in their transmission such modifications of the machinery as were requisite to naturate them.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Production Flora Peninsula India Orientalis, containing characters of the plants found in the peninsula of India, arranged according to the natural system, by Dr. Robert Wight and Mr. G. A. Walker Arnott, is preparing for publication.

Mr. Holman, the celebrated blind traveller, has nearly ready for publication the first volume of his "Voyage round the World," including travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. &c.

Mr. St. John is preparing for publication a work entitled "Egypt and Mohammed Ali." His incipal object is to make known the personal character and habits of the Pasha, his conduct during the recent war with the Sultan, and the effects of his extraordinary system of government upon the country and people.

A translation of Baron Cuvier's great work, Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles, is announced.

Dr. Croly has a volume in the press on the general government of the world by the Deity, entitled "Divine Providence, or the Three Cycles of Revelation, establishing the parallelism of the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian Periods," forming an entirely new evidence of the divine origin of Christianity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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ASIATIC INTELLIMENCE.



oralcutt

LAW.

INSOLVENT COURT, June 8.

In the Matter of Palmer and Co.—A further hearing was fixed for the 7th of September next, and an immediate dividend of 2½ per cent. declared.

In the Matter of Mackintosh and Co.— The partners of this estate were examined by the advocate-general on the subject of the trust-deed.

Mr. J. G. Gordon sworn. Our house stopped payment on the 5th of January last, on which we issued a circular to our constituents, and on the 24th we executed the first of these deeds. We never transferred any personal property belonging to the other partners to Mr. Stewart, who was not a partner, but had a salary till his portion of the property could be ascertained. He had no share in the profits of the house, but he was held out to the world as a partner, and his name was included in all the transactions of the firm. A meeting of creditors was held on the 21st of January previous to the execution of the first deed, at which there were, I believe, about 200 present. The question of the management of the estate was first discussed by the newspapers, after which several creditors spoke to us on the same subject; the consequence was, that the circular was sent round, but we were quite passive respecting the execution of the A similar deed had been retrust-deed. commended by the creditors of Alexander and Co., and we supposed such to be the wish of ours. A committee was appointed to examine into the state of the affairs, who submitted their report on the 9th of February, when inspectors were appointed to superintend the management of the estate under trust. We then undertook the management of the estate, which we continued till the middle of April; during which interval we made transfers of property by sales, with the approbation of the inspectors. The only real property that we sold, to the best of my recollection, was a ship and a house. On the 21st of March, Mr. Wilkinson took out a writ against us, but considering the claim unjust, we gave security for our appearance. About the end of March, or the beginning of April, a banker, named Joykissen Doss, threatened to institute proceedings against us, but we did not leave our premises till we had ascertained that he was on the point of taking out a writ. He first threatened, then took out a summons Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 13, No. 49.

against us; withdrew it about the middle of April, and finally took out a copius, which induced us to remove to rempore, beyond the jurisdiction. Understanding, a few days afterwards, that it was only a summons, Mr. Storm and myself returned to Calcutta, but Mr. Calder remained at Serampore. Between the 23d and 28th of April we went back again to Scrambore, where we remained till the a dication of There was a separate suitinsolvency. against Mr. Calder. When I went to Serampore, to avoid the process of the court. I did not know that Gudhadur was about to make an application for an adjudication of insolvency, but thought that Mr. Madge or Joykissen Doss would have filed one There is a clause in the trustagainst us. deed, by which its provisions may be revoked and the property conveyed to the assignee of the court if necessary, in the event of an adjudication of insolvency. When the trust-deed was executed I did not think it probable that the estate would be brought into this court, though I thought it possible. By the tenor of the deed, a schedule of our property should have been delivered by the 30th of April, and a rough copy was prepared. We did not know that any one was applying for an adjudication of insolvency against us when we went to Scrampore, but were under d conviction that some one would, and it was our intention to give bail, and try the validity of the deed in the interval; considering, however, that it would injure the estate if a capias were taken out, we thought it best to abscond, which we had been advised to do from the first by Joykissen Doss, in order that an adjudication might pass against us. Mr. Wilkinson, of the custom-house, was at first an advocate the trust-deed, but he was the firthreaten us with a capuas. The construction put by us on the act of parliament was, that the valuation of our assets would not admit of our applying for the protect tion of this court.

Mr. Storm merely deposed to the date of the departure of binnself and Mr. Gordon for Serampore (to which place Mr. Calderhad previously gone), in consequence of having heard that Joykissen Doss was about to take, or had taken, a wit out against them.

Mr. Calder sworn. I went to Serampore on the 19th or 20th of April, and Mr. Storm and Mr. Gordon followed me two or three days afterwards. There was a process against myself, but not against my partners, for an acceptance, which I had been avoiding for some days in Calcutta.

Market and

(A)

SUPREME COURT, July 8.

Cuterall and others v. Adam and others.
The decision of the validity of Mackintosh and Co.'s trust-deed was decided in favour of the assistances of the Insolvent Court, by the discharge of the rule granted on a prious day for the assignces to shew cause why the former judgment of the court should not be reversed.

Mr. Justice Franks adverted to the arguments used to shew that the insolvent act in force in India, was, unlike the bankruptcy act home, for the benefit of the debtors on His opinion was, that it was plesigned as much for the benefit of creditors as of debtors. Such being the case, it became his duty to consider whether the deed in question had been so framed as to confer the requisite benefit contemplated in the act on the creditors of the estate. Looking at the deed, he could see no provision to insure an equal distribution of the property among the creditors; and in his judgment, according to the evidence on the face of it, it had been framed with the intent of defeating the statute for the relief of insolvent debtors in this country. The learned judge then read the circular letter addressed by the house to their constituents on their stopping payment, and asked whether it could be doubted that, if the deed had not been executed, an adjudication of insolvency would have been issucd against it long ago, or whether there could be any doubt that the deed had been executed to avoid such a result. The trustdeed had evidently been intended to keep the estate out of the management of the insolvent court, and he therefore thought the assignees were entitled to a confirmation of their verdict.

Sir Edward Ryan said, that the sole question was, whether the deed was a good bar to the recovery of the property by the assignces of the insolvent court, in his Under all the circumthat deed was fraudulent and void, and that the rule ought consequently to be discharged. He wished it to be distinctly understood that the terms fraudulent and void were applied merely in a legal point of view, and conveyed no imputation against any of the parties concerned, as he was convinced that they had acted conscientiously, and to the best of their judgments; but such were the terms of the law, the sense of which could not be conveyed in any other manner. He also wished it to be understood, that he was not pronouncing a decision against the principle of the executing of trust-deeds generally, but merely against this particular case, after duly weighing the peculiar circumstances under which it was granted.

The rule was discharged, and each party directed to pay his own costs, the court

being desirous of heing as indulgent towards the trustees as possible, in considera. tion of the general wish of the creditors, by which they had acted, though it could by, no means order the payment of costs out of the estate, as it would not be right to saddle those creditors with the expense who were opposed to the measure.

July 16.

Native Converts. - On the 12th a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the acting chief justice against Kistnemohun Bonnerice, otherwise called Kistno Bundo, calling upon him to produce the body of Brijonaut Ghose, the son of Rammohun Ghose, of Bunhoogly, in the Twentyfour Pergunnahs, Izardar, together with the day and cause of taking and detaining

This writ was issued on two affidavits. The first, by Rammohun Ghose, set forth that his son, Brijonaut Ghose, an infant of the age of fourteen years or thereabouts, about eight months ago commenced attending as a day-scholar at the Missionary school at Mirzapore, of which Kistnomohun Bonnerjee, a converted Hindoo, was one of the teachers; and that, having been informed that Kistnomohun Bonnerjee was endeavouring to convert the boy and to induce him to abjure the Hindoo religion, he removed him from the school in March last, and kept him at home at his family dwelling-house at Bunhoogly, where he remained till the 2d of June last, on which day (according to information conveyed to him, and to the best of his behef), during his absence, the boy was forcibly taken away by the said Kistnomo-hun Bonnergee. The other affidavit was that of Ramchund, a sirear in the service of Rammohun Ghose. It stated, that ou the 2d of June last, at about sunset, Kistnomohun Bonnerjee, accompanied by another person, went to the house of Rammohun Ghose at Bunhoogly, and called Brijonaut Ghose out of the house; that, after some conversation with him, he " forcibly put him" into a palanquin-carriage, which he had brought for that purpose, and drove away with him; that Brijonaut Ghose, on being so forced into the carriage, called out to him (Ramchund), and desired him to inform his father that he had been forcibly taken away by Kisthomohun Bonnerjee ; that Brijonaut Ghose was (at the date of the affidavit) "forcibly detained" by the said Kistnomohun Bonnerjee in the school at Mirzapore, where he (Kistnomohun) also resided; and that he was informed and verily believed, that the said Kistnomohun Bonnerjee detained the said Brijonaut Ghose for the purpose of converting him to the Christian faith, which would involve him (Ramchund) and the family in great disgrace: further, that he applied to Mr. Robert Barlow,

angistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunadm, who referred him to the magistrates of Calcutta, by whom he had been informed that they had not the power to restore Brijonaut Ghoze. The writ was seved in Kistnomohun

Bonnerjee on the 13th, and he this day attended the court, accompanied by the boy, to make his return. The return set forth that Brijonaut Ghose was admitted a day scholar at the English school at Mirzapore on the 2d of January last, of which school he (Kistnomohun) was head teacher; that on the 27th of May last, Brijonaut Ghose having been absent from school for some days, went to his (Kistnomohun's) house in Guyreybaboo's lane, accompanied by one Sreenauth Newgy, a relative of his, and told him that he had been detained against his will at the house of his father, where he had been kept under close custody for about fifteen days, during which time his family had used every endeavour to prevent his becoming a Christian, and used threats towards him, which had put him in bodily fear ; that he (Kistnomohun) then advised him to return to his father's house, and behave to his father and other relatives with gentleness and kindness, and that he (Brijonaut Ghose) went away accordingly: further that Srcenauth Newgy went to him (Kistnomohun) two or three days afterwards, and informed him that Brijonaut Ghose wished to speak to one Doorgadose Roy, a scholar at the same school; that Doorgadose went as desired on the 1st of June last, and on his return informed him (Kistnomohun) that Brijonaut Ghose had told him that he found it impossible to live in his father's house, and wished Kistnomohun Bonnerjee to wait in a conveyance at a distance from the said house, on the Barrackpore road; that he (Kistnomohun) went on the 2d of June in a palanquin curriage to the place directed, where, in a very short time, he was joined by Brijonaut Ghose, who freely and voluntarily, and without any force, entered the carriage, which was then disven to the house of the Rev. Mr. Dealtry, where they alighted; and that they remained in the society of Mr. Dealtry till ten o'clock, when they got into a carriage provided by Mr. Dealtry, and, at the request of Brijonaut Ghose, drove to the house of the Rev. Mr. Sandys at Mirgapore, where he (Brijonaut) slept (night, and every succeeding night up to the time of the return, only attending the school during school hours, and for the purposes of tuition : further, that Brionaut was not at the time of serving the writ, and had not been at any previous time, detained in his (Kistnomohun's) custody, nor in any manner under his control, further than as a pupil during school hours, and for the purpose of tuition, which attendance was wholly voluntary on his part; and that he,

the said Brijonaut Ghose, had accompanied him voluntarily, and of his own free will, to the currence Court.

will, to the suppress Court.

Mr. Long tendle Clarke, on bear of the boy's father, said he had no objection to the refurn, and had the refurn on the refurn, and had the refurn day had been brought into court, to order him to be allivered up to his father. The return did not negative what had been sworn to in the affldative, that the boy was under fourteen years of age, and he submitted that the father had a right to demand the delivery of his son under the 21st Geo. 111 s. 70; which provided for the preservation? the authorities of fathers over their families according to the Gentoo or Maliomedan laws.

The Advocate General, on the part of Kistnomohun and the boy, said that it had not yet been proved that the latter was under age; the affidavit merely stated that he was fourteen or thereabouts, which would admit of a very wide range.

The boy himself said, in very good English, that he thought he was sixteen years of age, because his mother had told him two years ago, when he was sick, that he was then fourteen, and that that was a very critical period in the life of a child.

Mr. Clarke said, that he had been sworn to be an infinit in the affidavit, which was of itself sufficient, but if any doubt should remain, his father was in court ready to sweat to the fact again; besides this, his horoscope was in court, which would prove his age to a certainty. This was question of no small importance, inaxmuch as the rites and ceremonics of the Hundoo religion would be materially affected by the decision their lordships might come to. Those religious rites and ceremonies had been of late too much invaded by the mission ages of Calcutta, who

Mr. Clarke said, he would not oppose himself to the court, because redress might be obtained elsewhere; but he submitted that it was sworn that the boy was an infant, and hoped their lordships would not put such an interpretation on the words of the affidavit as that he might be sixteen years of age; and if they were so inclined, where they were so postively directed by an act of parhament, he hoped they would at all events examine the father, who would clear up the foult, if indeed any existed. He offered also the child's horoscope, which could be examined by their lordships' pundits, and which was

the best possible proof of the age of a Hindoo. Under all these circumstances, he submilied that the court was bound, by the act of parliament already referred to, to order the boy to be delivered up to his father.

father.
The Advocate General, in commencing his address disclaimed any intention of panegyrizing the missionaries of Calcutta, or of adverting to the numberless benefits they had conferred, though his friend had set him an example by commencing an enu-meration of their misdeeds. With respect to the infancy of the party, it did appear to him that here was nothing definitely expressed. He would not contend that the court had not the power of protecting the authority of fathers of families, but he had never heard that the fathers of families had more power over their male children in this country than in any other, though he admitted that they had over their female children. But this question was not now before the court, for to him it appeared that, the habens corpus being issued to bring up the boy, the question was not to whom he should be delivered, but whether the court would deliver him to any one. When a part was brought up, and that party was capable of making an election, the natural question that suggested itself to him was, with whom was he willing to go? What had the best writers said on subject of write of habeas corpus? They were described as "high prerogative writs, by which the king had a right to demand why any of his subjects were imprisoned." Let them look at the return-to whom was it directed? Why it was directed to Kistnomohun Bennerjee, who had shewed that the boy had acted voluntarily and of his own accord. The boy had come willingly into court, and had not been brought by the person to whom the writhad been directed; he ought therefore to be discharged at once, or in fact the court ought not to be cognizent of his presence, as it had been proved by the return, which return the court was bound to consider as *person to whom the writ had been directed: to whom then could the order of the court be made, the person to whom the writ was directed swearing that the person required was not under his control? He would not appeal to their feelings, by dwelling on the boy's reluctance to return to his family, but would confine humself to the mere point of law, that a return had been made to the writ, by which it was shown that the boy was not under the control of the party required to produce him. The return was be taken as true. When a party was bringht up, the usual course was to ask him with whom he would go, but in the present case even that was un-necessary be came voluntarily into court, and without any question before them. would the court take upon itself to decide that he he should go back again with his father, or what were the rights of fathers over their families? The Advocate General concluded by asking the court to allow the boy to speak, as he wished to be heard,

Sir John Franks said, there could be no objection, but that it was unnecessary, as the court must be bound by the return. Taking the return as true, the first question that presented itself was, the age of the boy, and by what had appeared before the court he was bound to say, that, in the common parlance of the world, he was about fourteen, that is, something under or something more. Such being his opinion. he took it to be the duty of the court, as clearly laid down in the 21st Geo, III. c. 70, to protect the authority of fathers of families over their children. This was a case in which the boy was clearly under age, and in his opinion he ought to be given over to the custody of his father. He considered him constructively to have been brought up by the person by whom the return was made, and therefore decided that he ought to be delivered over to his father.

Sir E. Ryan said, he agreed with Sir John Franks in thinking that the boy ought to be delivered up to his father. The case was one of great importance-more indeed than he had at first thought. Sir Edward then went over the particulars detailed in the return, from which he inferred that there had been something like contrivance used in getting the boy away. and it became a question of some importance, what course was to be taken when such steps were used. The person by whom the return was made denied that the boy was in his possession, but yet produced him. The learned judge cited cases to prove that the court had a discretion to dispose of the persons of infants by restoring them to their parents, or permitting them to go where they pleased, without reference to the nature of the return or the manner in which they were produced. Under all the circumstances of the case, he could not help thinking that the child had been lured from his parents for the purpose of conversion to the Christian faith, which was against the religious usages and customs of the Hindoos. Fathers were the legal guardians of their children, and he conceived the cant bound to support their parental authority; he therefore thought they ought to use their discretion, and order the return of the boy to his father.

The boy here personally addressed the court, and expressed himself unwilling to go with his tather, alleging, as his ground of refusal, that he had before been persecuted and kept in confinement for adopting the Christian faith, and thereby breaking his easte.

Sir Edward Ryan said he could obtain

redress in that court if he experienced any improper treatment.

The Advocate General said, their residence was out of the jurisdiction; but the judge replied, that redress might in that case be obtained from the local courts.

The poor boy, in the most pathetic manner, again begged that he might not be dehvered up to his father, and stated that when he had first contemplated embracing Christianity, he had been taken by his father into the country, kept in confinement, and subjected to a series of illusage, his father and relations threatening to poson him rather than suffer him to become a Christian.

The Court refused to hear any statements made in an unofficial manner, and resterated its order for the boy to be delivered to-his father.

The poor fellow was then seized hold of by his father, who could not get him out of the court without considerable exertion. The little fellow cried most bitterly, repeated his appeals to the judges, seized hold of the barristers' table, and was diagged inch by inch out of the court, annulst the sympathy of some and the triumph of others of the numerous spectators assembled to witness so novel a spectacle.

This curious case has given rise to much discussion in the papers. The John Bull contends that the decision of the court will have the effect of deterring many a native lad from seeking after that instruction which is indispensable in order to place the future generations in advance of the present intolerant race of Hindus, A correspondent in the Bengal Chronicle, too, condemns the decision, and the reasons given for it; alleging that the inclinations of the lad should have been consulted by judges invested with discretion. He remarks, that "the object of the writ of habeas corpus is merely to deliver the subject from restraint; that object was gained when the boy was produced in court. Had he been asked, he would have sworn, if necessary, that he was and had been a free agent; and liberty was infringed, not promoted, by that noble statute, when it was made an instrument to cabin, crib, and confine an Jemancipated mind within the narrow torture boot of paternal prejudices,"

On the other hand, the decision is appeared by the India Gazette and the Hawkaru, which condemns the forward zeal of proselytism. The former journal observes: "The zeal of proselytism will not only defeat or postpone its end, but the great design of instilling knowledge into intelligent native youth, against whose instruction, but for this injudicious mixture of religious influence, there would never be the smallest parental hostility, may be untirely frustrated. For what advantage

is this danger incurred? It is to indoctrinate the minds of Hindoo buys, who, on any subject of worldly knowledge or any matter of temporal research of examination, would not be pronounced, either from their age or accomments, very competent judges. Besides, let it be remembered, that persuasions lightly teken, without means or abilities to deal with evidence, are susceptible of being as lightly effaced, and that a great interest is in this instance at stake, no less than the moral and intellectual amelioration of the whole Hindoo people, all chance of which will be perhaps irretrievably lost of the children of the higher and middling classes, whose examples will have the greatest influence, are to be frightened from the seminaries of education by the danger of proselytism, which they now regard with the greatest apprehension, and find to be so imminent."

MISCELL ANEOUS.

FXTFRNAL COMMERCE OF BINGAL.

Mr. Bell's "Comparative View of the External Commerce of Bengal during the Years 1831-32 and 1832-33," gives the following results:

There is a decrease in the declared value of last year's imports compared with those of the preceding year, viz.

Merchandize Treasure		. 2,26,15,279 37,31,578
	12.	O 42 AC ORM

Rs. 2,63,46,857

1832-33, Merchandize, 1,92,91,109 Treasure... 40,70,163 2,33,87,762 Decrease in 1832-3. Rs. 23,59,095

which is the more remarkable, since the markets are felt to be as much over-stocked, and in general even more depressed than in the preceding period; and, moreover, there was then also a falling off, by com-

ing, to the extent of Rs. 65,18,928.

The exports of the two last years, researchery compared in the same manner, show a small increase of Rs. 68,039 in 1831-32, and a considerable one, as follows, in 1832-33:

parison with the year immediately preced-

1831-32,	Merchandize	
		Rs. 3.94,18,036
		ita operprojecto

1832-33, Merchandize, 3,65,68,903 Trossure 58,97,000

4,24,65,071
Increase in 1832-33 Rs. 30,47,955

The fulling-off has been chiefly in the following articles:—alumacopper, speller, lead, iron, steel, cotton pier-goods, cotton twist, woollens, spice, and teak timber: but there are some articles which shew a large increase; cotton (for the Gloster mills), corals, deers horns, guns

and pistols, haberdashery, quicksilver, pepper, silk goods, tea, and wines, especially

sherry, claret, and champagne.
The Calcutta Courier suspects the fallingoff in the imports to be " more apparent than real, arising; perhaps, from a ten-dency to under-value goods;" which, however, it admits does not appear to be the case. Mr. Bell considers the simultaneous decrease of imports and increase of exports not as an indication of property, but as a prome that we are draining the country of its resources.

Two of the imports from the United States of America deserve particular notice-books and cottons. We subjoin Mr. Bell's statements respecting both :

" Books .- In contrasting the amount value of books imported from Great Britain and America, the enormous difference would lead many to suppose that no injurious competition existed, and the ridiculously low prices of works printed in America render the comparison as to the extent of competition almost impossible,

"The serious injury inflicted on the English book-trade in Calcutta by the introduction of counterfeit copies of Eng-lish books from America, however, cannot be disguised. The evil has been carried to a great length, and it is to be hoped that a remedy will be found for the abuse of privileges which have yet received no check beyond the ordinary disadvantages attending unfate competition. None would be so unjust as to consure equitable competition; but when two nations or individuals come into a market under circumstances similar to the case in point, surely some protection ought to be afforded to the injured. The mere difference of 71 per cent, duty is literally nothing in this instance, since the value is adjusted with reference to America and Calcutta wholesale price of American printed books, which bears no comparison to the enhanced rates of English works.

** Cottons - North America has sent out, within the year under review, treble the quantity of cotton manufactures, compared with the previous year. They are confined as yet to stout fabrics, as sheeting, duck, drilling, &c., but the durability of these over similar British cloths will, notwithstanding the difference of duties, obtain them a decided preference; indeed, it is abundantly evident that the effect of competition is beginning to be felt, and no better proof can be afforded than by adverting to the importation of Madapollam and sheeting, which in 1830-31 amounted to 63,855 pieces; 1831-32 brought in only 30,468 pieces and the year just lapsed but 2,610 pieces?"

The following is a notice of the twist

manufactured at Fort Gloster:

"The quantity of twist manufactured at Fort Gloster, which has passed the cu--

tom-house, exceeds the previous years' receipts by 324 bales, viz. from the 1st May 1831 to 30th April 1832, 1,565 bales paid duty; and during the same period in 1832-33, 1,889 bales came to hand. It is understood that Fort Gloster twist is daily rising in the estimation of the natives, and that the labour of men initiated in the art of, weaving is now almost double of what was performed at the commencement of the undertaking. This will go far to keep down the high rate of duty chargeable on the raw material imported from America for the manufacture of Gloster twist; and the comparative light tax of 21 per cent. transit duty will, on the other hand, give these works a great advantage over the foreign twist brought from Pondicherry, even were prices to rise sufficiently high to induce more extensive shipments from that quarter."

The exports have decreased nearly four lacs in cotton, above two lacs in raw silk, five lacs in saltpetre, nearly a lac and ahalf in lac dye, about 80,000 rupees in shell lac; and have increased nearly twelve lacs in indigo, eleven lacs of rice (of which the quantity exported is nearly twice as much as in 1831-32), a lac and a-quarter in safflower, above a lac in skins, and a couple of lacs in sundry minor articles. The value of the onium exported in each of the two years is the same within 60,000 rupees, although the quantity was 7,477 chests in 1831-32, and 9,408 in 1832-33. The remarkable increase in the quantity of rice exported occurred chiefly in the following trades:

1831-32. 1832-33 Great Britain..... Rs. 3.64, 957 5,85,768 3,74,152 24,000

The Company's exports shew little difference in two years, except an increase of 21 lies in sugar, and nearly a lac in saltpetre.

The trade with Great Britain has fallen off Rs. 33,46,055 in imports, and increased Rs. 23,62,121 in exports; while that of France shows an increase on both, namely, Rs. 4,38,440 in the former, and Rs 12,40,129 in the latter; and that of China, next to Great Britain in importance, an augmentation in the imports of Rs. 17,75,120 (nearly all in bullion) against a reduction of Rs. 14,11,937 in the exports. The Straits trade has expe-Henced a large extension, chiefly on the side of exports, which shew an augmentation of more than fifty per cent., namely, Rs. 10, 15,950. This has occurred almost entirely in the article of opium.

TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

As usual, part of the left wing of the Chowringhee Theatre was, last play-night, occupied by those native gentlemen who regularly patronise the dama. We were, however, astonished to see a strange face among the group, which, by its peculiarity, attracted attention. The stranger, on being asked to give an account of himself, declared, to the astonishment of the hearers, that he was the Jumadar of gentleman high in the civil service, and well known as a bitter enemy to the cause of native improvement, and to their elevation in society: the jumadar confessed having received a ticket from his master. In the Courier, a threat had been field out to give the native play-goers a warm reception. They having declared themselves prepared for it, that plan, it seems, was abandoned, and the refined trick we have just mentioned substituted in its place, evidently to wound with impunity the feelings of those native gentlemen who have so far acquired a taste, for English literature as to feel interest and delight in dramatic exhibitions. The facts in this instance are of so unequivocal a character, that it is difficult to give any favourable colouring to them; and when we consider the period at which it has occurred, and the character of the individual whose servant this man has declared himself to be, we cannot but conclude that this has been done to insult the natives with impunityto shoot cowardly arrows at them from behand the curtain, not daring to meet them face to face for the purpose of disputing their right.

Is this conduct becoming the character of a gentleman high in the civil service? Does he not know that the present administration, nay, the British Parhament itself, is doing all it can to raise the native character? Is it not then an insult to the head of the Indian Government, whose subordinate this civilian is, to act thus in the very face of authority? After what has been done, this civilian might boldly say to his superiors, "behold those black fellows, whom you are endeavouring to raise by respect; I treat them with contempt, even so far as to make a menial in my service sit on a level with them!"—
Reformer, June 16.

The gentleman referred to in the aforegoing extract indignantly disclaumed the notive imputed to him, and explained the occurrence thus:—having a ticket for the theatre which he did not want, he gave it to his sirear, a respectable brahmin, who understood English, and who, without his master's knowledge, transferred it to the jamadar's

TRANSLATIONS INTO ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,

An anonymous writer (Dr. John Tytler, we believe), in an article published in the Indua Gazette of June 26th, has treated of the question, whether there be not properties in the English language, for translating our works of science, which are not found—in oriental languages, and

which peculiarly fit it to be a vehicle of science. He remarks that, " in undertaking to teach science through the me-dium of English, we deceive ourselves; our scientific language is not English, but Latin and Greek; it accommon to all the languages of Europer and is, in fact, a vocabillary of classical words, in many cases unaltered, and in all others merely with their terminations changed to suit the language into which they are introduced, and having their radicals combined according to the rules of Greek and Latin etytoology. That the natives, therefore, may have any correct idea of the meaning of these words, we must necessarily teach them Latin and Greek, and this not to a little, but to a very considerable extent. To satisfy ourselves of this, let us take the opening sentence of Arnott's Physics:-The four words, atom, attraction, repulsion, inertia, point to four general truths. which explain the greater part of the phenomena of nature. Being so general, they are called physical truths, from the Greek word signifying nature: an appellation distinguishing them from chemical truths, which regard particular substances, and from vital truths, which have relation only to living bodies.' This short sentence contains a number of words, none which can be properly understood or used without a knowledge of their etymólogy. Let us take the two simplest, attraction and repulsion . one, who understands the meaning of the Latin verbs trake and pelle, and the various inseparable prepositions of that language, finds no difficulty in distinguishing and properly using the words attraction, detraction, citraction, profraction, retraction, abstraction, contraction, subtraction, and of the words repulsion, appulsion, depulsion, impulsion, propulsion compulsion he, who does not, will find them a maze of inextricable confusion, destitute of system and analogy, in which the strongest memory will be bewildered. In the same manner, what propriety can he see in calling one set of truths physical, because they relate to nature, and another vital, because they relate to living bodies? If we give no explanation of the etymology of words, it can only lead our scholars to consider our language as a perfect chaos, utterly unsuited to science or to any thing else; and our attempts to chisel the words, if I may so express myself, on their memories, will either be fruitless, or if they do succeed, it must be at the expense of so much time and labour as the advantage obtained can most assuredly never repay.'

He then enquires whether a scientific nomenclature can be framed from oriental languages corresponding to that of Europe. "To this inquiry," he observes, "I have sometimes heard a very short answer returned: I have heard it roundly as-

serted, that the oriental languages are so barbarous and rude as to be utterly unfit for scientific purposes, and quite incapable of affording a suitable valabulary. Such assertions can only arise from a total misapprehension of the subject, and want of consideration on the part of those who make them. It must be owned that the language heardin Indian bazars is unsuited to science, and so is that heard in the streets of Loudon, and so must be every unassisted vernacular phraseology. The English, that been seen, derives its assistance from Greek and Latin; if it be asked whence the vernacular language here is to be assisted? the answer is short: to the Hindoos from Sanstrit, to the Mahommedans from Arabic. These languages have been represented as abstruse remote from common life, and unintelligible, except to a very few of the most learned natives, and quite beyond the capacity of the generality, they have been compared to Greek, and much has been said on the folly of translating scientific books into Greck, for the use of Englishmen. All this is quite foreign to the real state of the case, and can only be asserted by those will do not reflect, that it is impossible to give the most common order to a Servant, or to ask the most common question, without using a certain number of Ambic and Sanscrit words, it would puzzle the best scholar in Europe to speak and write Greek as well as a very ordinary Pundit or Mouluvee will Sanscrit and Arabic. The true object of comparison is Latin: Sanscrit and Arabic are about as much diffused here as Latin is in Europe, Now the truth is, that were an Eastern philosopher desirous of making the contents of a valuable oriental work univer-sally known throughout Europe, the wisest thing he could do would be to translate it into Latin, which would render it at once intelligible from Cadiz to Archangel. It is this which makes Golius's Dictionary (I almost blush to write it) the standard for Arabic throughout Europe, notwithstanding all the labours of our orientalists here; and if we direct our attention to works of pure science, it may be doubted whether even the inimitable Principia of Newton would have had their ments so soon recognized on the continent, had they been written in English instead of Latin. If, then, we wish to teach the Hindoos of Bengal and the Mahommedans of Hindostan only, we must do it through the medium of Bengalee and Oordoo, borrowing our scientific terms from Sanscrit and Arabic. If we aspire to more than this, and extend our views to instructing the whole oriental world, we must choose the languages that are upon the whole most universally understood, and those are Suscrit and Arabic themselves. Into these accordingly our scientific books should be translated, and they are influences which there is no danger of exhausting however largely we may draw upon them for terms of the greatest refinement."

ARREST OF TWO EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

The Native Akhbars give detailed accounts of the arrest of two European gentlemen by the police, in the city of Delhi, on the 1th inst. We notice the subject merely to apprise our contemporaries that it is under investigation, lest they should be induced to give currency to the unauthorized or erroneous statements of the news-writers,—Delhi Gaz. June 15.

REVENUES OF BUNDFICUND AND DELHI.

Memorandum of demands and collections from the province of Rundelcond

from the province of Bundelcund, from the first acquisition thereof to the close of the year 1831-32, at the several periods noted.

				Collections.
1803 4	 1211		7.17.073 .	6,54,151
1804.5	 1212		13,95,016	10,85,318
1805 6	 1213			11,42,331
1810-11	 1213			27,64,245
1815-16	 1223			36,52,952
1820-21	 1228		38,13,921	37,79,979
1025-26	 1233		35.73.954	34,91,388
1828 29	 1436			32,52,973
1429.30				27,99,346
1030-31	 123			27,29,180
1831-32	 1239			28,26,275

Memorandum of demands and collections from the Delhi territory from the first acquisition thereof, to the close of the year 1831-32, at the several periods rated.

	Fussily.		Demand	s Co	Collections.	
1803-4		1211		7,60,041		7,36,821
1804-5		1213 .		6,69,671		5,43,393
1805-6				4,82,839		4.6 .773
1810-11				8,91,187		8,77,259
1815-16				14,14,943	• • • •	12,14,198
1820-21				27,80,942		25,73,458
				36, 10.303		28,64,710
				10,68,956	• •	29,21,423
				31,13,428	• • • •	29,32,634
				30,67,210		24,78,451
1831-32		1239		31,20,659		30.08.211

In proof of the cruel oppression ascribed to the Delhi authorities, I have procured the accompanying abstract of the land revenues for the province of Delhi;

| 1627-28 | 1020-29 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029-30 | 1029

Rupees. 31,59,511...32,54,392...32,31,462

Add four lacs for revenue alienated to grantees denominated jageerdars, istumradars, &c &c. gives 35,50,000 rupees, or asy 36,00,000 rupees on a population of 711,822 agriculturists, setting aside other classes. Add fifteen per cent, expenses on those who pay revenue; result—each family of agriculturists, of five persons, pays, per annum, revenue Rs, 25,48, and there is probably as much Jand unused as

used. What an oppressive government, and what excerable management! Add to this, an acre of bound have never been sold by government, nor an individual ousted. The revenue is paid almost without exception by the proprietors of the soil direct, or through their agents or sepresentatives, the headmen of communities, who have never, as in other parts, been allowed to farm it.—Corres. Dethi Gaz., June 22.

PRACTICES IN THE ZILLAH COURTS.

I understand, on good authority, that many of the judges of the zillah courts, unacquainted as they are with the general character of the natives and with their sordid deceits, cannot in all cases give proper decisions; and the amlahs, avail-ing themselves of this ignorance of their masters, interpret the cases in whatever way they please. This, as well as other circumstances, at once demonstrate the necessity of appointing such persons as judges who have a thorough acquaintance with all the peculiarities of this country; otherwise every kind of profligacy, debauchery, and corruption shall ever remain in the same dreadful state, and the zillah court will be nothing but the seat of evil. I hear that a number of persons, collecting themselves as a body of traders, have begun to traffic in swearing in the zillah courts. The rate of a pair of swearers is one tupee for swearing once. Every day at 10 o'clock A.M. they come, as if to open their shops, and sit almost the whole day under the fir trees here and there planted in the compound of the zillah courts. Whenever a suitor passes by them, they immediately cry out, in a transport (like the common shopkeepers of China bazar), to know whether he requires their services, and if he gives his assent, a couple, whom he fixes upon, come to him in a hurry to receive the instruction upon which they have to make the affidavit-and thus the wicked escape with impunity, and the innocent suffer. Amlahs and shrestudars never take the trouble of bringing these things to the notice of the judges, for the magic of bribery padlocks their mouths, their pockets are always filled, and they countenance these evils. Nazzears and chaprasees comnive at these things; so that they shall never be in a retrogade state, unless effective measures be soon adopted for their immediate removal .- Corresp. in the Gyannaneshun.

INDIGO-PLANTERS BENEVOLENT FUND.

At a meeting of indigo planters held at Chauleah Factory, Jessore, on the 13th June, it was unanimously resolved to institute a Benevolent Pund for the provision of Widows, Orphans, and superannuated or undirtunate blameless Plan-Maiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 13. No. 49. ters, including proprietors and their assistants; and it was accordingly proposed and agreed to, that the fund be established by shares of 100 sicea rupees per annum. No subscriber to hold more than twelve shares, and individuals to be allowed to subscribe for half shares; that the next general meeting be helden Calcutta on the third Monday of December 1833, to fixrules and regulations for the society; that the committee be required to enter into communication with other districts, and solicit the planters to become subscribers to the fund : that subscribers may te hy proxy at the Calcutta general meeting; that the committee be authorized to invest the funds already subscribed in the manner most beneficial to the interest of the so-

A subscription was entered into by seventeen planters present, and three by proxy, who took thirty-seven shares, with the option of increasing the number of each subscription to twelve shares, on conditions to be eventually provided by the committee.

COMMERCE OF CENTRAL ASIA.

We give the concluding portion of Lieut, Burnes' memoir:

On the Commerce and Foreign Communications of Bokhara and Central Asia.

It was the design of Peter the Great of Russia to form a commercial communication between the Caspian Sea and the banks of the Oxus; but he was frustrated by the foulest perfidy— He succeeded, nevertheless, in opening the roads from the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia eastward of the Caspian and Aral, and for a period of about eighty years they have been annually travelled by the canasians of Bokkhra. I will not assert that in this line of commerce we have a revival of the exact channels of an ancient trade, but a companitively safe and easy communication has assuredly been opened between Asia and Europe.

While the bazars of Bokhara have been supplied by the overland route from Russia, the merchant of India, who formerly resorted to them with the production of his native soil, has likewise introduced the fabrics of Britain. The commerce of the English has been thus widely extended. and the Russian merchant discovers a formidable rival in the diminution of his trade. It is a curious reflection that the manufacturers of Europe should reach the central parts of Asia by a retrogade route, after they have half-circumnavigated the globe, and that the opening of a commerce between Britain and these countries, which has failed by the direct road of Europe, should be now firmly established from an opposite direction. It is the design of this paper to follow up that trade through its course, and to give such particulars con-(B)

cerning the general commerce of these countries as appear interesting, as well as to delineate the lines of communication by which it is conveyed, since the subject is curious and important. The flourishing condition of this trade will then enable me to speak of the means of improving our exports, and to state my hopes and reasons for believing that these may be further increased to the great benefit of our commercial country.

Till within chese twelve or fourteen years, the trade in European fabrics to Toorkistan, which includes Bokhara and the inions north of the Oxus, was principally confined to the Russians ; they exported their goods into these countries from Orenburg and Troitskai. The supply is now derived from India, viá Cabool, by the eligible route of Hindoo Koosh, when open, from August to September, and by a more westerly road through Bameean when closed. There are four great lines of route between Russia and Bokhara, by which the commercial intercourse is carried on. The first of these leads from Astracan, across the Caspian, to Mungushak, and thenceso Orgunje and Bokhara, and may be voyaged and tra-velled in thirty days. The next begins at Orenburg, and passes between the Aral and Caspian seas to Orgunje and Bokhara, and is a journey of sixty days. The third commences at Tropakai, in Ashtic Russia, and crossing the Dushti Kipchak, or desert of Kipchak, passes entward of the Aral, and across the Sir or Jaxartes, near its embouchure, to Bokhara. A caravan may march in it forty-eight days. The fourth and last commences at Kuzzul-jur, or, as it is also called, Netropolosk, on the Issun, considerably to the eastward of Troitskii, and leads down upon Bokhara by a south-west direction, passing through Tishkend. This is a journey of ninety days. A commercial intercourse is carried on between Toorkistan and the empire of Russia by all these routes, but that by Orenburg and Orgunje (Khiva) is the safest and most frequented. The great yearly caravan, which sets out from Bokhara in June, takes that route, and the portion of it intended for Astracan diverges to Mungisluck on the Caspian. The stragglers of the year, and about 200 camels of the less valuable merchandize, proceed to Troitskai, and march in August. The Dushti Kipchak, which the whole of these routes traverse, is a flat and dreary country, without fixed inhabitants, and the traveller provides himself with the necessaries of subsistence before he sets out on his journey. But this tract is not destitute of forage, fuel, or water, and its inhabitantes the Kugizzes and Kuzzacks. wander over it with their flock, and herds in warch of pasture. They are possessed of numerous fleids of camels, of the strongest and most robust breed. These

are the two-humped or Bactrian camel; one of them will carry 640 lbs. English, which surpasses by 100 lbs. the burthens of those of India and Cabool. The caravan is entrusted to these shepherds; the merchandize is committed to their charge, and they are followed by their families in the journey. There is no road and no guide but the stars of heaven, and the camels, in a line of fifteen and twenty abreast, in a slow but steady pace, only advance during night.

Numerous fairs are annually held on the southern frontiers of the empire; that called by the Asiaties Mucrea (St. Macaire), on the banks of the Volga, is the most considerable; it commences in August, and lasts forty days. The merchants who carry on the trade of central Asia, make the most part of their sales and purchases at this market, and Hindoos are even found at St. Macaire.

The exports, which Bokhara receives from India, are the same as Cabool, About 2,000 caniel-loads of these goods reach Cabool yearly, and one-half of the quantity is passed on to Toorkistan. The exports of Russia are sent from Orenburg and Troitskai, across the desert, to Bokbara. They consist of white cloths, muslin, chintzes, and broad cloth, both of English and Russian manufacture; of imitation brocade (kincob), velvet, with nankeen and gold thread, all for home-manufacture; also of furs, cochineal (kirmiz), locks, iron pots, iron, brass and copper, wires, leather, paper, needles, inferior cutlery and jewellery, hardware, refined white sugar, honey, and a variety of other small articles. Much of the returns from Russia are made in specie, such as ducats and venetians. The annual caravan, which arrives at Bokhara, consists of about 1,500 camels, and leaves Russia in January. It will be seen that there is a large portion of the Russian exports that encounter no opposition at Bokhara from the Indian trade; and I am credibly informed, by respectable merchants, that three-fourths of those articles, which are alike imported from both countries, are of British manufacture, where two streams of commerce meet from opposite quarters, the prices of the one must be lowered and approximate to the standard of the other, whatever may have been their original cost or the expense of transport. I have mentioned that many of the exports from Russia are of English manufacture, but the sale of Butish goods is discouraged in that empire, and their transport through Russia is impeded by heavy duties. Still, with these disadvantages, they find their way to Bokhara, where they are sold with profit. There are some articles, such as broad cloth and velvets, which only reach that country from Russia, though of British fabric.

The prices of merchandize, both British

Tilles

and Russian, when exposed in the bazars of Bokhara, will illustrate the relative value of the composities, and exhibit at the same time the profit which is to be derived by their export. I give the prices in gold tillas of Bokhara, each of which is cqual to about six and a-half sicca rupces, Goods from Russia.

English Goods from Tillas.

Cabools

Finest Russian muslm, gold, border, per piece..... 3 to 4 I ong cloth, piece of 10 yds., 20 pieces... 15

i-mest English broad cloth, 21 yds. 5 None such imported. None such imported.

Ditto ditto English 31

A profit of fifty per cent, is not unfrequently derived by the merchants on English chintz. One merchant realized it while I was in Bokhara.

It will be seen that the British chintzes sell more profitably than those of Russia, but that there are goods of a description from that country which do not appear to be manufactured in Britain. These chintzes are of Polish or German manufacture; they are broader and more highly coloured; they look like flowered velvet, and are much prized both in Bokhara and Cabool. A knowledge of the pattern would also throw this into the hands of our merchants. It is broader than common chintz. striped, and exquisitely coloured very coarse chintzes should not be exported to Bokhara, as there is a native manufacture of that kind; it is about a foot broad, and striped; five pieces, of sixteen yards each, may be purchased for a tilla. About 200 camel-loads of this commodity are annually exported to Russia, where the nobles employ it in clothing their slaves. Though the sale price of chintzes be much diminished in Bokhara, a profit of thirty and forty per cent, is yet realized. The annual consumption of chintzes, both Russian and English, exceeds 800 pieces.

Of the white goods imported into Bokhara, the Russian muslins are better, and bear a higher price than those of Britain, but they are in less demand. All other Russian goods are inferior in texture, and none of them now find their way south of the Oxus. There are about 1,000 pieces of long cloth, three-fourths of which are short webs, expended yearly in Bokhara, and as many pieces of flowered muslin (jamdanees).

The broad cloths of England are never

brought from India to Bokhara, they are imported from Russia, and such is the present state of this trade, that a most in-telligent merchant of Cabool, whom I met at Bokhara was thinking of taking an investment of it to Logiana, in India, where he could afford to sell it much cheaper than it is to be had there notwithstanding the length of the journey! The finest English broad cloth, which sells in India for twenty-two rupees a yard, may be pur-chased for fifteen in Bolenra; it is much dearer than the article manufactured in Russia, and much more highly prized, from its retaining its colour and lasting better. A cheaper article would have a better sale for though the natives of Bokhara dress well, they cannot afford the present prices, and the merchants, who bring it from Russia, say they are losers. There are about eighty webs of broad cloth annually sold in Bokhara. Velvet is brought into Bokhara from Russia; it is flowed, and about two feet broad. There is a demand for it, and it is not imported from India. The Russians have imitated with much success the brocades of India and export great quantities of what is called "false brocade" to Bokhara. It looks nearly as well as that of Benares, and salls for half the price; it is worn in narrow webs. There is nothing to prevent the successful of this article in Britain. The staple commodity of Bussian manufacture exported to this country is nankeen. It is seldom of awhite colour, for they have imitated the patterns of this country, which are striped and dark. The article sells for 11 tillas per piece of forty yards. It is in general use among the people for their pelisses or chappuns; I had at first imagined that it was a Chinese import, but it is brought by the Russian caravas and sent as far as Cabool and even India. I have seen it at Lahore. One of the most important articles of import from Russia is kirmix dye or cochineal. It is used to dye raw silk a crimson colour. Till lately, it was sent in great quantities from Bokhara to India and Cabool; but the article has been brought from the sea-ports of India to the Punjab, and the trade in kirmiz, like that in cloths, declines yearly, and will shortly be confined to Bothara. It now sells there for eight or nine tillas a mun of Tabreez, which is equal to 7 lbs. English, and it may be had cheaper than this at Cabool. It is an article which may be exported from India to Cabool with advantage. I bear an impression that the kirmiz or cochineal may be procured in Bokhara, but no one knows how to prepare it.

The demand for Indian goods in Bokhara is steady. Dacca mustins of the larger sortaell for twenty tillas perfacore, the smaller being half the price. There are about 500 pieces of Benares brocade

rat is too expensive. The whole of the natives of Bokhara and Toorkistan wear turbans of white cloth, which are imported from the Punjab; they are mout three yards long and a foot broad, and sell for a tilla each. Their universal user among both sexes, would admit of their being manufactured in surope and sent with advantage into Toorkistan. The shawl-trade is only one of transit; it is not considerable. Two lacs of rupees' worth of shawl good staye passed to Russia within the last to There is never more than double for my risked on the trade. The number of pairs of shawls varies from 120 to 200; but they must be of the finest texture, since none others will bring a price in Russia. The greatest import from India is indigo, which averages 500 camelloads a year. A portion of it is again exported to Yarkund, in the Chinese territories, where, though the plant is found, they are ignorant of the means of pre-paring it. The sugar of India is also brought into Toorkistan, for the cane does not grow in Bokhara. The China dugar brought by way of Bombay will not bear the expenses of a journey beyond Cabool, nor can the Chinese themselves send it further than Yarkund for the same reason, This coarse sugar has not a very great sale, for the richer people use the refined loaf-sugar of Russia, and the poorer classes employ the turunjbe a, a sacharine substance, gathered like manna, which is found in this country.

Besides the Russian and British Indian trade. Bokhara carries on an extensive and direct commercial intercourse with China, if I can so denominate the Chinese garrisons of Cashgar and Yarkund. A coarse kind of chinaware, musk, and bullion are received from that quarter, but the chief import consists of tea, and the extent of trade, and the remoteness of the tracks by which it is brought, equally arrest our attention. The inhabitants of Toorkistan are inordinately fond of the beverage, which they drink at all hours: 950 horseloads of tea, or about 200,000 lbs., have been this year brought from Yarkund to Bokhara. The most of this enormous quantity is consumed in Toorkistan, and but little of it finds its way south of the Hindoo Coosh. The trade is carried on by the natives of Budukhshan. These merchants praise the equity of the Chinese, and the facilities of transacting matters of commerce with them. They levy a duty of one in thirty on all traders, which is very moderate. The tea is brought from the central provinces of China in boxes, by a tedious juniney of many months. It is transferred to bags, and then sewn up in raw hides, the boxes would not stand the street. A horse-load # 250 lbs. costs sixty tillas in Yarkund, and some-

kincob imported yearly; that from Guze- times sells for 100 in Bokhara. It is en-JAN. tirely green tea. The best tea found in Toorkistan is imported overland from a place called Tukht, in thina, situated on the banks of a river, and sent by way of Astracan, in small tin boxes. It goes by the name of "Banca tea," I believe, from the tin in which it is packed: It sells for four rupees the pound, and is very highflavoured. This tea to superior to any which I ever saw in England, and I have been informed that it retains its flavour from never having been exposed to the sea air or the close atmosphere in a, ship's hold. The Yarkund caravans cross the high lands of Pamere, and follow the valley of the Oxus to Budukhshan, Bulkh. and Bokhara. The road is unsafe, and in many places dangerous from overhanging cliffs, which sometimes fall down upon it. An earthquake, which occurred in January 1832, precipitated several of these on the route, and also destroyed many villages and people in Budukhshan. The traveller likewise experiences a difficulty of breathing in crossing the Pamere ridge, and the caravans are sometimes attacked by the wandering Kirgizzes. Obstacles both natural and political endanger the path of the traveller and the merchant. There is another and better route from Yarkund to Bokhara, by the valley of the Sir, or ancient Jaxartes and Kokun, but it is less frequented than that by Budukhshan, from differences which exist between the khans of Kokhun and the Chinese. The Kokhun route may be travelled by a caravan in forty-live days, and as far as that town the merchandize is conveyed from Bokhara on carts. The route by Budukhshan is more encurtous, and occupies a period of sixtyfive days. At Khoolloom, which is a mart between Yarkund, Bokhara, and Cabool, the ponies are exchanged for camels; and the load of two horses is borne by one camel to Bokhara. Persian trade is inconsiderable, from the unsettled state of the roads between the countries, and the hatred which subsists between the people, who differ in their religious tenets. The shawls of Kerman form the principal article of import; opium has also found its way from Persia to Bokhara, and is again exported to Yarkund and Cashgar in China, where the same demand exists for it as on the sea coast. In Bokhara it is sold for five tillas per mun of Tabreez, which is about 7 lbs. English. These articles, as well as others of inferior note, are despatched by the route of Meshid in Khorassan.

I shall next notice the exports of Bokhara, and these are far from inconsiderable, since it produces silk, cotton, and wool. The silk of Bokhara is chiefly produced on the banks of the Oxus, where the mul-berry thrives luxuriantly, and nearly all the Toorkomans are engaged in educating

the insect during the months, of summer. It is exported in considerable quantities to Cabool, and even finds its way to India. At Bokhara it varieth price from nine to ten tillas for 8 lbs. English; it is wound. Silk is manufactured at Bokhara into a fabric called udrus, of a mottled colour, red, white, green, and yellow, which is the fashionable and most expensive kind of dress in Toorkistan. It sells from onehalf to one and one-half tilla per piece of eight yards long and a foot broad. It is noven by the weavers now settled in Bokhara, but it is not exported. There is likewise extensive cotton manufactures in I have mentioned the coarse Bokhara. chintz which it exports to Russia, but most of the people dress in the native manufactures; these are dark and striped coarse cloths, of different hues, of which a pelisse, or chogha, may be purchased for half a tilla. I do not suppose they would The cotbe worth unitating in Europe. ton thread of Bokhara seems to be in as much demand as that of Britain. It is exported in quantities to Russia; and much of the raw material is sent to Balkh, Khooloom, and Koondooz. The wool (pushm) of Toorkistan is sent across the mountains to Cabool and the Punjab, where it is manufactured into a coarse kind of shawl. It sells from 63 to 8 tillas per maund of Bokhara, which is equal to 256 lbs. English. A few years since it sold for double the price; but the articles manufactured from it have been found inferior, and the sale of the wool has declined. It is procured from among the Kuzzacks and wandering tribes about Bokhara, who were long unaware of its value, and yet use it in the common ropes by which they bind their horses and cattle. The lambskins of Bokhara are renowned in the East; they are only procured at Karakool, a small district that his between Bokhara and the Oxus. They are exported to Persia, Turkey, and China, but chiefly to the former country, the merchants of which purchase them for ready money, being afraid to risk a commercial investment across the desert. It is not possible to negociate a bill between Meshid and Bokhara,

The duties demanded on Europe goods at Bokhara are most moderate. They are levied according to the Koran, and are fixed at one-fortieth of the capital, which is exactly two and a-half per cent. A merchant who was not a Mahommedan would have to pay higher duties; a Christian so much at 20 per cent., a Hindool Der cent, since the law so enacts it; but the greater part of this trade must ever be carried on by Mahomedans. The same principles guide the authorities in Cabool, though the chiefs eastward of the Indus are not so moderate in their demands. Trade is not obstructed by their exactions,

but the upper routes through the Punjab are nearly closed on that account. Besides the regular customs, there is a transit duty levied in several places between the Indus and Bokhara and some in-creased dishursements arise from the hise of escorts the ugh troubled districts on the route. The merchants do not consider them exorbitant, and complain much more loudly of the rapacity and knavish practices of the subordinate native officers of revenue in the British provinces. It is stated that these persons, when on duty at the custom-houses purposely protected d delay the merchants in their Jones, though provided with the requisite and that it is impossible to evade them without breery: one merchant of Cabool assured me that he had been mulcted, in copper money, for one cart in which he was travelling without goods, to the amount of eighteen rupees, between Hurdwar and Benares. The mercantile community of Cabool and Bokhara complim of this, which is the more felt, since the public duties are considered to be moderate and their property is well prometed. The Russian government, on the other hand, is free from such corruption, though it levies beavier duties. These have been made the subject of remonstrance on the part of the King of Bokhara and are now partially reduced.

When we review the extensive produc-tions of Bokhara, and the apt uses to which they are applied by her native population, we ay wonder at the great outlet which exists to commerce in that quarter, but the demand is steady and its constancy leads to a belief that it may be improved. There is no country in the Mahomedan world where a merchant is safer and more free from oppression and exaction than in Bokhara. If the pecale are bigoted on account of their religion, they are also bigoted to the injunctions which that religion imposes upon them. The Koran enjoins the most strict protection of the merchants in a variety of passages, nor are these violated or evaded by the ruler of the country. The goods, which are imported into Bokhara, are again sent to Samarcand, Kokun and Yarkund in China, also to Argunje and all the little Cantons around the capital: codise articles are in more request than the finer fabrics, for the Uzbecks are very indifferent judges. We have seen that this market is supplied by two great European nations, but the females of both Cabool and Bokhara prize more highly the manufactures of Britain, and the influence of the ladies is of no mean weight in any country. The chintz, while it has almost superseded the demand for shawl goods, has instilled a desire for telty, and given a general taste for the other titles of British import. Russia possessio such

an extent of inland pavigation, that she can bring the fabrics of all cauntries to the confines of Asia by water-carriage, and it is the superiority and cheapness of our manufactures that alone mable us to appear in the contest by the Indian route. We must surrender to her, I imagine, all trade in the metals and other bulky articles made from them, but we may suc-cessfully compete with her in our manufactures. To a mercantile country like England, a demand for goods is of the lugiest moment, and it is to be presumed that increase of demand will generally be attended with a diminution of price, while the increased sale would still bring an adequate profit to the nanufacturer. A more extended exportation of British goods into these countries, in particular of white cloths, muslims, and woollens, I am assured by the first merchants, and even by the Vizier of Bokhara, would have the immediate effect of driving the Russians from that branch of commerce. The present exports of these articles from that country have been gradually declining, and the increase of the custom-house duties of Cabool affords the best evidence of the cause, the late increase of our own exports. I have taken pains to investigate this fact in other quarters, and we may not only throw the Russian part of this trade, into the hands of our own merchants, but very materially augment the trade to Toorkistan in the whole of these articles. There are merchants in Cabool, who would willingly push still farther their speculations, though some of them have a capital of eight or ten lacs of rupees floating in the Toorkistan trade. The transport of merchandize by the route of Cabool costs little, and if Russia navigates the Volga, the greatest of the Europeanarivers, Britain can command like facilities by two more grand and equally navigable streams, the Gauges and Indus.

On the Trade of Persia.

It is an old and unjust remark, that the Persians are not a trading nation, and have ever evinced equal timidity in adventures of navigation and commerce. The extent of trade, which may be carried on through an inland country, must always be limited, as comared with one which possesses a sea coast and harbours. In these, Persia is not altogether wanting, but her population neither navigates the sea which washes her southern shores, nor the Caspian that approaches her capital. The shipping of both is in the hands of foreigners, who have it in their power to lead the taste of the country by the nature of their exports, and to increase their quantity as occasion and opportunity present themselves. Persia is well supplied with goods of European fabric, both Russian and English, which stand in much the same relative estimation in this country as they do in Bokhara. English manufactures are preferred to those of any other nation, and, as the Fersians dress well, their country is perhaps the best mart for their exportation in Asia. It is nevertheless very remarkable, that the British merchant here encounters a greater share of competition than in any other country, and I cannot but think that it is greatly owing to the remissness and inattention of the English themselves.

It is not intended that we should here enter on an account of the general commerce of Persia, nor is it a subject on which the deficiency of our information requires any such essay. My own attention has been particularly directed to its northern trade, but we shall be shedding a better light upon that portion by sketching the whole of the routes of commerce into the kingdom. The intercourse between Russia and Persia is principally carried on by the ports of the Caspian, but there are also routes both east and west of that sea by which its commodities reach the country. Meshid in Khorasan is supplied with many Russian articles by way of Bokhara. Tabreez and Tehran likewise receive them by way of Tiflis and the Caucasus. Till lately, the imports of Britain into the country were conveyed by way of Bushire, which is the only port in the gulf of Persia since Gombroon or Bunder Abbas, opposite the famous Ormuz, has long ceased to hold its former supremacy. We are informed that English East-Indiamen at one time sailed direct from Europe and landed their eargoes in this barbour, but the annual amount of customs does not now exceed 4,000 ducats. In our own times. the exports of Britain were first sent to India, and then re-snipped for Persia, by a most circuitous channel. It is with great propriety, therefore, that an endeavour has lately been made to open a road, from Trebizond on the Black Sea, to the northern provinces of Persia. With due prudence, it cannot fail to become a most valuable opening to Britain, for it brings her goods into those parts of Persia, which are most stored with other European fabries, and gives a fair opportunity for a just competition with them. Since it is equally inconvenient for the Russians to send their goods south of Isfahan, as it was for the English to carry them beyond that city, the trade by Trebizond places the rival powers on a more equal footing, and it will be remarkable if the experience of a very few years does not bear testimony to the greater consumption of British goods in Persia. That route has great advantages over those in the Levant from Aleppo or Damascus, for both the Euphrates and Tigris traverse inhospitable countries, and there is no safe

road into Persia from these cities but by way of Bagdad. At present the things which are sent beyond that city are mere trifles, for there is a loss in pushing on the greater and more common articles. The eastern provinces of Persia, about Herat and Meshid, are partly supplied from Candahar, in the kingdom of Cabool, which is a better line of commerce than would generally be believed. A boat may reach the coast of Mckran in ten days from Bombay, and Candahar is but eighteen easy marches from the sea. It is, therefore, a most valuable position, as the Indian exports which reach it branch eastward into Cabool and westward into Persia. In this direction, too, there is no competition from any other nation.

With the command of position acquired by the English from their possessions in India, it is a matter of surprize that any other nation should be at all able to appear in the gulf of Persia as a trader, Yet the case is very different, and many of the imports into Bushire are of foreign manufacture. The Dutch are in the habit of trading with this part, and have lately established a company for the purpose, though their operations have been at no time very active, and are now suspended from fear of the plague. They send indigo, spices, sugar, and coffee of their own produce from Batavia; but they import little cloth, and their indigo is inferior to the article produced in India. When the Hollanders do not find a sale for their goods at Bushire, they take them on to Bussora. The French import the same articles as the Dutch from their settlement m Bourbon and the neighbourhood. But the most formidable rivals are the Ameucans, who have only entered lately on this trade-at present they land most of their cargoes on the east coast of Africa, from which they find their way to Muscat md Persia. Hitherto they have only sent their white goods and with them they have spread an opinion, which was repeated to me by the Armenian merchants of Isnahan, that their cloths were superior to Butish, because the cotton is produced in their own country and uninjured by press-It is said to wear and wash well, and if this cloth were introduced more extensively, the merchants assure me it would have a good sale. Very little of it has been hitherto imported. The chintzes of India, which are manufactured at Masulipatam, have also a great consumption in Persia, and have of late years been preforred to English. There is not sufficient attention given to the brightness and variety of the pattern in England, and it is also certain that the native manufacturers of India, though much coarser, retain their hue and brilliancy much longer. The demand for them, is therefore on the increase, which is the more worthy of notice,

as the English chintzes for a long time superseded those of India, and are now sold cheaper than those of Masulipatam. We have stated that the Russians introduce their manufactures into northern Persia and they also import the fifte Polish chintz, which I have described, at Bokhara. There is no similar manufacture of the English to more with it, and it is also in great demand throughout Persia. The English do not therefore keep the ground which they might maintain in the chintz trade, both from their position and superiority of manufacture?

Towards the improvement of the commerce with Persia, there are other points to be considered man the routes which ought to be pursued-but these are of great importance, since a number of out-lets must be favourable to an increased sale. While we improve the communication from the west by Trebizond, we should not neglect it by the east from Candahar: that road is safe, but the chief exacts exorbitant and irregular duties which he might be disposed to arrange on representation, as he professes a friendship for the Pritish nation. It is at the same time practicable to open a better route into Persia by the river Karoon, a navigable stream west of Bushire which unites with the Euphrates or Shat-ool Arab before it falls into the gulf. Goods sent up the Karoon would be thrown at once into the heart of Persia, but it may be doubted if the Persian authorities have either power or inclination to effect any such change. It would require their cordial co-operation. because the country that lies between the Karoon and Ispahan is wild and unsettled-next to the lines of route the kind of articles to be imported must be considered. English cloth bears a far higher reputation in Persia than Russia, but the colour which is in demand depends upon the fashion, and if due attention is not paid to it, a merchant will sustain loss. When I was in Persia in the end of 1832, the colours most in request were Oxford blue, blue and brown; next year they may change to red and grey-but it may be remarked, that if dark coloured, they generally sell best. The outer garment of most respectable persons, is made of broad cloth, and a cheap kind that will keep its colour is the best for export. No high priced goods of any description should ever be sent into these countries, for property is insecure and all persons will purchase that which is cheapest if it be but respectable. The Persians, however, are fond of fine cloths and will pay a liberal price for them. I remarked on approaching the sea coast, that the common people dress better, I presume because the goods are cheaper or that there is greater temptation to by them. This is observable in particular at Shiraz in the case of broad

cloths, a sombre colour will be most prized;
but it is quite the reverse with chicages secution of the appropriate in the next name which should be highly coloured. The her of your journal is statement. As secured, "Mr. Sutherland's Statement. — Mr. better sale but a more constant one, as they are a people fond of novelty: a profit of 30 and 40 per cent, is often derived in the Persian trade, but the mercantile community of this country, are neither strict nor honourable, and an European trader most deal among them with caution. They very liable to overtrade, and few of them any capital. Bankruptcies are common and fifteen considerable merchants failed last year in Isfahan, simply from the non-arrival of silk from Gilan on the Caspian. It is also necessary to be cautious regarding the coinage, for it is liable to alteration according to the plea-sure of the monarch. A Persian ducat now bears a value of nine kurans or rupees, while it was only held at eight last year. The increase has arisen from the prince royal taking the field, and his Majesty's desire to better his coffers. He does not seem to have considered, that since nothing ever goes out of his treasury and he only receives to horde, he himself must be the loser. From what I saw of the market in Persia, if money may be lost from this cause I am also sure that great sums might be realized, for there is a scarcity of gold and, it may be transferred with profit from one province to another. Cutlery is a good article for export to Persia, and there is perhaps nothing that would sell so profitably as good flint locks. They must be good, for it is to be remembered they are supplied from Constantinople and also from Russia, and though their workmanship is inferior, . It is by no means bad. All the hardware in the country is brought from Russia.

MR, COCHRANE AND THE "HURKARU," To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.,*

Sir: My attention has this moment been drawn to an article headed " Mr. Cochrane and the Hurkaru" in the Assatic Journal for last month, on a careful perusal of which I find not even the most distant allusion to one portion of an important document essential to a fair understanding of the case. For this omission I am at a loss 66 account, more particularly as the paper I allude to must have appeared in the very journal from which you have furnished your version of the affair in ques-I now therefore claim, on behalf of my friends, Mr. W. C. Hurry, Mr. J. Sutherland, and Mr. Samuel Smith, what

John Cochrane having thought propents post me as a coward, because a friend to whom I referred his challenge refused to allow me to meet him, in a case in which I had given him no mence, intentional or unintentional, I feel myself justified, in my explanation of the circumstances connected with this affair, in going a little farther back than I should have otherwise thought necessary, and in stating some particulars which I should otherwise never have repeated in private, much less in public. For the injury they must do Mr. Cochrane, he has himself to thank. He has provoked the exposure; and it is due alike to society and to myself, for a man who acts upon such principles as he has displayed, who, full of brandy and brawl, resorts to the pistol to silence the truth that is obnoxious to him, is a moral post to the society in which he moves, and ought to

be put down by the strong power of public opinion. " On Friday, after the meeting, Mr. ·Cochrane, who had some time previously manifested very friendly feelings towards me, called at the office in a state of excitement, and addressing me in his usual friendly tone, urged me to 'come down upon,' as he expressed it, the and expose his mean jealousy of Sir II C....., which was, he declared, the real motive of his opposing the subscription. I, of course, merely replied, that utterly disbelieving in the existence of such motives, I must decline taking his advice; still he urged that 'it would make the fortune of the paper.' It appeared to me that Mr. Cochrane was not exactly in his sober senses; and therefore I did not reply to such extraordinary language, otherwise than by mildly explaining that I would never act on such principles. Mr. Cochrane then urged me to look to the report of his speech, and not to allow them to misrepresent him. I distinctly told him, as I had on a former occasion, that I did not interfere with the reporters at all, and in general did not see their report till they appeared in the paper; I added, however, that if he should have anything to complain of in the report, he might correct it by a letter, which would have immediate insertion: he made some objection as to appearing in his own name in print; to which I replied, that of course a letter correcting a speech of his must be in his own name. Mr. Cochrane then, at last, came to what would seem to have been the chief object of his visit, to urge me to puff his speech, to say a few words about him editorially. He observed, you have no idea of the good it would do me at home; and added, do it, and my

[·] We insert this letter out of a desire to do we meet this letter out of a desire to do stret justice; but, in fairmes to ounceives, must remark, that, in giving a succinct account of a transaction growing out of an alleged misrepresentations in the continues a speech, we have not equired to go into antecestent matters, still less to adopt an exparts statement of them. Editor.

purse and influence are at your command.' The words marked in inverted commas are Mr. Cochrane's very words, and the only excuse for him is, that he knew not what he said.''

That no allusion has been made by you to the foregoing, I think my friends have a right to complain; and as for the comments, in which you have indulged, and the charges of scurrility which you have brought, I, on their part, should certainly endeavour to prove that they are not borne out by facts, but that, at this advanced period of the month, I could not expect the insertion by you of a longer communication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS ELLIOTT.
7, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square,
20th Dec. 1833.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Wm. Bentinck having suffered in his health, embarked on the 15th July on his health, embarked on the 15th July on his health embarked on the 29th, the cholera having broken out in the ship. The Courrer of the 8th August states that his lordship's health was improved, and that he had been free from uneasiness for several days. It was runnoured that his lordship would visit Madras in September.

THE AGRA GUN.

At 5 o'clock, on the 26th, the great gun at this place was burst, other means of breaking it up having proved unsuccessful. The gun was buried about twenty feet deep in the ground, and 1,000lbs, of gunpowder was employed for the explosion. The report was scarce heard, but the ground was considerably agitated, and a large quantity of the earth was thrown on all sides. As far as we can learn, the chief engineer has at length been completely successful. A large portion of the European community, and multitudes of natives, were present to witness the novel spectacle. The inhabitants of the city were so alarmed that a considerable portion abandoned their houses, and that part of the town, in the vicinity of the fort, was completely deserted .- Mofussil Uhbar, June 29.

OUDF.

Those who may feel an interest in the improvement of the kingdom of Oude, will be happy to learn that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, at the requisition of the King of Oude, to permit Capt. Davidson, of the corps of Engineers, to enter the royal service, at a handsome salary, for the purpose of completing the canal from the Goomty to the Ganges.—Ibid.

Takee, a populous village about forty-Asiat. Jour. N S Vol. 13. No 49,

five miles E. from Calcutta, on the western bank of the Jumnah, is the property and principal residence of the Roy Chowdry Baboos. The present heads of the family, Baboos Kalinauth and Boycontonauth Roy, after frequent consultations with the Rev. A. Duff, resolved, in January 1832, to found an institution at Takee, where instruction should be given in the Persian, Bengalee, and English languages. By a mutual written agreement, the expenses of the undertaking were to be detrayed chiefly by the Baboos, and the superintendence of the whole was to be permanently vested in Mr. Duff, or his coadjutors. In June 1832, Mr. Clift was appointed headmaster of the institution. In the same month active operations were commenced. During the past year, the seminary has been repeatedly visited and the pupils examined, and on every occasion the satisfaction experienced by the examiners was unqualified. On the 13th June the first public annual examination was held; those present expressed astonishment at the rapid progress of the boys in so short a time.

With the peculiar prejudices of Hindoos the managers of the seminary have had very little trouble. Care has been taken not to shock them wentently, and when any objection has occurred, the person making it generally discloses that it results, not from his own scruples, but from deference to those of others. Yet no compromise the state of place. The principles of Christian morals have been constantly inculcated, and in some instances with evident effect. The Hindoo vice, lying, has certainly been wounded.

EAST-INDIAN SUDDER AMEENS.

Mr. J. W. Ricketts has issued a circular addressed to East-Indians holding the office of sudder ameen, referring to an assertion in the India Gazette, that "the society of even principal sudder ameens is studiously shunned by the lowest covenanted officer at each station," and requesting them "to state such facts as may serve to illustrate the precise footing, public and social, on which they stand towards the functionaries of government, in order that he may obtain the requisite data to ascertain and disclose the real working of the judicial system so far as this point is concerned." This circular is the subject of severe strictures in the journals.

The titles proposed to be bestowed on those ameens who shall deserve them, by awarding a certain number of permanent decisions within the year, will constitute another benefit to those courts, as they will probably prove great meitements to accuracy and diligence, both for obtaining in the first instance, and afterwards preserving, the honours they will confer. Khan

(C)

or Bahadoor will not he considered as the appendage of an empty sound to a name when it can be regarded as the well-carned testimony at the approbation of government for real worth. Some strong stimulus appears indispensable. when it is considered that whatever difficulty or complexity may belong to a case, a prescribed number of determinations must yearly be arrived at, and we are informed, on good authority, that the office of a principal sudder ameen is no sinecure, Not only must his attention be given to the actual business of the court in hearing evidence and pleadings and pronouncing judgments on them, but in every case a Persian record must be drawn up by the head of office himself, containing the substance in each trial of the bill of plaint, the answer, the replication, the rejoinder, the riva voce evidence, and the documentary, to which must be added the grounds of the conclusion the writer has arrived at. This mass of duty becomes, on many occasions, oppressively heavy, and a stimulus, like that to which we have adverted, is calculated to have the best effects on the energies of those it is addressed to .- India Gazette.

HURRIANA.

The Governor-general in Council is reported to have made Iluriana a free district, in order to remove all impediments to the revival of trade between the countries on the Ganges and Jumna and those on the Indus, Rajpootana will also receive direct benefits from the change; and in time every part of Upper India may reap advantage from a measure calculated to promote intercourse with the great western river on the re-opening of its commerce.—
Debth Gas.

CABINET OF THE GREAT MOGUL.

The enmity and jealousy which has existed for some time past between the king's minister, Rajah Sohun Lal, and one of the eunuchs, Jakoot Ally Khan, broke forth on the 9th May in a storm of violent language in his majesty's presence. Rajah Sohun Loll contemptuously told the eunuch that he looked upon him as no better than a common chounder, and not as having any pretensions to equality with him in any respect, and desired him to confine himself to what came within his own province. At this the eunuch took fire, and replied, that he considered the minister as his inferior and subordinate, inasmuch as his majesty's commands were first conveved to him, and by him communicated to the minister. "Who," he asked, " are you? A mere upstart of yesterday, who rose from being a servant of Nuwab Nowazish Khan to the office of minister, by getting your master displaced and slipping into his shoes, and what are the services

you have rendered to his majesty? You have spent 70,000 rupees (alluding to the expenses of Rammohun Roy's mission to England) and effected nothing. Is it this you take credit for?" The minister rejoined, that he was in no way ashamed to acknowledge the circumstance of his having been a servant of Nuwab Nowazish Khan, in which capacity he was treated more as an equal than any thing else : and as to his rise, there was nothing extraordi. nary or disgraceful in it: the ups and downs of life, he said, depended upon fortune, who sometimes dispenses her favours to the high and sometimes to the low. In this strain the pair went on, wrangling with each other for a long time, till having at length exhausted all they had to say, they both retired. During the whole of the scene his majesty remained silent, leaving the combatants to fight it out themselves. As soon as Mirra Baber, the king's eldest son, heard of what had passed, "he tore the collar of patience with the hand of fury and resentment," and immediately sent for the cunuch to question him as to the particulars; at the same time dispatching some people in search of Rajah Sohun Lal, "Who," he exclaimed, " is this fellow, Sohun Lal, and what has he taken into his head, that he should dare to insult any of my people?" In the meantime, while the prince was foaming in this way, the object of his wrath had proceeded to Mirza Saleem's, to relate to him what had occurred. On hearing the minister's account of what had passed, Mirza Salcem became equally furious, and firing with indignation, instantly repaired to his majesty to give vent to his rage. After listening to all the infuriated prince had to say, the king sent for Mirza Baber, and admonishing both him and Mirza Saleem separately, his majesty pointed out to them how ill it became them as brothers to quarrel about such trifles. After a while, the two princes became pacified, and a treaty of annty was concluded by them on the following understanding: that in all matters they were to act in concert, and that nothing was to be done or undertaken without their mutual consent; and that while Mirza Saleem was to have a share in the direction of the Nizarut department, at present exclusively superintended by Mirza Baber, the latter was in like manner to be associated in the Mookhtaree, now solely entrusted to Mirza Saleem, next morning, however, Raja Sohun Lol heard of the arrangements, and forthwith proceeded to Muza Salcem's to induce him to cancel it, representing to the prince that it would be madness in him to think of dividing the Mookhtaree with his brother, which was a situation of the highest trust and power, whereas the Nizarut was one of comparative insignificance, and a share in it was consequently not worth having.

In consequence of these and other argu-believe, been settled for a time. The ments, Mirza Saleem changed his mind, and receded from the engagement he had entered into the preceding evening, so that the two princes are again at daggers-drawn.* and each, of course, as furious as ever against the adherents of the opposite party. Mediators, however, have stepped in between them, and through their intervention a speedy reconciliation may be looked for, though God only knows how the business may ultimately end.—Dethi Gaz. (From a Native Ukbar.)

TREATY BETWEEN RUNJFET SING AND SHA SHOOJA.

This treaty stipulates, that the friendship of the contracting parties is to be perpetual: that Sha Shooja shall never lay claim to lands possessed by Manick, Dibon, and Tunoo Jhates, servants of the maharaj; on the other hand, the maharaj relinquishes all claim to Peshawur, The boundary has been settled at twelve coss further from Tetha than formerly. The following has been fixed upon as the Caubool tribute: fifty-one horses, cleven Persian swords, seven daggers, cleven pieces of sables, and fitty loads of fruit. It is also settled that the sha shall present his highness with his Camran horse and also a diamond, with some other splendid jewels which the maharaj may fancy. The price of this jewel is is said to be 60,000 rupees. In respect to territory of Shekarpoor, it is resolved that it be equally partitioned between the maharaj and the sha, thus; that the sha shall get immediate possession thereof and shall remain there settling the Kandahar country for six months, and shall then make over half of it to the maharaj. It has been determined, as to the country of Sinde, that if the maharaj conquer it, half of it shall be made over to the sha; and should the sha conquer it, he must surrender half to the maharaj. The maharaj shall assist the sha with 1,25,000 rupees. Another article is under consideration. It is proposed, that should Runject Sing over be in want of assistance, the sha shall send his army under the command of his son; and if the sha should ever be in need, Runject Sing shall send him a force.

INFANTICIDE.

We are happy to learn that infanticide, which was common amongst the Rappoots in the vicinity of Gwahor, has been strictly prohibited by the Bace; and that the slave-trade has been at length effectually put a stop to.

Gwalior is still stated to be in by no means a settled condition; it was lately on the brink of a revolution, and for some days the camp was in a general state of agitation. Matters have however, we

country has suffered much by the death of Baojee Treambuksh, the late premier; and Beekajee, her Highness's secret and confidential secretary .- Moficial Ukbar.

CORRUPTION AMONGST NATIVE JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Statements repeatedly occur in the Calcutta papers of the extent of bribery and corruption amongst the native officers of the Mofussil courts. A native correspondent of the Sumachar Durma expostulates with the editor for attacking the poor amlas, who are paid but ten or twenty rupees a month. He observes: "Those poor amlas, with small souls and small desires, cannot occasion much distress to others by the bribes they take. Rather is it the bribes taken by the chiefs and by men on the seat of justice which occasion anxiety and distress. What remedy does the Editor of the Durpun propose for men who make little account of truth or falsehood, and whose hands itch for bribes, although they receive 2, 3 and 4000 jupees a month? Is the editor indeed ignorant of the events which have transpired in a certain court of appeal, which are so well known to every one? Have you never heard how four lacs of supees have been dispensed from the treasury of the young Rajah of Burdwan to prevent his zumeendarces going into the court of wards? The reason why you have not published it in the Durpun does not appear to be that you are ignorant that a dog cannot digest clarified butter; that is, the poor weak umlas can only digest a little rice, and the gravy of small fry; and it would never be believed that they could swallow bribes to the extent of one or two lacs of rupees."

A correspondent of the India Gazette, noticing the Sumachar Durpun's statement about the native officers of the Burdwan court, says that none of them have as yet been convicted of bribery, with which they stand charged. The nazir bas been committed to take his trial on a specific charge of having received a bribe of 1,000 rupees. The senstadar, who had been imprisoned in fetters, has been bailed by orders of the commissioner, bribery being a bailable offence.

RAJPOOTANA AND MEWAR.

The present state of Rajpootana and Three com-Mewar is most deplorable. panies and two guns were detached from Neemuch to escort treasure, as a notorious Pindahree host are supposed to be on the watch. A discharged havildar of a native regiment now at Neemuch is said to be the leader. Those liberals, who live in luxury in an Indian metropolis, and speculate on the lease of a

Company's government, should visit Mewar. Beyond five miles from the Neemich cantonnent there is no safety; and the alarm of the soor Company's grass-cutters, who are obliged to go to a * considerable distance to procure forage, is not to be described. An arrow from a Bheel perforated a bamboo which an artillery grass-cutter had in his hand: this saved the poor fellow's life. Scindials farms his transit duties; and oppression, pillage, murder, and crime are sure of per-fect impunity by a bribe. The British de-tachment at Neemuch is taxed in the most shameful manner for all articles of food or clothing, and neither the officer commanding the Neemuch force nor the local agent of government can interpose. Such is the blessed result of the noninterference maxims of Charles Grant and Co. A few years more of this will depopulate these provinces, and render Mewar, like Jyepore and Oudcepore, desolate wastes, with patches of cultivation like angels' visits. - Meerutt Ohs.

RUNJEET SINGH.

Recent accounts from the Puniaub mention, that Runjeet Singh is preparing to assemble an army on the Attock, which is to march next October, with the view of again taking Peshawur, and finally annexing it to his dominions. His Majesty (as styled at home) has lately been practising one of his favourite financial operations on Bysak Singh, his former Dewan of Cashmere. The minister, following the custom of his ancestors, had plundered the people under his authority for years, while his master looked on with the quiet satis'action of one who sees a sheep there, zealously fattening itself for his own table, until the dewan was fairly goiged, and then, the Majesty of Lahore pounced upon him to claim the hon's share of the spoil. Bysak, as usual, pleaded poverty; and as a remedy for it, he has been delivered over to the " Boogga," or bastmado, which is to be administered secundem artem until he disgorge ten lacs of rupees .- Delha Gaz.

COLLEGE AT ALLAHABAD.

The Government, through the Committee of Public Instruction, have adopted measures for establishing a Collegate Institution at Alhahabad, for the instruction of the natives in the English language; a certain allowance has been appropriated to this purpose, and a local committee appointed for the administration of the institution. The native community of Allahabad have evinced a strong desire to avail themselves of the boon held out to them, and a large number of persons have already registered their

names or those of their children, as walling to engage in the study of English, were an opportunity offered them.

HYDRABAD.

In a native letter from Hydrabad, it is stated that the peasantry in the Soobah of Berar, under the Hydrabad Government, owing to the great secreity of grain, after having sold all the property belonging to them, are at last forced to sell their children, to preserve them from starvation, and to leave their own country in search of food and employment. Secondly, the subadars exercise great tyranny over the inhabitants, seizing the mahajuns, sahookars, and other inhabitants of the city, and extracting money from them on various pretences: when complaints are made for justice, there is no one to redress their greivances. Formerly, in consequence of a similar state of things, at the requisition of the resident, a number of European officers were appointed, and, as long as they remained, justice was administered to the ryots, who were then comparatively happy. When these, however, were relieved, and the soobadars again placed in their former appointments, tyranny, that had slumbered during the interval, awoke with renewed vigour. Besides this, during the present year, owing to the existing famine, a great number of people have perished. Betwixt the 1st and 21st of June, in the small cantonment of Ellichpoor, 112 persons died of hunger, and it is impossible to state how many were then carried off in the city. The zillah of Baitool, belonging to the Company, borders on Berar, and those perishing from hunger in the latter district have gone for relief to the former. In consequence, the price of grain has risen to one rupee for fourteen to sixteen seers. The European gentlemen at Baitool have done their utmost to relieve the distress of these poor people, supplying them with the means of proceeding to Bopaul, where the gram is much cheaper. -Mofussil Ukbar.

FIRES AT NAGPOOR.

Accounts from this quarter mention, that several dreadful conflagrations have lately taken place in the city and its neighbourhood. By one fire four thousand houses are reported to have been reduced to ashes, and eighteen persons burnt to death. The amount of property destroyed besides is stated to be incalculable.

OPERATIONS AGAINST SCINDE.

It seems that several British vessels of war have been stationed at the mouth of the Indus, and that a considerable force is being concentrated on the banks of that river in the direction of Cutch Bhoj and

Kurachurbunder. As soon as the preparations and equipments are completed, it is supposed that a movement will be made westward, and the current on dit is that hostilities will be commenced against the Scindians in the beginning of the next cold season. The idea of the Scindians attempting to offer any opposition to a British force is of course a farce, but it is supposed that they are in league with the people of Iran and Candahar, by whom they are instigated, and from whom they may expect support. Many connect these warlike symptoms with a Russian invasion, and various speculations are made as to the probable issue of such an event. Should it happen to take place, much will necessarily depend upon the occupancy of Cabul; and which ever party first secures possession of that place will probably carry the day. - John Bull, Aug. 7.

MARRIAGES OF DISSENTIES.

We find that the Dissenters in Calcutta have, after much entreaty, consented to otherate at the marriage of members of their respective congregations. The provisions of the marriage act, which restricts the rite to clergymen of the established church, is confined to England; in Ireland and Scotland, and other parts of the British empire, clergymen of all denominations exercise the functions pertaining thereto. The Philanthropist says: "On Tuesday morning last, the marriage of the Rev. Mr Buyers, of Benares, to Miss Walker, lately arrived from England, was solemnized at the Union Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Gogerly, in the presence of a large company of friends of all denomina-tions." It has been for years, and still is, at different stations in the interior, the custom for civil and military officers, of various grades, to officiate at marriages; and it is fresh in our recollection, that on a very recent occasion the service was performed by a civil servant .- Mad. Gaz. Aug. 16.

The Plalanthropist gives a report, that proceedings in the Ecclessasteal Comtare in contemplation against Mr. Gogerly, a dissenting minister, who lately performed the marriage-ceremony at the Union Chapel. We have no doubt, however, that the marriage is as good in law as it is in morals, and that the notion of calling any one to account for such an act will be repudiated by the present head of the English Church in India—India Gaz. Aug. 9.

Much controversy upon this subject is going on in the journals of this presidency and Madras.

CHOIERA AND DEARTH.

Inteligence from Allahabad mentions, that the cholera is raging in that city

amongst the native population. The loss of lives between the 18th of June and the 12th of July the estimated at fifty per diem! The immediate cause of this mortality is said to be the intense heat (101 under a punkah), and the want of min. Great distress is said to prevail amongst the grain merchants, and the price of auttah has fallen from twenty-five to eighteen seers the rupee.—John Bull, Ang. 5.

Native accounts from the south of the Nurbudda speak of the famme existing in that quarter as dreadful.—Ib. Aug. 7.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

This topic seems still to engross general interest, though no specific plan seems yet adopted, much depending upon the extent of the subscription and the chance of government aid. The subscriptions, at the beginning of August, had reached 62,646 rupees, which, with the addition of 84,000 rupees, subscribed at the other presidencies, make a total of a lac and a-half.

The native princes are beginning to lend their aid, the rance of Gwalior has intimated her intention of subscribing. The subscriptions at the Mofusul stations are augmenting; some arrive even from natives in Nepaul. The Jann Jehan Numa contains an animated appeal to the natives to support the measure.

The Calcutta Courier of July 23 states that the Calcutta Steam Committee have come to a resolution to refer all the plans to the committee at Bombay, and to abide the judgment which shall there be formed upon them; telling their brother committee, that it is the general wish to prefer steam alone to the sailing plan, if the necessary means can be commanded.

CHOWRINGER THEATRE.

At an annual meeting of proprietors of this theatre, Mr. Charles Prinson in the chair, the managers' report was read. It exhibited.

Shewed a total debt of	4160	6	5
Leaving a loss of	962 3197	12	10
eXMORECT	1888 926		

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTRESS AMONGST THE NATIVES.

The number of poor people, who receive eleemosynary assistance at the Monegar Choultry, is upwards of thirty thousand, who are in a state of utter destitution, We should be extremely corry to commit to print the many and various reports we have heard of the conduct of those in whose power it is to ameliorate the condition of these sufferers,—Mad. Gaz. July 6.

By a private letter evived from Bangalore, we are informed, that the poor natives are flocking in from the adjacent villages in a state of starvation; that a monthly subscription has been set on foot for their relief, but funds to the extent required it is feared will not be raised, so numerous and distressing are the cases that present themselves. The want of rain, it is also said, is much felt,—Mad. Cour. Ang. 6.

Copious falls of rain have since somewhat cheered the hopes of the agriculturists.

On the 19th August, the merchants combined to ruse the price of grain; but this determination was no sooner known than the people simultaneously resolved to frustrate their attempts. At Chindadrepettah, the first step was taken to bring these avariesous and heartless slaves of lucre to a sense of their conduct; and a mob collecting round the bazars began the work of plunder. The example was quickly followed at Triphcane, at Choolay, and the beach. The bazars at Triplicane were forced open, and were nearly cleared by the populace, when a party of the body-guard came up and dispersed the people. A guard was almost instantly placed on the beach, but the crowd becoming denser and more threatening in appearance, a strong force of the 15th regt. N.I., at about two o'clock in the afternoon, was ordered to the place, for the protection of property. Immediately on the arrival of this body, the poor asembled, gradually retired, and, as far as we can learn, no great loss was sustained .-Mad. Gaz. Aug. 21.

FICLUSION OF EAST INDIAN LADIES FROM

The following rule agreed to by a committee nonunated at a general meeting of officers of the Malitas army, 10th October 1807, to prepare a plan for the formation of a military fund, and which was approved and adopted by the army, has been recently the subject of severe and acrimonous observations at Calcutta, as well as here.

"All officers now in the service, and the wives and legalinate children of all others now in the service, and subscribing to the fund at the period of its establishment cas well as the future offspring of such previous muringes, whether in quality of orphans, or in future as widows', shall be entitled, without distinction, to all its benefits; but with regard to maringes contracted after that period, otherwise than as above provided for, it shall be an indispensable qualith among that have been Faropean or of unmixed European blood, though born in either quarters of the world; four removes from an Assatte or African being considered as European blood. But should murranged with persons of mixed blood be hereafter contracted, otherwise than as above provided for, so as to exclude the family of

the subscriber from any of the benefits of the fund, the disqualified widow and children of such marriages shall, on the death of the subscriber to connected, be entitled to receive from the fund the amount of nett subscription paid by him, with simple interest at eight per gent; deducting from that amount, with similar interest, such advances as he may have received from the fund, in consequence of suchness or other cause."

The alleged injustice of the exclusion of East-Indian ladies led to a proposal for removing it, which has however, been negatived by the army, by 434 votes against 233. The Indian Gazette remarks: "It is impossible to maintain with the slightest show of reason, because the resources of that fund cannot meet the claims which the abrogation of the clause would create. that therefore an unwarrantable demoralizing principle is to be openly adopted and acted on by a body of persons whose station in society ought to make them influential, and whose express duty it is both to preserve that influence and exercise it for the moral improvement of all it reaches by the magnanimity and purity of their own motives and conduct.

NATIVE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Curnatic Chromicle states,—that certain respectable natives have agreed to form an institution for the improvement of the intellectual condition of the community, to be styled "The Carnatic Literary Society." To this announcement is appended a list of the persons who have taken an active part in bringing it about, which contains the names of some of the leading members of the native community, both as respects wealth, talents, and influence, including that of Y. Veerasawmy Lyer.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring bank notes discounted in consequence of the recent forgeries. The natives absolutely refuse to accept payments otherwise than in specie, and it is almost impossible to get a note discounted or cashed except at the government bank. It does appear to us that these forgeries are the attempts of individuals who have exercised a systematic fraud upon the public, Mad. Caz. Jam. 30.

LAW PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the gentlemen of the gown are not, if we may form any opinion from present appearances, much brighter than they were two or three terms back. There are six causes set down for trial, which comprise four equity suits, one defended "plea-sade" action, and one exparte case. This state of business, considering the long vacation which preceded the term, is but additional proof of the general powrity which prevails at Madras. The natives have certainly had experience enough of the "glorious uncertainty of the British

law," and of the price at which English justice is to be purchased; but such is the ethasted condition of their resources that their "poverty and not their will consents" to the employment of other means than those afforded by the law, for the settlement of differences.—Madras Ga,

THE " MAIR ASYLUM HERALD,"

This paper has published, by order of the directors of the Male Asylum, a list of the names and designations of the debtors to the press, amounting to the number of fire hundred and twenty four. A writer in one of the journals insinuates, that the names of some official defaulters are suppressed, through partiality. This novel mode of enforcing the adjustment of accounts is condomned at this presidency, as well as at Calcutta. The Madras Gazette characterizes it as "the most shameful proceeding that could have been devised,' and one which " reflects the greatest disgrace upon those who suggested it." are not quite satisfied that it is not a preferable alternative to either commencing five hundred legal processes, or sacrificing some thousands of rupees due to a charitable institution.

THE NORTHFRN CIRCARS.

The same writer, who furnished the particulars of the disturbances in the Northein Circars, given in our last vol. p. 172, has announced the capture of the rebel chieftain, Verabadrarause, and the dispersion of his force and that of Payakaow, whereby the southern parts of the collectorate were reduced to tranquility.

Previous to concluding his account of the operations of the field-force, he gives some details respecting the occurrences in the northern parts of the Zillah.

The late zemindar of Pale indah, a man of intamous character, died in 1829, leaving two sons of tender age; the widows, for their own views, set up an illegitimate child of the deceased, who was made zemindar to the prejudice of the true heir. The hill-people, at this time, commenced their Fittoory system, and were, it is said, encouraged by the eldest widow, named manager of the estate. The leader of these Fittoorydars was Rohmah Kistnamah Dorah, to chastise whom, a detachment, towards the latter end of February, was marched to Palcondah; whilst other parties of troops, withdrawn from the southward when they were there no longer needed, occupied different posts in the vicinity of that place.

The detachment at Palcondah did not long remain in inactivity. The officer commanding it had intelligence that the rebel leader was then occupying a position in a mud fort within his native village of Achipawalsah; and that he might easily

be captured there, as the walls of the place were not more than seven or eight feet high. This imprmation was afforded by the already-named Bramin, Pedmanabacharloo, who volunteered, whenever the detachment might march against the insurgents, to join it with a body of his own fighting men. In consequence, on the night of the 8th of March 1833, a party set out from Palcondah : the irregulars starting somewhat sooner than our men did. Early the next morning, the company arrived within sight of Achipawalsah, to the left of which Pedmanabacharloo's people had already taken post among some thick jungle. On nearing the fort, some person standing on the wall of it waved a flag, and shouted out, that the troops should come on, as there were there no enemies of the Company, Thus encouraged, our men pushed forward; but scarcely had they done so, ere a severe fire of matchlocks was opened upon them, which being unable to return with any effect, they retreated beyond their range. Almost immediately afterwards, however, they were again led to the assault by their commander, but once more receiving the same friendly greeting, with no possibility of returning the favour effectually, and it being evident, besides, on close inspection, that the walls of the fort, in height upwards of ten feet, and thickly studded with loop-holes, could not be escaladed without ladders, with which the detachment was unprovided, the retreat was ordered, and the men bivouacked in a neighbouring tope till reinforcements (which were sent for) should arrive. In this skirmish, one native officer, with some ten or twelve private soldiers were wounded; and of the latter three were killed, besides which, Lieut. Curr, of the 8th regiment, who commanded the detachment, narrowly escaped with his life.

About 4 P M. the attacking force was nominally strengthened by the arrival of another party of aregulars; on then approach, the enemy evacuated their post by the rear, and were closely pursued for some miles by our troop, who killed not Kistnamah Dorah himselt is a few stated to have been among those disabled. During this pursuit, the peons of Pedmanabacharloo failed not to take all the plundering to themselves. In fact, no sooner was the fort vacated by the rebels, and our men in full pur-int, than they rushed into the deserted place, and speedily cleared it out; leaving, however, in a corner of the room, stated to be Kistnamah Dorah's sleeping apartment, two boxes, containing a considerable number of native letters.

The rebels seemed to have dispersed immediately after the attack on Achipawalsah. But another course was taken to

prevent the recurrence of Fittoory more calculated, perhaps, for the attainment of that end, than the utter extermination by fire and sword of every existing freebooter. This was, to arrest and punish severely, under the proclamation of martial law, such superior persons as were deemed to be aiders and abettors of the rebels, part of these were made known by means of the letters stated to have been found in Kitnamah Dorah's sleeping-room; many of which proved to be of a highly treasonable nature, and to have attached to them signatures purporting to be those of the Palcondah zemindar, of his dewan, of that officer's brother, and of certain influential female members of the zemindar's family, besides those of other persons at enmity with Pedmanabacharloo. general purport of these letters was, that on such and such occasions, powder and ball, as well as money and provisions, had been sent by the hand of so and so, to the Fittoorydar leader. But of the authenticity of the documents there is not undisputed proof; the dewan, having been arrested on the strength of the letters bearing his (supposed) signature, was found guilty of aiding and abetting the rebels by a native special court-martial, whose proceedings were conducted by the judge advocate of division; of which the members thus shew themselves to be of opinion that the papers are not forged: and his brother, with the zemindar himself, and another individual, having subsequently been arraigned before an European court-martial, to which a captain of some standing was appointed as deputy judge-advocate, were likewise found guilty of the crimes laid to their charge; whereby it is made plain that to these gentlemen also the genumeness of hand-writing must have been most clearly proved. On the other hand, the general feeling among the natives of the countrya feeling worthy in such a case of considerable deference-decidedly is, that the letters are forgeries; and that they been produced by Pedmanabacharloo and others, for then own vile ends. This last, in fact, was the line of defence adopted by the several pusoners; who not only vehemently denied (as of course they would) the authenticity of the letters, but even, I am told, offered to shew by evidence who were the fabricators of them. It would seem, indeed, that the highest authorities have not themselves been able to view the matter as quite free from difficulty; for by the published proceedings of the court-martial on these people, though approved and confirmed by the local authority, the extreme penalty of the law has been in most cases commuted; and in one not yet carried into execution.

The parties of freebooters have every

where been extirpated, and from south to north the country is now quiet; a portion of the troops have been withdrawn from the field, but four companies still remain stationed at different places about Palcon. dah; more, however, as posts of obser. vation, he believes, than in the expectation of further active operations. That this result has followed in (comparatively) so short a period as has elapsed since measures were first taken to coerce the Fittoorydars, is, certainly (without disparagement to the good services of the military) in a measure attributable to the wise course followed by the commissioner; who avoided using open means of force where stratagem could be employed. At Palcondah, the zemindar, with his wife and confidential people. together with the numerous widows of his father, were, without their suspecting any thing, arrested in their fort; where, had they been prepared, or inclined to resist. they might have given some trouble. The writer concludes by stating, that he much overstated the number of individuals exccuted, as well as of those punished in a less degree. He formerly mentioned thirty as the number of criminals who had suffered death; but no more than so many have been convicted, and that of these seven only have been executed.

CORRUPTION OF NATIVES.

The Circulator has lately brought to public notice two instances of breach of trust in individuals employed by Government. These persons are natives, and cash-keepers in two departments. defalcation is stated to amount to 5,000, and the other to 19,000 rupees. " It is a singular circumstance," observes the paper whence we borrow this, "that while the principal writers in the native journals, are urging the propriety and instice of making public and responsible offices accessible to Hindoos generally, there are more frequent and greater exposures of acts of bribery and corruption amongst them, than have been made at any former period."

STEAM NAVIGATION FUND.

The rajah of Tanjore has subscribed 1,000 rupees to this fund; its amount on the 20th August was 26,892 rupees, exclusive of the former fund of 7,000 rupees.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 5.

The Quarter Sessions were opened this day before the Chief Justice and Sir John Awdry. The following are the names of the first Grand Jury, composed of Eu-

ropeans and Natives under Mr. Grant's

JAMES FARISH, Esq. Foreman,
James Luttle,
Heary Patrick Hadow,
John Williams,
George Smilpoon,
Jimes Vicol,
Weander Stewart,
James Smilpon,
Jimes Tarick Hadow,
John Williams,
George Smilpoon,
Jimes Tarick Hadow,
James Farick Hadow,
John Williams,
John Williams,
James Farick Hadow,
John Williams,
John Williams,
James Farick Hadow,
James Ja

Sir John Audry, in his charge observed:—" Before adverting to the particular matters which will be brought to your notice. I will congratulate you on the altered constitution of your body—the Native part of you, on their introduction to some of the highest of the ordinary civil duttes of Englishmen, and on their increased opportunities of usefulness there by;—the Europeans on the accession of so much valuable local knowledge. This, I am sure, those who have the justest sense of their important duties will most fully appreciate, and will most cordially hold out the right hand of fellowship to their native fellow labourers.

"In the ordinary duties of enquiring into the truth of bills of indictment, the advantage of having persons associated who have a perfect familianty with the various languages and manners of the very diversified population of this island, must They will perceive much be obvious. more readily than Europeans can do what is a credible, what appears a fabricated, story and they will be enabled from their tall apprehension of the idiom of witnesses, the effect of which cannot be so completely conveyed by an interpretation, often to suggest and follow up a course of examination which may lead to information that might otherwise be overlooked. You will, of course, be careful that the examination itself passes through the interpreter, as it might otherwise become uregular, and perhaps, unintelligible to some of your brethren; but that will not prevent your suggesting the precise words in the native language in which you would wish him to put your questions, where you consider it material to do so.

After pounting out the opportunities which the extraordinary duties of the grand jury,—whereby they take engineence of every thing affecting the public health, convenience, or safety,—effered, as opening a more important field of usefulness to its Native members; and observing that the usefulness of the grand jury, as of all other popular institutions, must depend upon the integrity and exertions of the people themselves; he continues:

"I wish to impress upon you, and through you, on your countrymen, that your introduction to the Grand Jury is Anat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 13, No. 49.

one part only of a great system whereby the enforcement of the law, and the consequent safety of the people, is effected by the unbought co operation of the people at large; and I am satisfied that such of you as have been versed in punchayet, and other meetings, having some analogy to the grand jury, to regulate the affairs of your respective communities, must have some experience of the truth of my observations.

The patience, good sense, and (above all) impartiality with which you perform your duties as grand jurors, will be the best proof of your qualifications for the more arduous duties of magistrates-more arduous, because you would in them have less assistance from the experience of others -and it must be plain that before you can act alone, you must (however great may be your respectability and your intelli-gence) have much to learn. Our best magistrates are not learned lawyers, but they are familiar from infancy with our legal usages, and with the first broad principles on which our laws depend. (You must well know that the case is similar amongst your several castes with regard to their respective usages) Now few, if any, of you can yet have had the opportunity of acquiring this familiarity, which can hardly be attained but by considerable intercourse either in private life, or in public business with those who possess it. It is my anxious wish to see my native fellow subjects in the honourable exercise of the important duties of the magistracy Your assistance may be very valuable when acting jointly with others; your to day's duties in the grand jury room will, as I have said be fore, be mainly instrumental to complete and to prove your qualification, and I trust that there will not be one of your European brethren so lost to every feeling of an Englishman and a gentleman, and to every sense of public duty, as not gladly to afford you whatever aid and information his experience can furnish.

"I am induced, in consequence of something which recently passed in this court, to add a few words as to the principles on which the grand and petitiony lists are made up. It is undoubtedly true that it is not intended that any persons who are not considered to be in the upper ranks of society should be included in the Grand Jury; but it is by no means intended that none who are in the upper ranks should serve on the petit jury; and any test of a man's social station, derived from his being in the latter list, would, in my opinion, be arbitrary and unifor."

Sir John then proceeded to comment technically upon the calendar, which is the heaviest known here for some years.

Two motions were made to the court in reference to the jury-list; one against (D) the sheriff, for summoning a European on the grand jury who was an inhabitant of the Tannah collectorate; the other on behalf of a European merchant, to have his name inserted on the list of grand jurors. It would appear, from what fell from the court, that the distinction between grand and petit jurors is beginning to be regarded as a more distinct mark of status in the society, since the admission of natives to the grand jury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEARTH AND DISTRESS.

We regret to state that, owing to the suspension of the rain here, and the unfavourable accounts from the interior, a rise of forty per cent, on the price of all grain, oil, and other necessaries of life, took place in the market yesterday — Bom. Gaz. Ang 3.

At Surat, very little rain has yet fallen; the Bananas at Broach have shut up their shops, accounts from Baroda and Ahmedabad are equally distressing; and to add to the other calamities of the poor ryots in these parts, screwed immercifully. Their young shooting-crops have been entirely destroyed by myriads of caterpillars; the natives say they fell with the first slight showers of rains, and extend from the Mhye to Meaguin, Daboy, and Powagui,—tb. Ang. 7.

POLICE.

After all the discussions and expectations on the subject of the new police regulations, they have been quashed altogether by the refusal of the Governor in Council to sanction them. - B im. Gaz. A ug.

THE FIRMINSTONE COLLEGE.

Abstract of the plan for the institution of the Elphinstone Professorships, drawn up by the committee appointed by Government for that purpose.

That the college be established on the same footing as the Native Education Society, with regard to religious matters, under the probabilities contained in Regulation, No 2, of that society.

That the management of the college be conducted by a conneil of nine, to be elected annually, to consist of four Europeans and four Natives, with a president. The president and one European member to be nonmineted by Government; the remaining seven members to be elected by the directors of the Native Education Society; Government having a reto on the election of the European members only.

That the funds contributed towards founding the Elphinstone Professorships, be vested in the college council for the time being, as trustees, it being clearly understood that the principal, or capital, is to be inviolable, and the interest accruing thereon alone to be considered at their disposal.

That the president of the council be ex officio visitor of the college.

That the council elect their own secretary.

That the first professors be appointed by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and that future professors be appointed by the college council for the time being, first, from among learned men invited from Great Britain; and when the happy period shall arrive when natives of this country shall be found perfectly competent to undertake the office, from them.

That the professors shall be liable to removal by Government on the representation of the council.

That the council, in conjunction with the professors, shall determine the terms of admission, the hours of the lectures, and such other matters of detail as may be necessary.

That a student having attended the lectures of the college for a term of three years, and producing a certificate from the professors to that effect, shall receive from the college council a certificate or diploma, stating the subject of his studies, the proficiency made by him, &c.

That two professors be appointed to give lectures in general literature, and in natural and experimental philosophy; the professor of general literature to undertake the department of language, belles-lettres, moral instruction, history, geography, and chronology; the professor of natural philosophy, the departments of astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, with other kindred arts and sciences.

That six fellowships be established, four at rupees twenty-five per month, and two at rupees fifty, to be awarded on an examination by the council, to be best qualified candidates, from among the students who have received the diploma or certificate.

COLONII VANS KENNEDY AND THE "BOMBAT

The editor of the Bonbay Gazette (Mr. R. N., Murphy), having received a letter signed "Observator," of a character which he deemed insulting, and having strong reason to believe that Col. Vans Kennedy was the author (which letter was afterwards inserted in the Gonteer), deputed a friend to wait on Col. Kennedy, to ascertain whether the letter was his; in the event of Col. K.'s declining to disavow it, to state that the facts could then warrant no other inference than that he was the writer, and to demand an explanation of the insult or personal satisfaction.

Colonel Vans Kennedy is stated to have positively refused to give any answer what-

ever upon the subject, not conceiving that one individual had any right to require another to answer questions respecting an anonymous publication which he might be supposed to be author of, Mr. Murphy's friend then stated that, as there was every reason to believe the letter to be Colonel K.'s, he must be considered answerable for the objectionable matter contained in it, and requested him to furnish him with an explanation of the passage in which the editor of the Gazette was stated not to hold the situation of a gentleman in society, and informed him that he associated on the most intimate and friendly terms with many gentlemen in Bombay. "Upon which," Mr. Murphy's friend states, "he informed me that he knew nothing whatever of you, excepting that several years ago you came out to Bombay as a recruit in the Company's service, and that he afterwards knew you as master of the Native Education Society's school here. Of your birth, education, or acquirements, he knew nothing, and added. that for some time past he himself had not been in the habit of mixing in the society of Bombay; and that although in England you might be entitled to all the considerations of a gentleman, yet that in Bombay he would not know or acknowledge you as such; and upon requesting him to refer me to a friend in order that you might receive such satisfaction as you had a right to expect from a person who had insulted you in a manner so gross and public as he had done, in the publication above-mentioned, Colonel K. informed me, with warmth, that such being the object of my visit, the only reference he would give would be to the magistrate of

Upon this the editor, in a declaration under his own signature, after referring Colonel Kennedy's conduct to a higher tribunal, the tribunal of bonour, a maxim of which is, "never to insult an individual whom you are resolved not to meet," declares he has but one mode of redress, and "proclaims Colonel Vans Kennedy to the army and the public as a slanderer and a coward."

These reiterated instances of an appeal to arms will probably require some speedy interference from the law.

MR. WAGHORN.

This indefatigable gentleman only reached Bombay on the 14th July, having land a very tedious journey from England; for, though he reached Juddah in fifty-seven days, he was detained between that and Mocha for seventy-one days, before finding an opportunity to get on to India. This was owing to 2,000 Albanian troops, who were stationed at Mecca in the pay of the Viceroy of Egypt, having some time

ago fled from thence to Juddab, plundered that place, and taken forcible possession of his Highness's ships lying there which trade between Juddah and Bengal. In these vessels they had betaken themselves to Hodeida and Mocha, which they seized upon, though belonging to the Imaum of Sennah, and there remain; the regular trade and opportunities here force of proceeding from those places to the continent of India being thus now completely put a stop to.

Mr. Waghorn is still full of enthusiasm for the promotion of his great object, which he states has met the sanction of the viceroy of Egypt,

REPORTED RETRENCHMENTS.

We understand the statement in the Gazette regarding the Indian may is incorrect in almost every particular. Reductions, it is true, are to take place in the establishment, and the number of vessels in commission is to be reduced; but it is well known that no orders have been sent out for reducing the superintendent's salary, or doing away with the store-keeper's department. The report of a textuction of thrity per cent, having been ordered in the salaries of the civil service is also, we understand, without any foundation whatever,—Courte, June 18.

THE STEAM SUBSCRIPTION.

The steam subscription continues to increase at this presidency, particularly of 500 and 1,000 rupes. The Committee express the utmost readiness to modify their scheme, and Captam Wilson, of the Indian may, has published a valuable paper on the subject, doing away with many erroneous impressions regarding steam-navigation.

The amount of the subscriptions here, according to the last accounts, was 57, 180 rupees.

The Gazette of August 10 contains a long examination of the different schemes proposed, but suspends a decision upon their respective ments till an official result is obtained from the committees.

In a correspondence which has taken place between the Bombay and the Bengal committees, the former observe:—

For the passage across the Isthmus to Carro and Alexandria, and the means of transporting passengers and packets to and from those places, the committee rely entrely upon the resources of the country, which the personal experience of no less than six of their number enables them to sny, with the greatest confidence, are amply sufficient for the purpose, and at the

same time are available at a comparatively trifling expense.

Penang.

Cenlan.

Steam Communication between England and India. — At a meeting held on the 8th July, at the Fing's house, the Right Hon, the Governor in the chair, to consider the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a steam-communication between England and India, it was resolved:—

That the proposed establishment of a steam-communication between Great Britain and Bombay will prove of great advantage to this colony, which advantage would, of course, be much increased should it hereafter be found practicable to extend the communication to Ceylon; and it being stated in the report of a committee appointed at Bombay, "that subscribers of "100 rupees and upwards shall be consi-" dered as proprietors of the property in the " proportion of each individual subscrip-"tion;" that two lists be opened, the one for donations not involving any returns, the other for subscriptions of 100 tupees or upwards, entitling the subscriber to the advantages above-mentioned, and which, it is considered, will not subject the subscribers to any possible loss beyond the amount of their individual subscriptions.

New Road.—The new road to Trincomalke was thrown open on the 20th of this month; the great line of communication neross the 1-land is in consequence now completed.—Colombo Journal, July 27.

Vegetable Fluid -The following singular occurrence took place on the new Trincomallee road -" When we were returning home from work, a few evenings ago, a tree suddenly burst with a noise as loud as the report of a pistol, and sent out a fine stream of liquid fluid, forming an arch over our 12 foot road; this continued for about a quarter of an hour, when it gradually subsided to a slight trickling from the tree. This occurrence took place, most opportunely, just at the moment the men had returned from work, and being in a part of the country almost destitute of water, every chitty, gourd, &c. which could be laid hold of was held up to catch the welcome draught. The men who drank it did not experience any ill effects from it; on the contrary, they said it was an exhilarating beverage. Its appearance on first being received into any vessel was like that of new beer, with a fine head; but this subsiding soon left it of a clear brandy colour; the taste was slightly bitter and somewhat mucilaginous. The tree is very common in this part of the country, and always found on the banks of, or rather in, rivers. The Malubar name for it is madere maran, but perhaps I write this incorrectly. - Colombo Jora n. July 20.

LAW.

Court of Judicature, 6th April .- Caunter v. The East-India Company. This was an action for the recovery of S. Rs. 19,700 due to the plaintiff for arrears of salary as Company's law agent at this settlement from 1st July 1830 to the date of his petition. It appears that Mr. Caunter had been engaged by Governor Fullerton under a guarantee that the plaintiff's appointment should be subject to the confirmation or otherwise of the Court of Directors. Mr. Caunter continued discharging the duties of law agent until about the end of June 1830, when, just before the abolition of the fourth presidency, he was officially informed that, in consequence of the alteration of the establishment by order of the Supreme Government, in accordance with instructions from the Court of Directors, his services as law agent would be dispensed with after the last day of that month. Mr. Caunter remonstrated, claiming the terms of his guarantee; his application was referred to the Supreme Government, and he was answered that in consequence of the abolition of the Government, and the cessation of the functions of the Court of Judicature, his appointment ceased as a matter of course. On the revival of the Court's operativeness, in June 1832, Mr. Caunter again tendered his services to Governor Ibbetson, and was again answered that the decision of the Supreme Government formerly conveyed to him was conclusive. Upon the arrival of the present recorder he commenced this suit against the Company.

On the part of the Company it was alleged, that the order of the Court of Directors about him the government of the Straits' settlements put a period to Mr. Caunter's appointment, as matter of course,

Mr. Caunter, however, contended, that he was his agent not of the government but of the Company, and not liable to be discharged by a general order of the Court of Directors. As no act of the Court could invalidate the king's patent, the court of judicature had since ceased to exist during the period for which he claimed his salary.

The Recorder gave judgment on the 13th April. He considered that a guarantee to some extent was contemplated by all parties; and that the dissent of the Court ought to have been expressed. These two ought seternined, he next inquired the extent of the guarantee, and what evidence of dissent was necessary. He thought the would be too much to treat the dispatch from the Court of Directors, in 1829, as furnishing evidence that they thought the change of the government would produce a suspension of the functions of the court, unless that was its legal operation, and the judgment in the present case would finally turn on the very important question, was

that suspension a legal and necessary consequence of that alteration. "If it were," said the Recorder, "I think the plaintiff must fail; if it were not, then the suspension which in fact took place was an erroneous and unauthorized act of the local authorities, and cannot deprive the plaintiff of that right which, if they had not fallen into that error, he would have continued to possess."

The charters of judicature, he observed, were for the benefit of the community, and derived their whole force from the act of Parliament and the prerogative of the Crown, and could not be abolished or abridged by the Company. According to his construction of the charter, the Court was unnecessarily and improperly suspended on the alteration of the government of these settlements, and consequently such suspension could not deprive the plaintiff of the Leneit of his contract.

On the whole, he was of opinion that the plaintiff had a right to recover; that he held his appointment under a guarantee for its continuance, which had not been alrogated in England; that the defendants had not, in fact, refused their sanction to his appointment, nor done any thing to show a decided intention that it should not continue; that the suspension of the Court was not a necessary or proper consequence of the alteration of the Government, that it must, therefore, be considered a voluntary act of the local authority, and could not authorize them, contrary to their guarantee, to discontinue the plaintiff's services.

Zingapore.

We are happy to observe that the Campar traders are beginning to return to this port, five or six of these boats having arrived during the week, with rice, coffee, Until of late, the trade of Campar with this settlement, was very valuable, as boats from that country were accustomed to resort hither at regular periods, bringing, on an average, from one to two thousand piculs of coffee monthly (in addition to other produce), which were exchanged chiefly for British and Indian piece-goods. Since the Dutch invasion of the interior of Sumatra, this valuable trade has nearly ceased to exist, and it is generally affirmed by the native merchants here, on the authority of the Campar traders themselves, that this is owing to the interference of the Dutch, whose agents compel the coffee cultivators, settled in the interior of Sumatra, to carry their produce overland to Padang, instead of allowing them to convey it down the Campar and Siac rivers, as heretofore, to this settlement.

If this statement be correct, as we have every reason to believe it is, it becomes the

duty of the British Government, to enquire how far the Dutch are warranted in thus impeding a free communication of the natives of the Indian Archipelago, or intercepting the trade of independent native states, with British settlements,-contrary to their treaty with England. Campar and Siac are independent states situated on the east coast of Statatra, and the Dutch can exercise no authority over them, except such as they may gain through a breach of the treaty. We imagine, how-ever, the natives of Sumatra are too well aware of their own interests, to allow the Dutch to oppress them, without making a resolute stand for their rights and liberty. Hence the formidable opposition the latter meet with, in their endeavour to subjugate Sumatra to their sway .- Sing. Chron. July 11.

Malacca.

LAW.

Court of Judicature, June 26.—Inchee Karrim v. Quay Pang.—This was an action brought by a grower of seree or betelleaf, against the farmer of that article, to recover damages for his refusal to take seree grown by the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged famself to be a serce planter within the jurisdiction of the court, and that he did, on the 17th of June, import into the town of Malacca certain quantities of seree, and tendered the same to the defendant as renter of the serce farm, who refused to take them; and he claimed damages for this refusal, as contrary to the provisions of the regulation. The defendant did not deny the facts stated, but alleged that before the tender of the plaintiff's scree, he was supplied for a day's consumption, and therefore rejected it, as he was at liberty to do; and that, at the time of his bidding for the farm in question, the vendors informed him that, under the regulation, he was at liberty to reject serce, under such circumstances as those in the present case. The plaintiff denied the matters alleged in the plea; but on the trial the defendant substantiated them.

The Recorder gave judgment for the plaintiff. The only question was, whether the defendant was not bound by the regulation to take the series; and the regulation scened either to make it imperative on the farmer to take all series offered to him, or left him at liberty to take or to refuse.

The Regulation (111, 1830) was made for the purpose of conferring a monopoly, and monopolies being contrary to the spirit of British legislation, the instruments establishing them must be strictly construed. Its words are these "For all serce, or bett-leaf, produced or imported within the limits defined, the renter or licensed par-

son shall pay the proprietor at such rate per bundle as the governer in council may determine at the time of granting the license for the year, public notice of such rates being givens.

The Recorder was of opinion that the regulation made it imperative on the farmer to purchase; and that if he had been misled at the time of purchase, his remedy was against the government. As to the loss of revenue that may arise from such a construction of the regulation, this was a consideration the court was not at liberty to entertain. His decision was founded on the words of the regulation, that the renter "shall buy all serve" at a certain rate.

"We learn," says the Singapore Chronicle, "that, in consequence of this decidispose of the serce farm at public auction, when it was sold for 75 dollars less than what was paid for it before. The government have likewise reduced the price of serce from 2 cents. to 1½ cent. or 5 doits per bundle."

The grand jury threw out the bill of indictment against certain Malays (see last vol. p. 180), for bringing slaves for sale to this settlement. The cause of this was the constable's refusing to give satisfactory evidence, lest he should be implicated in the crime. Had he given full evidence, and the prisoners been convicted upon it, the court would, it is said, have directed a bill of indictment to be preferred against him; as, in place of warning the prisoners of the illegality of the sale, as was his duty, he entered into a contract with them to purchase the slaves, though with the laudable intention of bringing the venders to justice on clear evidence!

China.

EXTRAORDINARY ACT OF INCENDIARISM.

The following documents, respecting an extraordinary act committed by a British subject at Canton, we content ourselves with laying before the British public. It will, we presume, be regarded by the advocates of strenuous measures, as another proof of the policy of bullying the Chinese.

Letter from the Merchants, received April 29th, 1833,

A respectful notification. On the 3d day of the present moon, Mr. Innes, belonging to your honourable nation, presented a petition stating that a workman belonging to the Creek Factory custom-house had, without any reason, aimed a blow at him with a wood chopper, &c. The hoppo's reply we now transcribe and send, and pray the committee to examine it, and act according to the tenor thereof.

But the real facts in this case were these.

At the close of last moon, the custom-house labourer, Ho-a-shoo, was splitting wood before the custom-house. That place being near to where Mr. Innes lives in the Creek Factory, No. 1, he was annoyed by the noise of splitting wood, and applied to us on the subject. We accordingly went to the custom-house to inform the head person, and desired he would direct the man not to split wood there for the time to come, and so end the business,

On the 2d of this moon, however, the said workman again split wood at the door of the custom-house, Mr. Innes again informed us, and we went to tell the head person, and desired that he would reprehend the man, and if he offended again, expel him. However, very unexpectedly, that same afternoon, the said man, indulging his temper again, split wood at the same place. Mr. Innes, hearing, would not submit to it; nor did he come and tell us, but himself went into the custom-house to discuss the matter. It so happened, that the head person had gone out on public business; and Mr. Innes immediately came out; and according to him and the testimony of two gentlemen, the said workman, Ho-a-shoo, aimed two blows at Mr. Innes with the wood-chopper. Mr. Innes was enraged, and required us to apply to government, and have the man seized and punished by seven o'clock that evening; if it was not done within the time limited, he would set the customhouse on fire, and burn it down. We. seeing him thus, and apprehensive that he would indulge his disposition, and make a disturbance, went at four o'clock and informed the hoppo, who sent to seize the man, but he had already gone out, and the head person had not returned.

Fung, a head-man, said, wait till we catch Ho-a-shoo, and to-morrow we will bind him and send him to the hoppo's to be punished. But, beloid! Mr. Innes, because his seven o'clock period could not be complied with, that evening, from the foreign upper story, shot fire-arrows, and buint the lanterns at the custom-house. He also threw combustible tubes into the custom-house, which the people all saw, and at the moment extinguished them.

We, hearing this, immediately went thither, and used every persuasion to make him desist. And at length Mr. Innes left off for the time, that he might the next day send in a petition mentioning only the man's attempt to strike him with the chopping knife. It was presented at the governor's and the hoppo's, but in it he said nothing about his incendiarism.

The hoppo's reply has been received. He has recalled Fung, and put Ho-a-shoo into the pillory, as an example to the multitude. These are the circumstances which induced Mr. Innes, on the 2d instant, to set fire to the custom-house.

Now we consider that the said customhouse adjoins, on the left, Teenpaou, Shuntee, Tungshun, Kwangle and Eho hongs; and on the right hand it is near to the Creek Factory, the Honourable Company's factory, and all the factories of all the foreign gentlemen, also all the Chinese shops in the adjoining streets: the consequences might have been very serious. And although the matter was not settled. we had informed government, and it was merely because the man had gone out that he could not be seized immediately. We had not procrastinated and refused to attend to the business; besides, we could only inform the government, and request that it would speedily manage the business. How could we limit the government to seven o'clock? Yet Mr. Innes. for such a trifle as this, became an incendiary! Happily, the fire was put out.

But fire and water are things that have no feeling it was ten thousand chances to one that the fire had not communicated and ended in a grand affair.

Last year, towards the close of it, the governor issued a proclamation to native banduti, who were incendiaries, threatening that the moment they were caught, he would request the royal order, and put them to immediate death. This was said in reference to native banditii who were incenduaries. We do not know what the laws of your honourable nation are, how they punish such incenduaries as these when they are caught.

We consider that the committee have heretofore understood what is just and right, and have come to Canton to be the general superintendents of the commerce, and the heads of your honourable nation's gordenen, therefore, we pray that you will take this business, and settle it according to justice

But Mr Innes is not yet satisfied with what the hoppo has done, and still says that if hereafter they split wood at that place, he will immediately set the customhouse on fire. But the ground before the door of the custom-house does not belong to the factory in which he lives, and the least want of care might give offence. Although this man is pilloried and dismissed, and hereafter wood will be split at the river side, still it may happen that some one may split wood at the forbidden place, and a disturbance be occasioned; at which time we shall be made responstble by the great officers of government, and though perfectly innocent, be involved by other-

Therefore we have looked up to the committee, as profoundly intelligent in matters of justice and reason, and managing affairs equitably; therefore we have stated the case minutely, and must play the committee to deliberate and settle the case so justly, that hereafter there may be

mutual repose. If the committee should doubt whether we have stated all the circumstances truly, there are other gentlemen of your honourable nation, and foreigners of other nations, at Conton, who saw and heard these things. We request the committee will inquire of the gentlemen at Canton, and they will know these things clearly. And we all pray that a consultation may be held, and equitable decision made. We shall be extremely grateful; and we hope that this may not be considered a minute and vexatious detail. This is our prayer.

With compliments.

(Signed) Howqua (junior), and eleven others.

3d Moon, 6th day (24th April). To Messrs. Plowden, Davis, and Daniell.

Chung, the hoppo, to the Hong merchants, dated April 24th, received 29th 1833. Chung, commissioner of Customs, &c. &c., to the Hong merchants.

The English foreign merchant, Ying yin le (Innes), has presented a foreign petition; being translated, it is found to state. "I, a foreigner, on account of a concern with the workmen in front* of the factory, wished to go in front, and state the matter to all the Tu-juns (or mandarins) It so happened, however, that all the Ta-jins had gone out on public business; and I. as a foreigner, was forthwith returning to the foreign factory, when, suddenly, I was met by a workman, holding in his hand a chopping knife, who twice made a blow at me, a foreigner. The foreigner's anger was at the extreme pitch, still he uttered not a word, but returned directly to the foreign factories; but this time there were foreign merchants two, Kenang and Palingheen, who saw what was going on. Ask these two men, and you will know the truth. I must entreat your excellency to take this workman forth to the foreign factories, and severely chastise him, &c.

This coming before me, I, the hoppo, forthwith gave orders to take the said custom-house domestic, surnamed Fung, and recall him; and to seize the workman Ho.a.shoo, and make him wear the wooden collar one month, for an example to the multitude.

But the said foreigner having come from a distance to trade, should implicitly obey laws and regulations. He must not make pretext to create disturbance. This will lead to guilt, which will equally be investigated.

Uniting these things, an order is hereby sent to the senior merchants, that they may forthwith enjoin the order on the said na-

• In the original it u "behind" the factories; ("behind the factories" means what we call the front.

tion's chief, that he may obey the tenor thereof, and not oppose. A special order.

Taonkwang, 13th year, 3d moon, 6th day (April 24th, 1833). These decuments were transmitted by

These decuments were transmitted by the Select Committee to Mr. Innes, with a request that he would favour them with an account of the circumstances.

account of the circumstances.

We have only the substance of Mr.

Lunes' reply before us, in which, though he accuses the Hong merchants of slight misrepresentation, he does not deny, but justifies, the act which is the gravamen of the charge.

To James Innes, Esq., Canton.

Sir: I am directed by the president, &c. select committee, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to express their regret that, in transmitting a statement of the circumstances relative to the conflagration of the custom-house on the 21st ult., you have thought fit to enter upon observations irrelevant to the subject, and ill according with the spirit and intent of the committee's application to you.

It is far from the purpose of the select committee to discuss the different points adduced by you for the purpose of denying their authority in China. It must, however, be observed, that you have entirely misconstrued the advices of the Hon. the Court of Directors, as well as the nature of the authority vested in the select committee by them and by the British legislature. As you are the first person in China who has thus disavowed the authority of the select committee, so have you made this disavowal the plea for committing an outrage of an extreme nature, and in heu of exculpating yourself from the charge, you have thought fit to inculpate the Hon, the Court of Directors, by attributing to them instructions and acts foreign to their real character, in support of your defence; and I am directed distinctly to disavow the assertion that "two members of the select committee lost their situations for attempting to procure commercial redress for a great Indian province." For the reason you have stated, no such event occurred.

You have accused the hong merchants of want of veracity in their account of the circumstances preceding your attack on the custom-house, although in the particulars of their statement and of your's such discrepancies are not observable. In the instance adduced by you, "that they stated Mr Innes to have been struck by a wood-knife at seven o'clock instead of two o'clock," on reference to their original document, the hour does not appear to have been so stated by them.

It is sufficiently obvious that your demand for "justice" was quite at variance with the spirit of the requisition, that a man accused at two o'clock, P.M. should be

incarcerated by seven o'clock the same evening, considering the time necessarily required for examination and the forms of office; and you ask to whom you could apply but to Howqua. Although the select committee by no means object to your application to him, it is quite clear that when you doubted of obtaining redress. you should have applied to the select committee, the only legitimate medium of communication with government officers. The select committee are always ready to make the proper appeal to the Canton government, more especially on acts of personal violence such as you had to complain of, and remonstrances of a similar nature have been speedily and satisfacto-

rily adjusted by them, within a late period. Without further insisting on the line of conduct which ought to have been adopted by you, it must be evident that no justification can be made out for setting fire to a custom-house. Independent of such an act being in all countries amenable to the extremity of the law, while inflicting summary vengeance on a Chinese, you placed in imminent danger British and foreign property to a great amount, you hazarded the lives of British subjects, and risked the probable conflagration of great part of the city of Canton, and all this because your chose to erect yourself into a judge of the speediest way to obtain redress, and disavow the authority of the select committee.

I am further directed to refer you to the Act of the 53d of Geo. 111. c. 155, to place you in possession of the powers vested in the select committee by the British Legislature, by whom their authority in China is recognised and confirmed.

1 have, & c.

(Signed) H. H. Lindsay, Sec. Macao, May 10, 1833.

To W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., President, &c., Select Committee.

Gentlemen: I have the honour of your's, through your secretary, of date — May.

I would not have thought it necessary to send any teply to your letter, except for the forcid construction you attach to my letter of the 4th May, and which requires explanation.

I never for a moment denied the power of the representatives of the Hon, East-India Company in China over British subjects. I am well acquainted with the statute 53 of Geo. III., to which you allude, and that Act has been my rule of conduct since I settled in China, and will receive implicit obedience from me, so long as it remains the law of England.

What I deny is, that your committee have the slightest power over the Chinese. I disbelieve in your ability to get redress from any individual here; and this, without any desire to give offence, I used as an argument to explain to you the reason of

an act not customary in countries where protection from injury and wrong is held

out to all ranks and nations.

I farther beg to differ with you in your assertion that the committee are the sole legal channel of communication between the Chinece government and British subjects. Long use, frequent and full interviews, and the practice of four or five following viceroys, prove that the same mode of approach to the authorities here is open to the individual outside merchants, precisely as it is to your committee; and that in concurrence with you, at your request, and walhout you, it has, times out of number, been adopted.

The offence of incendiarism looks very formidable on paper, yet, it is fair to couple it with a violent attack on life. Also, that the incendiary gave precise warning of time and place to the person representing the chief police magistrate, which is not the practice adopted where destruction of And to prove how property is meant. little those most deeply implicated in firerisk felt alarmed, I am, by the person to whom every house in this hong belongs (and who, in reach of the fire, held more at stake than any other three individuals in Canton), authorised to say he was dressing for dinner when informed by his servant the hoppo-house was on fire, and his answer was, 'let it burn,' and he quietly went to dinner.

You advert to an accusation of mine, of want of veracity on the part of the home merchants. On referring to their letter, I find they name no precise hour; but the dishonest intention is quite as evident as if they did, because they state the billeting of wood to have occurred in the afternoon. Now the wood was broken at 10 A. M., being forenoon, not afternoon; thus instinuating that my application took place at a later hour than it really did; and it is with pain I perceive you pass without censure their two other proved breaches of veracity.

In all civilized countries I know the seizure to prevent escape of a criminal is instant—the punishment a matter of proof and time. The first was our demand.

It is proper your committee should know that several of the hong merchants whose names are appended to your letter, not only never signed that letter, but disapprove of it on the strong ground that it does not become them to stir in an affair of justice where the viceroy and hoppo express themselves satisfied.

I remain, &c
(Signed) JAMES INSIS.
Canton, May 15, 1833.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

The Canton Register contains a long narrative of the voyage of this vessel, which

• The hong increhants, on being applied to, declared that they all signed their names.

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made a voyage to the north-east and succeeded in disposing of her cargo, being opium. The narrative speaks of the cordiality of the natives.

We have some details respecting this voyage transmitted to us from China, which not having room this month shall appear in the next Journal.

Extract of a Letter from Canton, dated June 15:—" We have been going on very quietly here of late, and, strauge to say, the attempts to open a trade along the coast of China have had a good effect on the conduct of the local authorities in Canton, by calling the attention of the Pekin Board of Trade to the grievances complained of. The emperor orders them to enquire why foreigners leave the port of Canton to proceed to the northern ports, and infers misconduct on the part of the hoppo and hong merchants."

Mauritius.

By papers from this quarter, which have been received to the 21st Sept., it appears that the firm and energetic manner in which the authorities had put in force the different ordinances for the suppression of unions and associations, had had the effect of restoring perfect tranquillity throughout the island, and of causing great confidence to be placed in the government.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISTATURE.

The legislative council met on the 27th May, when the governor delivered an addiess, in which he proposed a variety of enactments, including the following -a law for applying to civil cases the form of proceeding in criminal issues by petty juries, composed of inhabitants of the colony; a bill for granting certain powers to commissioners for determining the claims to deeds of grant of crown lands; a bill for vesting in the government the property in the tunnel for conducting water into Sydney, a bill to facilitate the extension of public roads, and for the construction and repair of private and cross-roads, &c. With respect to the first-named measure, for extending the trial by jury, his exect lency observed, that it had been delayed in the hope that the or ler in council for the establishment of circuit cours might be promulgated at the same time, but as the order had not arrived, he did not think it proper to delay the introduction, as far as he was authorized to effect it, of an institution of the parent state, for which the colonists of New South Wales had ex-

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pressed so strong a desire. "I am," he adda, "at the same time, not without apprehension that this measure may be productive of some present inconvenience to the jurors in Sylney and its vicinity, by whom all the criminal issues in the supreme court, proceeding from all parts of the colony, must, until the establishment of circuit courts, necessarily be tried. The institution will, for the present, be incomplete; but I have no doubt that, in a short time, it will be assimilated in every respect to that of England."

His excellency congratulates the council on the improving state of the revenue, especially the customs, and on the other indications of the growing prosperity of the colony.

" Buildings are rising rapidly in Sydney and other towns; cultivation is extending; in many branches of agriculture the rate of profit has advanced; and capital, prudently invested, obtains here a return unknown to other countries. This fact will not long escape the attention of the wealthy canimlists in Europe; whilst the great increase in the number of free emigrants, of the middle classes, who arrived here from Great Britain in the last year, without any assistance from Government, shews that the advantages which this colony possesses over most of the known countries in the world, are beginning to be generally felt, and to attract to its shores an orderly and industrious population."

His excellency recommends a liberal provision for the religious instruction and education of the people, and represents to the Council (by command) the wants of the Roman Catholic colonists in both respects, and the readiness of the secretary of state to co-operate with the council in appointing additional Roman Catholic chaplains, and providing for the education of Roman Catholic children. He concludes with urging the importance of encouraging the construction of roads; observing, that " the great roads, lately designed by the surveyor general, are in the course of construction, upon principles such as to admit the future application of steam, whenever the contemplated improvements in that impelling power, and the increased wealth and intercourse of the country, shall render such a mode of inland carriage available."

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Supreme Cont., June 8.—Macdonald v. Leeg.,—In this case, which was an action on a promissory note, a question arose as to what was the legal rate of interest in this colony; whether, in fact, the usual laws applied here. At the trial, before Mr. Justice Burton, on the 8th March, the point was subsequently a gued before the full court. Their honours took time to

consider the case, and this day the attorney for the plaintiff asked for a verdict with interest at 8 per cent. from the time the note became due. The judge directed the assessors to give a verdict for the plaintiff, in the amount of the promissory note, with lawful interest thereon, directing the plaintiff to move the court to ascertain what is lawful interest upon such an instrument in this colony.

Mr. Justice Burton delivered an elabor rate judgment, wherein he expressed the surprise he felt, on arriving in the colony, at the looseness and uncertainty which prevailed on the subject of interest of money, which varied from 8 to 25, and even 45 per cent.: he examined the arguments offered by counsel, to show that the law of England, relative to the interest of money, did not apply to this colony: and stated his reason for coming to an opposite conclusion. He observes: "I take it to be clear law, without the aid of an act of parliament to make it such, that if an uninhabited country (as this at the time of its settlement must be considered to have been, for the wandering tribes of its natives, living without certain habitation and without laws, were never in the situation of a conquered people, or this colony that of a ceded country); if such a country be discovered and planted by English subjects, all the English laws then in being which are applicable to their situation, and the condition of an infant colony, are immediately their birthright, and, as their applicability arises from their improving condition, come daily into force. They are not in the situation of persons who go to settle in a conquered country, where laws have pre-existed, and which continue to exist until changed by lawful authority. If they have not the law of England for their guidance, they have none. In this manner the statute of 12th Anne, s. 12, c. 16, which was passed in the year 1713, for fixing the rate of 5 per cent, in England, was a law of this colony at its first establishment, and was applicable the moment one person became a lender and another a borrower. The precise reason why, in certain other colonial possessions of the crown, which have been referred to for a contrary conclusion, a different rate of interest exists by law, is that which causes the statute of Queen Anne to apply to this colony; it is that those colonies were settled before that statute was passed, and when the rate of interest was regulated by a previous statute, allowing a greater rate of interest, and that those colonies possessed legislative bodies of their own before the statute of Queen Anne was passed; and, after that period, laws passed in England do not bind these colonies, unless they are specially named," With reference to the saving bank act (colonial)

which authorized that bank to take not less than 8 per cent. at least, he remarks, that it applied only to that particular cand if he had been a judge of the colony at the time, he should have found it to be his duty to represent to the governor that the enactment was repugnant to the laws of England.

He was therefore of opinion, "That there is in this colony a legal limitation to the rate of interest, which may be taken for the forbearance of money; that the limitation is such as is imposed by the law of England, and is £5 per cent,"

The two other judges of the court differed in opinion from Mr. Justice Burton, and consequently it was held, that the usury laws do not apply to this colony.

June 24. The court made absolute a rule nast obtained by Mr. R. Therry, commissioner of the court of requests, for a criminal information against Mr. John Raine, for writing a libellous letter to the plaintiff, in his judicial capacity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some sensation has been produced at Sydney by the conduct of Mr. Wentworth, the barrister, who, it appears, presented hunself at the anniver-ary meeting of the Benevolent Society, on the 4th June, and let off a violent philippic against the local government, the style as well as inappropriateness of which caused an expression of censure from the meeting, which created some disorder, especially amongst the female part of it. The object of Mr Wentworth was to urge that the institution should be supported by the government, instead of by private charity, which, he contended, might be easily done out of the revenue misappropriated to pensions, and other unnecessary expenditure. The heavy complaints of Mr. Wentworth of the oppressive taxation imposed on this colony are apparently inconsistent with the speech of the governor to the council, in which his excellency mentions "the immunity of the colony from direct taxation," as one of the advantages which it enjoys.

Coals are coming into use in consequence of the high price of wood,

In the course of an argument in the supreme court, it was stated that the number of cases adjudicated in the court of requests, in this colony, in one year, amounted to six thousand!

The Sydney Gractte of June 6, contains an official list of no less than fifty-three convicts who had absconded, mostly in the latter part of the preceding month, and a list of sixty-one runaways, who had been apprehended during the preceding week.

A monthly magazine, entitled the New South Wales Magazine, is announced to appear on the 1st of August. In the prospectus, amongst other heads of topics, or

divisions of materials, are included colonial literature, poetry, to which department "the most esteemed poets in the colony have undertaken to contribute," the fashions of the month, &c. A principal object of the work is to encourage emigration, by exhibiting the colony in its real character.

Mr. Justice Burton happening to be about ten minutes late at court, fined himself half-a-guinea, which he handed over to the sheriff.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LAW

Supreme Court, May 11 .- Hawthern v. This was an action of a very unusual if not an unexampled character in this colony, for breach of promise of marriage, brou ht by a young lady, aged seventeen, against Mr. Michael Steel. " s man of wealth, character, and respectability." Miss Strah Hawthorn, the plaintiff, arrived in the colony the preceding year, and went, with her mother, to reside at the defendant's house, where her brother lodged. Mr. Steel almost unmediately yielded to the soft impression, and declared himself, in some laughter-provoking letters, the young lady's "devoted and affectionate lover," and offered to make her "his lawful wife," Upon Mr. Hawthorn, the brother, speaking to Mr. Steel, on the subject, the latter took check, declaring he had not any "serious inten-" that he was not "a marrying man," and that it was all " a lark."

Mr. Cellibrand, for the plaintiff, detailed the case, and observed, that his client had been compelled to come into the court to seek damages, on account of the defendant having spread a report prejudicual to her reputation.

Mr. John Hawthorn proved the case for the plaintiff; and another witness proved that the deponent was a man of substance.

Mr. Horne, for the defendant, contendded, that a trap had been land for his rich client, who found that he was to be menaced into this marriage. There was no evidence that the loss of Mr. Steel had produced even a headache in the planniff. Mr. Steel was thirty-five, though he (Mr. Horne) should take him for fifty, and the plaintiff was seventeen.

Miss Steel, sister of the defendant, was called for the defence, and this lady deposed to some particulars which the journal from whence we abridge this report, "purposely abstains from inserting," She declared that there was not a bit of love between her brother and Miss Hawthorn.

Mr. Mathew Goggs, another witness, being asked whether he had ever seen Mrss Hawthorn elsewhere than at Mr. Steel's, enquired whether he was bound to answer that question, and upon being pressed, and required to answer, curiosity being on tip-toe to hear the important disclosure, he réplied in the negative. This witness, however, gave some evidence not published, which, the report states, "the verdict sufficiently proves to be thought lightly of by the assessors."

Mr. Samuel Wells stated, that he had entered into a verbal contract of marriage with the plaintiff, which he expected to be fulfilled at the end of three years.

Three witnesses spoke in the highest terms of the plaintiff's conduct and deportment.

Mr. Gellibrand, in reply, expressed the utmost indignation at the line of defence set up.—His address, it is said, produced, in a crowded court, a burst of applause.

The assessors retired for two hours, and then found a verdict for the plaintiff for £200. The damages were laid at £1000.

Sandwich Islands.

According to accounts from the above islands to May last, a charity school had been founded at Owhyhee, for the young foreign residents, by a voluntary subscription of 20,000 dollars. In April the school contained forty boys and girls. It was in contemplation to set up a printingpress and publish a newspaper. The reins of government, which since the death of the queen regent, had been held to February last by Kinnaaou, one of the wives of king Tuamaamaah, had been assumed by his son Koukiolu, who, calling an assembly of the chiefs and oracles, declared bimself Tuamaamaah the Third. In his address to the meeting, he expressed his determination to use his own lawful right of government, and no longer to be dictated to by the missionaries and others, He had relieved the people of many oppressions, and established his own laws. Much joy had been manifested by both natives and residents, and affairs were going on much smoother than for many vears.

Arabia.

The following letters appear in the Bombay Course of July 30:-

"Mocha, April 1. On the 16th March, Aga Mahomed Toorke, Bilmuz (chief of the Turkish troops, who rebelled last year ngainst. Mahomed Ah. Pasha, and serzed Mokha), embarked all his forces, as well as the warlike stores, provisions, &c. he could find at that place, on board his fleet, consisting of four ships and five bugh day, and, having placed a garrison of 400 men here, and appointed one of his Turks, named Mahomed, to be basha, he proceeded to Judda, on the 22d March. Pre-

a written proclamation prohibiting all vessels from proceeding from Mokha to Judda at their peril, until he should, on his arrival at Judda, think proper to permit ships to come there.

i. Since these orders have been issued no vessels have been allowed to prosecute their voyages to Hodieda or Judda. About 1,500 pilgrims are collected in the town (Mokha), who are suffering greatly, and who have begged the haukim to allow them to proceed in small loats, but this indulgence has not been granted.

"It is reported that Ally Bin Moostul, the chief of the Asserce tribe, is with a force between Laheia and Confeda, where he is awaiting the arrival of the Turk Bilmuz, on which their intention is to make a joint attack on Mecca, and to get possession of the whole of the country.

"The people here are in a state of great alarm on account of these disturbances, more particularly as the season for the arrival of the Bengal and Surat traders is approaching."

"Judda, 9th May Yemen is now in the hands of the Turks, as it was before, and all the ships which come frome Calcutta, Bombay, Surat, Malabar, and Bussora are stopped at Mocha, and not allowed to come to Judda; connerce is consequently greatly distressed, and people are in great fear for their property."

Cape of Good Mope.

Papers have been received from the Cape to the 19th of October. Some mercantile failures had taken place in Cape Town; but not to any alarming amount. The embarrassment to commerce occasioned by them had, however, been much increased by the supposed contraction of the operations of the discount bank; and it was feared that if the bank showed any apprehension, the inconvenience attending a temporary shock on credit would be greatly increased, and lead to serious consequences. A proposition had consequently been put forth to establish a joint-stock bank, to be termed " The Cape Loan and General Banking Company," with a capital of £20,000, consisting of one thousand shares of £20 each. A rumour was prevalent throughout the colony that the British government intended to make con-iderable improvements in Table Bay, particularly by the erection of a breakwater, to give greater security to shipping in that dangerous sea. A severe storm had visited Graham's Town, and done some damage. One house was struck with lightning, and burnt. The Maria had arrived in Algoa Bay, having on board twenty boys, forwarded by the London Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Vagrancy, who immediately on their landing had been

REGISTER.

malcutta.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPI. J. R. TALBOT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 24, 1833.— At a European General Court Martial held at Campore, on the 15th May 1833, of which Col. Robert Arnold, of H.M. 16th Lancers, is president, Capt. John Robert Talbot, of the 59th Regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge .- " With conduct scandalous and highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the follow-

ing instances: July 1832, at Allahabad, under a beliefthat a woman named Arzoo, a wet-nurse in his service, was with child, caused me-dicine, or drugs, to be procured, and administered to her, with a view to effect

"2d. In having, at Allahabad, on the 21st of Jan. 1833 (after a long course of habitual gross indecency of language, fametally addressed, from time to time, to Lacut. T. S. Fast, of the same regt.) shamefully encouraged Lieut, Fast to illicit intercourse with the woman Arzoo, for which Capt. Talbot himself furnished the opportunity; the woman Arzoo being at the time a wet-nurse in the service of Capt. Pallot, and the wife of one Goolaum Husean Burkundauze.

"id. In having, nevertheless, written a letter, dated Allahabad, 16th Feb. 1833, addressed to the adjutant of the 59th regt. N.I., containing a statement calculated to give a false colouring to his own conduct, on the 21st of January, and to evade the appearance of participation and connivance in the disgrace loccurrences of that day.

"4th In having, directly or indirectly, tampered with witnesses, who appeared before a Court of Inquiry, held at Allahabad on the 25th of Fcb. 1833, and subsequent days, particularly Feckoo Dhobee, and Myboot Khan Mussalchee."

Upon which charge the Court came to

the following decision: Finding. - " The Court having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, as also what the prisoner has adduced in his defence, came to the following opinion :

" That of the first instance of the charge against him, the prisoner Capt. John Robert Talbot of the 59th Reg. N. I, is not guilty, and the Court does most entirely and most honourably acquit him of the

" That of the second instance of the charge against him, he, the said prisoner,

is not guilty, and the Court does most fully and most honourably acquit him of it. "That of the third instance of the charge against him, he, the said prisoner, is not guilty, and the Court does most fully and most honourably acquit him of it,

" And that of the fourth instance of the charge against him, he, the said prisoner, is not guilty, and the Court does most completely and most entirely exonerate him of the same accordingly.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) E. BARNIS, Com.-in-Chief. Capt Talbot is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Recentle Department.

July 1. Mr. R. D. Mangles, magistrate and col-lector of land revenue and customs at Chittagong. Mr. B. Golding, magistrate and collector of Topperah.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock, joint magistrate and deputy collector of northern division of Bundlecund.

Mr. W. Onslow, head-assistant to magistrate and collector of Behar.

Mr. G. P. Leycester, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedahad dayision. Mr. E. A. Samuells, ditto under ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Williams, to officiate as magistrate and

Mr. R. Williams, to ourcase as magnetic bar-collector of Buckergunge.

Mr. J. Harvey, ditto ditto as mygistrate and collector of land revenue and customs at Chita-gong during employment of Mr. Mangles at pre-

8. Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, a sistant under com-missioner of 6th or Allah ibad division. Mr. W. T. Taylor, ditto under commissioner of

19th or Cuttack division.

13. Mr. R. M. Skinner to officiate as a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Chittagong.

Financial Department.

July 15. Mr. Win. Young to officiate as sub-accountant and accountant to revenue and judicial departments.

Political Department.

July 11. Mr. M. P. Edgeworth to be assistant to political agent at Umballah, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensum.

18. Capt. Roxburgh, 39th N.I., to be junior assistant to agent of Governor-general, north-cast frontier.

Lieut. Blois, 11th regt. N.I., utto datto datto. Mem. Major Cobbe, agent to governor-general art Moorshedahad, made over charge of agency to Mr. J. A. Pringle on 5th July.

General Department. July 8. Mr. Winckney, to officiate as agent for loading and unloading 11.C, ships at Kedgeree, and as deputy post master at that station.

Mr. R. Hampton, writer, has been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service; date 22d July 1813.

The following gentlemen have respectively re-The following gentlemen have respectively reone ionowing gentionen in the respectively re-ported their return to the presidency :— Wr. Alex-Reid, from New South Wales; Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., from Cape of Good Hope.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop has appointed, under the seal, the Rev. Josiah Bateman, A.M.,

commissary, to act during the absence from Cal-cutta of the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, pro-ceeding on his archidiaconal visitation; date 15th July 1833.

Obtained leave of absence -The Rev. H. Pratt, for six months, to proceed to China for benefit of his health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 4, 1833.—25th N.I. Ens. T. O. O'Beirne to be Lieut. from 22d June 1833, v. J. A. Wood, dec.

42d N.I. Lieut, Joseph Leeson to be capt, of a comp., and Ens. W. P. Meares to be Lieut., from 18th June 1833, in suc. to H. Dwyer dec.

Assist. Surg. James Steel, M.D., to officiate as Assist. Surgeon at ovil station of Gornekpore, during absence of Dr. Colvin, or until further orders

Maj. Gen, the Hon, John Ramsay appointed to Staff of Presidency of Bengal, from 1st Aug. 1833, on expiration of period of service of Maj. Gen. Sir. S. Whittingham.

Mr. D. W. Nash admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. J. A. Crommelin, of engineers, placed under orders of resident at Gwalior, to superintend building of a Ghaut which Her Highness the Baee is desirous of constructing at Muttra.

Head-Quarters, June 20, 1833.—Cadet F. Adams to do duty with 35th N.I., at Junalpore; and Cadet R. H. Sale, with 9th N.I., at Agra.—Acting 2d Lleut. F. Turner to do duty with 2d brigade horse artillery at Cawipore.

June 24.—Fns. J. Guise, 12th, at his own request, removed to 24th N.I. as junior of his rank. June 27.—Assist, Surg. J. Hardle (on furl) removed from 60th to 7th N.L., v. Barber app. to civil duties of Azungurh; and Assist, Surg. W. Jacob, from 80th to 66th N.L., v. Hardle.

Cadet H. Brougham to remain and do duty with 3d L.C. at Sultampore, Benares.

July 6.—Superintending Surg. Muston appointed to Dinapore.

For William, July 11.—Infuntry, Lieut. Col. W. H. Wood to be colonel, v. J. M. Johnson dec., with rank from 14th June, 18t3, v. E. P. Wilson dec.—Major T. A. Cobbe to be heut.-Col., from 14th June, 18t3, v. W. H. Wood prom.

19th N.I. Capt. Robert Ross to be major, Lieut. Curwen Gale to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Hore to be heut., from 14th June 1843, in suc. to T. A. Cobbe prom.

27th N L Fus. R. S. Simpson to be lieut., v. J. J. Kinloch resigned, with rank from 7th Feb. 1833, v. A. Watt prom. This cancels the prom. of Ens. v. A. Watt prom. This cancels the prom. of Ens. J. J. Kinloch, published in G. O. of 12th Feb. last.

J. J. Kintoch, publisher in G. O. or 12th ren. fast. The following acting ensigns to be ensign, to fill vacancies in refairty on this Establishment: Humfrey Howorth, 3th June, 1833, in suc. to flux, G. B. Harves dec.; F. G. saint George, 6th June, 1833, in suc. to Leat C. H. S. Freeman dec.

Mr. George Parker admitted to service as a cadet of infantry.

Rusop, Regt (right wing) Lieut, F. Berty to be capt, of a comp., and Ens. Wim. Broadfoot to be lleut., from 2d July 1833, in suc. to J. S. Pitts

July 18.—Cavali v. Major C. P. King to be heut. col. from 7th July 1833, v. H. Hawtrey dec.

4th L.C. Capt. J. W. Roberdean to be major, and Lleut. S. Nash to be capt. of a troop, from 7th July 1833, in suc. to C. P. King prom.—Supernum. Lleut. G. W. Master brought on effective strength of regt.

Acting Ena H. Laing, of infantry, to have rank f ensign, to fill a vacancy, in suc to Capt, W. Glasgow invalided.

Presidency Surg. A. Garden to officiate as surgeon to General Hospital during absence, on duty, of Surg. Turner.

John Wilkie, M.D., admitted on establishmen as an assist. surgeon.

July 22.—Mr. Cadet Alex. Cunningham, corp of engineers, to be an assistant to Col. M. Leo superintendent of Nizamut buildings, Mourah

The undermentioned officers have been The undermentioned officers have been pro-nounced by the examines of the College of Fort William, fully qualified for the appointment of interpreter :=2d Lieut. H. H. Cormish, artillery; Lieut. W. P. Milner, 31st N.I.; Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis, 37th do.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Major Pasmore, who was appointed on the 33st Dec. 1823, to the command of the Persian troops, the local and temporary rank of colonel, to be employed so long as he shall continue to be employed on that duty. The undermentioned officers have been appointed to serve with the disciplined troops in Parsia under the command of Major Pasmore:—Capt. J Shell, 35th regt. N.I., to be second in command; Lucut, E. D. Todd, hore artillery; Leutt, J. Laughton, of engineers; Assist, Surgeon S. M. Griffith.

Returned to duty from Europe.—July 4. Lieut. Curwen Gale, 18th N.I.—11. Capt. J. G. Burns, 3d N.I.—Capt. W. W. Foord, 21st N.I.—Capt. C. W. Hodges, 5th L.C.—111. Surg. F. S. Matthews.

FURIOUGHS.

To Emope.—July 11 Capt. James. Allen, 7th L.C., on private affairs.—19 Licut Charles Roul-ton, 47th N.I. for health.—Ens. II M. Becher, 5dth N.I., to health.—2L. Leeut T. G. Dundas, 73d N.L. for one year, on private affairs.

To Van Domen's Land.-July 4. May. J. W. Jones, 17th N.I., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Arricals in the Ricer.

July 4. H. C. Ch. S. Luckus. Cambell, from London and Madras; and Debamaion, Pretrog from Liverpool and Mauritius.—5. 148-cn. Richardson, from Lacerpool; Oonter, Camey, from London and Emore; and Arab. Sparkes, from London and Madras.—7. Fyeshive, Wilson, from Madras and Fimore.—10. Righey, Lloyd, from Liverpool and Madras.—31. Reseate, Oglive, from London, and Madras.—31. Reseate, Oglive, from London, Cape, and Port Louis.—15. Yare, Fawcett, from London, Cape, and Port Louis.—15. Yare, Fawcett, from London, Cape, and Madras; and Libertfers, Chouder, from Bourleon and Mauritius.—7. Tep-ton, Tapley, from Liverpool.—18. Corvantes, Madras, Madras, and Finnore; and Solida, Wallace, China, Madras, and Finnore; and Solida, Wallace, China, Madras, and Finnore; and Covelong; and Front France, and Covelong; and France, and Covelong; and France, France

Departures from Calcutta.

Departures from Calcutta.

JULY B. Alexander, Jones, for Mauritius; and
Horszon, Bernard, for Manseilles.—II Caullardon,
Allen, for Mauritius.—I3. Elizabeth, 1111, for
Liverpool; and Welcome. Castles, for the Clyde.
—17. Dompec, Mallet, for Bordeaux.—23. Patriot
Knic, Clarke, for Liverpool: Tyrer, Ellis, for
ditto; Allecton, Gill, for ditto: Margaret, Johns

for London; and Calcutta, Bowman, for Stock-Sailed from Saugor. holus.

July 14. Juliana, Tarbutt, for London.—19. H. U.S. Inglis, Dudman, for China.—22. Eudora, Mackle, for Mauritius.—Aug. 10. Rupley, Lloyd, Mackle, for Mauritius.—Aug. 10. Rupley, Lloyd, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Ang. 8.)-£4 10s, to £6 per

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

June 29. At Dinapore, the lady of Major P Brewer, 64th N.I., of a son, July I. At Meerut, the lady Capt. L. M. Cooper, I. M. 11th Light Drags, of a daughter. — At Benares, the lady of R. II. Snell, Esq. (18) service, of a son and heir. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. J. P.

Ripley, of a son.

5. At Meergunge, the lady of A. C. Dunlop,

5. At Meergunge, the lady of Adaughter.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Boczalt, of a daughter.
7. At Kyonk Phyoo, the lady of Lieut. Richard Lloyd, of a daughter.
8. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. B. Girdle-

B. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, of a son.

9. In Fort William, the lady of Qu. Mast. Brew, of II. M. 48th Regt., of a Son.

11. At Calcutta, Lady Russell, widow of the late Chief Justice of Bengal, of a daughter.

12. At Explanated Row, the lady of Wim. Thompson, Eq. of a son.

21. In Fort William, the lady of Frederick Corbon, Faq. Garrison Surgeon, of a son.

At Calcutta, Mrs. II. Henderson, of a daughter.

22. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. T. W. Tingate, of the slap

At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Saunders, of a 23 At Cartura, area with Adapter. Lately. At Petarugurh, in Kumaon, the lady of Capt. W. Payne, 30th N.L., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Mark Calcutta, Mr. James Howatson, to Miss b brabeth Stark.

L. M. Kahtteley Factory, Kishnaghur, Theophius Lloyd, Fsq., of Dos rakole, Commercolly, to Catherine Am, third doughter of George Boyd, Esq., of Kahtteley, Kishnaghur.

J. M. Casmorre, Capit. Nicholson, 3th Reg. 1. C. to Eleanor Hester Maria, eldest daughter of clonel Johnston, commanding that corps.

15. At Calcutta, Lleut. Francis Seaton, 68th Hegi. N.1. to Elias, second daughter of Capit. Daniel Ross, Maribe Stayevet General.

27. At Gaeverre, Capit. R. Wilcox, 50th Regt. N.1., to Susan, eldest daughter of George Wilson, Esq.

DFATHS.

DFATHS.

June 25. At Benares, of spasmodic cholera, Mr. Charles Silvester, aged 34.

July 2. At Cherrapoonjee, Capt. J. S. Pitts, Benga European Regt., aged 33.

7. At Chazeepore, Leest. Col. Henry Hawtrey, of the 3R Regt. Libut Cavaly.

9. At Chazeepore, of fever. Charlotte, wife of Leest Martin, H. M. 38th regt., aged 24.

10. At Benares, William Jugustia Brooke, Eagselow Member of the Bengal Cul Service, Agent to the Governor General, and Marchard Silvester, aged 21.

20. At Sylhet, May Jarvis, lady of Charles Smith. Ess., the civil service, aged 33.

30. Alex. Markenie, Esq., officialing judge at angular.

Lately, At Campore, Capt. C. B. M'Kenly, Coth regt. N.I.

Lieut, Gen. B. Marley, commandant of Alla-

babad.

Atadras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

OFFICES OF DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL AT MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

Fort St. George, June 28, 1833.—Under instructions from the Hon, the Court of Directors communicated through the Supreme Government-The offices of Deputy Surveyor General at Madras and Bombay are to be discontinued from the 1st Sept. 1833.

The two officers at present holding these appointments are to be placed, from the same date, under the entire controul of the Surveyor General of India, with a view to their employment in the field, in such manner as may be deemed most advisable by that functionary, in carrying on the operations of the great trigonometrical

Whilst so employed in trigonometrical operations, each of these two officers shall be permitted to draw the staff salary of his present deputyship, but on, and from, the 1st September next, each will cease to be designated Deputy Surveyor General, consequent on the abolition of his office.

All maps and other documents appertaining to these two offices, which the Surveyor General may deem it advisable to preserve in his office, are to be transmitted for such purpose, to the Bengal Presidency, under the directions of Major Ever-est. The remaining records are to be deposited in the office of the chief Engineer at the respective Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Such portions of the establishments attached to the two offices as may be able, and willing to engage in the trigonometrical operations, are to be distributed, when the abolition takes effect, among the parties of the survey engaged in the field, conformably to such instructions as may be issued by the Surveyor General.

COURTS MARTIAL.

HEUT. H. WARFMAN. - HIFUT, JOHN TAINSH.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 22, 1833 .- At an European General Court Martial, holden at Secunderabad, on the 9th July 1833, Lieut. Henry Wakeman, of the 12d Regt, N. I., and Licut, John Tainsh, of the 11th Regt. N I.were ordered into arrest by the Commander-in-Chief upon the complaint of Licut. Thomas Ryves, of the Madras European Regt, and charged as follows:

First Charge .- That the said Lieut, Wakeman, at Secunderahad, on the 9th May 1833, sent a challenge to the said Lieut, Ryves, to fight a duck

Second Charge. That the said Lieut. Tainsh, at the same time and place abovementioned, was the carrier of the challenge aforesaid. The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :-

Finding on the first charge-That the prisoner Lieut. Henry Wakeman is guilty. Finding on the second charge-That

the prisoner Lieut John Tainsh is guilty. Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoners guilty, as above stated, doth sentence them, the said Lieut. H. Wakeman, 42d N, 1., and Lieut, John Tainsh, 11th N. I., to be cashiered.

Recommendation .- The Court having performed a painful duty in being compelled, from the nature of the articles of war, under which the prisoner Lieut, Wakeman has been tried, to award a sentence, in the present instance severe, as it appears to the Court that there are some mitigating circumstances, and the transaction unaccompanied by any thing of an aggravated nature, doth therefore, with due submission, beg to recommend the prisoner Lieut. Wakeman to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Com-mander-in-Chief.

The Court having likewise considered the particular circumstances under which Lieut, Tainsh was placed, called on by the ties of old acquaintanceship, and of hospitality to perform the office of a friend to a brother officer in distress; the moderate deportment which he evinced during the whole of the affair, the high chiracter as an officer and a member of society given to him by the respectable witnesses whose evidence is on the record of the Court, and his youth and mexperionce, unanimously recommend him to the mercy of his Excellency the Commanderin-Chief.

(Signed) W. B. SPRY, Lieut. Col. 37th N. I and President.

Approved, but, in consideration of the circumstances of the case, and at the recommendation of the Court, punishment remitted.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,

Lieut. Gen. and Conc.-in-Chief. The prisoners are to be released from arrest, and will return to their duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 2. C. F. Oakes, Fsq., to act as a judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor,

5. Daniel Fliott, Fsq., to officiate as secretary to government in revenue and judicial depart-

9. T. Prendergast, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor.

12. T. V Stonhouse, Esq., to act as a member of Board of Revenue, and to be a member of Mint Committee.

16. W. Ashton, Fsq , to be collector of sea customs at Madras

W. E. Underwood, Esq., to be deputy-collector of sea customs at Madras

C. R. Cotton, Fsq., to be 3d-judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and circuit southern division.

R. Gardner, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

S. I. Popham, Esq., to be head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem. T. B. Roupell, Esq., to act as head assistant to ditto ditto of Coimbatore.

G. A. Harris, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Cuddapah.

19. W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., to be head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary,

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to be head-assistant to ditto ditto of Cuddanah

C. Dumergue, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

V. S. Mathison, Esq., to be head-assistant to

ditto ditto of Guntoor. G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division

Arcot. D. R. Limond, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

S. N. Ward, Esq., to be assistant to ditto ditto of Trichmopoly.

26. T. B. A. Conway, E.q., to do duty in office f secretary to government in Revenue and Judi-

cial Departments. M. R. Taynton, Esq , to be master-attendant at Sadras.

30. W. Elliot, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Nellore during absence of Mr. Phillips. Arthur Cole, Esq., to do duty as an assistant to principal collector of southern division of

Mackenzie Murray, Esq., to do duty as an assistant under orders of principal collector of Salem.

W. M. Molle, Esq., to do duty as an assistant to principal collector of southern division of Arcot Aug. 2. George Bad, Esq., to act as mint mas-

Henry Morris, I sq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Camara. Id. T. V. Stonchouse, Esq., to be a member of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

W. Elliot, Esq., to act as first-assistant to prin-cipal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

16. C. E. Oakes, Esq., and T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to be commissioners for drawing of government lotteries of present year.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., to act as assistant-judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Fsq., to act as deputy-secretary to government in Military Department.

W. A. D. Inglis, Fsq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapali.

H. A. Brett, Esq., to do duty as an assistant under pimcipal collector and magistrate of Madura.

26. A. F. Bruce, Esq., to aft as judge and criminal judge of Nellore

The following grithenen have been permitted to prosecute their studics—Mark Moore, Edginder principal collector of Sakin; H. Forbes, Fsq., under dritto of Combatore; C. R. H. Keate, Esq., under dritto of Tanjore; and G. P. Dumargue, Esq., under dritto of Tanjore; and G. P. Dumargue, Esq., under collector of Rajahmunder.

Obtained lease of absence,—July 30. John Wal-ker, Esq., until 31st Jan. 1844, to Neilgherrs Hills, for health.—W. E. Underwood, Esq. fo eighteen months, to Cipe of Good Hope, for health.—Aug. 1847. P. skelton, Esq., to Neilgher-ry Hills, for heith.—W. Hudleston, Esq. for eighteen months, to Cape of Good Hope, for health.—H. V. Conolly, Sq., for twelse months, to New South Wales, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 7, 1833 -8th N.L. Lieut Henry Pritchard to be adj., v. De Blaquiere prom June 25. -- Horse Artillery, Lieut, A. F. Oakes to be adj., v. Burgoyne resigned.

47th N.I. Lieut. J. Blaxland to be qu.mast. and interp., v. Bond prom

June 23.—Acting Superintend. Surg. George Adams to be superintending surgeon from 31st Dec. 1832, v. Moore retired.

Dec. 100s, v. Mode lettlett.

The appointment (dated 21st Aug. 1832) of Lieut.
and Sub-Assist. Com.Gen. C. F. Le Hardy, to be
assistant to officer commanding Neilgherry Hills,

Head-Quarters, June 5, 1833.—The following orders confirmed:—Capt. C. Clemons, 28th N.I., 4to act as major of brigade in Malabar and Kanara, during absence of Capt. Macdonaid, on sick cert, date 16th May.—L@ut. E. Simpson to act as adj. to left wing Martas European Regt. until further orders; date 21st May.

June 7.-Liout Col. R. H. Russell (late prom.), posted to 4th L.C.

June 22.—Cornet J. Fowler, 8th L.C., to act as adj. to that corps till further orders.

ad), to that corps in further orders.

The following removals and postings ordered:—
Surg, D. Reid, M.D., from 2d L.C. to 21st N.I.—
Surg, J. G. Coleman, M.D. (late prom.), to 2d L.C.—Assist, Surg. C. Paterson, M.D., from 4th
N.I. to 2d L.C.—Assist, Surg. W. Evans, to 4th N.I.

Assist, Surg. W. Griffith to afford medical aid to 4th N.I. till further orders.

4th N.I. till turther orders.

June 25.—The following removals and postings
of Veternary Surgeous ordered:—N. F. Clarkson
posted to 2d L.C.—C. Jackson removed from E
troop to do duty with head quarters of horse artillery at the Mount.—W. II. Wormsley posted to
E troop horse artillery at Bangalore.

July 2.—Capt. W. E. Litchfield, 6th L.C., to act as quanast, and interp. to that corps until further orderes.

deres.
The following orders confirmed:—Lieut Favell, The following orders confirmed: -1.201. Faveri, to act as adj. to let LC., during absence of Leut. Munsey on sick cert.; date 20th June. -Capt. C. Wieres Palmer to act as qui mast, and interp. to 14th N.L., until further orders; date 19th June.

July 4 and 10 .-- Cornets G. W. Russell and W. D. Erskine removed from 6th to do duty with 4th

-The following removals and postings of Lieut. Colonels ordered :—J. Carfrac from 20th to 4'd regt.—G. L. Wahab from 8th to 3d do.—G. Muriel (late prom.), to 8th do.—J. Moncriel (late prom., to 20th do.—F. Bowes from 3d to 42d do. prom., to 20th do.—F. powes.
—H. Ross, from 42d to 14th do.

Major A. M'Farlane, 16th, to do duty with 42d N.I., till further orders.

St-Lleut, T.A. C. Godfrey brought on effective strength of Horse Brigade of Artillery during absence of Lieut. Geils on other duty—1st-Lieut. T. E. Geils, Horse Artillery, to be borne on supernumerary estab. of that corps till further orders.

orders,

July 9.— The following order confirmed:—
Lieut. F. Burgoyne to act as quimast, and interp.
to Horse Brigade Artillery, during absence of
Lieut. Showers on furl.; date 1st July.

Fort St. George, July 5.—Mr. W. D. D. La Touche, M. D., admitted on estab. as an assist, surg., and directed to do duty under medical offi-cer in charge of general hospital at presidency. July 9.—Assit. Surg. S. T. Lyell permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Mr. Henry Tyler (pending a reference to Hon, the Court of Directors) admitted on estab as an artillery cadet, and prom. to rank of 2d-licut.

July 12.—Assist, Surg, George Hopkins, M.D., app. to charge of medical establishment at Tellicherry, v. Ward dec.

July 16.—Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) W. J. McCarthy, H.M. 57th regt, app. to charge of convalencent depot for nuvalids of H.M. and H.C. service on Neilgherries, v. Prendergoat.

Cadet of Infantry W. W. Whelpdale admitted on stab., and prom. to ensign.

The following correction of rank made: --Surg. R. Gibbon to be superintending surg. from 31st Dec. 1839, v. Moore retired. --Surg. G. Adams to be ditto from 14th Jan. 1833, v. Annealey prom.

July 23.—Assist.Surg. J. E. Porteous permitted to enter on general duties of army.

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Head-Quarters, July 13.—Assist.Surg. W. Burrell, 11th N.I., having passed a very creditable examination in limitoostanee language, deemed by Com. in Chief entitled to reward authorised by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Lieut. R. H. James, 35th, to rejoin his corps.

Lieut. N. H. James, 33th, to rejoin his corps. July 15.—The following removals and postings ordered in Artillery;—Capt. G. W. Ondow, from it to 3th do.; T. K. Whistler, from 3t to 2th do.; T. K. Whistler, from 3t to 2th do.; T. K. Whistler, from 3t to 2th do.; and E. H. F. Demnan, from 3th of 4th do. 3th Lieuts. J. H. Bordles, from 1st to 2d do.; and R. Klinkedd Inter prom, to 3th do.—Supernum. 3th Lieut. J. Caulfield, from 2th to 1st do.—Supernum. 3th Lieut. J. Caulfield, from 2th to 1st do.

July 16.—The following order confirmed:—Ens. D. Johnston to act as qu.mast, and interp. to 51st N.1., during absence of Lieut. G. Hamond on furl: date 4th June 1833.

Ens. W. W. Whelpdale to do dury with 5th

N.I. till further orders.

July 19.-Licut. C. J. Torriano removed from 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. to Carnatic European Vet. Bat., at Vizagapatam.

July 20.—Assist, Surg. J. E. Porteous to do duty with H. M. 54th regt, till further orders.

with 14.4. 54th regt. 6H further orders. The following orders by officer commanding 4th L.C., dated 3d July 103, comfrined; - Lieut.A.T. Brett to take there of queries, and interpreter begating the Leavist P. V. Couper to act as adjutting period Lieut, and Mj. Forbes holds temperary charge of regt.

July 23.— The following orders confirmed;—
Leatt. Freeman to act as quanties, and interp, and Ebs. Burton to act as adj. to 43d Mj., during absence of Lieut. Macloud and Smith on day; date 27th June 1835.— Lieut. Kirby to act as quantity and the state of the lieut. Macloud and Smith on the Couper to the Mj. And Lieut. Toold to act until arrival of Lieut. Kirby toon detachment duty; date 29th June.

Fort St. George, July 26.—The services of Maj. James Morison, 2d L.C., placed at disposal of Com. in Chief for regimental duty.

Deputy Assist, Com. Gen. Capt. W. Prescott to be assist, com. gen., v. Morison,

Sub. Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. A. Dyce, to be deputy assist. com. gen., v. Prescott.

Capt. G. H. Thomas, 7th L C., to be sub. assist, comageneral, with rank he formerly held in that department.

July 30.—Assist. Surg. Samuel Cox, doing duty with H.M. 54th regt., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut, R. S. M. Sprye, 9th N.L., removed from office of deputy judge adj.gen., and his services placed at disposal of Com. in Cluef for regimental duty.

Ang. 2.—Injuntry, Maj. J. Wilson to be lieut, col., from 31st May 1833, v. Gwynne dec.

13th N.I. Capt. J. C. Rorison to be major, Lieut, J. Shiel to be capt., and Ens. J. W. G. Kenny to be heut., in suc. to Wilson prom.; date of coms. beut., in suc. 31st May 1833.

Aug. 9.—7th L.C. Lieut. A. W. Laurence to be capt., and Cornet R. T. Onslow to be heat., v. Watkins dec.; date of coms. 1st Aug. 1933.

Head-Quarters, Ang. 1.—Capt. Nepcan, deputy judge adv. gen., to take charge of duties of 6th district, in addition to those of his own district. until further orders.

Lieut. Chalon, acting deputy judge advigen, take charge of duties of 4th district, ditto ditto.

Ang. 2.—The following removals of Linut. Cols. ordered: —J. Stewart, from Lith to 27th N.L., L. Cooper, from 27th to 22d do.; J. Wilson date prom.), to 13th do.

S. W. Steel, 51st, to do duty with 27th N.I. till further orders.

Aug. 7.—Ens. F. W. Humphreys, of 44th, posted to 14th N.I., as senior ensign.

Aug. 8.—The following order confirmed:—Ens. Horsley to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 52d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Bayles on other duty; date 26th July.

The following Assist. Surgeons to do duty— B. J. Everitt, with 13th Lt. Drags.; J. Conwell, with H.M. 48th regt.; C. Kevin, under orders of garrison surgeon at Masulipatam.

Fort St. George, Aug. 13.—11th N.I. Ens. E. G. otton to be lieut., v. Carr dec.; date of coin. 2d Feb. 1813.

Cadet of Cavalry F. B. Seton admitted on estab., and prom. to rank of cornet.

Aug. 16.—The following alterations of rank and promotions made to fill vacancies occasioned by absence of superintending surgeons on sick certificate to Europe:

certificate to Europe:

Sup.Surg. R. Gibbon to take rank from 1st.
Feb. 1892. v. Cuddy proceeded to Europe, and
app. to rente division—Sup. Surg. See. Adams
to take rank from 3d Feb. 1892. v. Sud proceeded
to Europe.—Acting Sup. Surg. Ramays Stalent to
be superintending surg., from 3d Feb. 1892, vice
Haines proceeded to Europe.—Acting Sup. Surg.
John Mr.Leod to be superintending surg. from 20th
March 1892. v. Towell retted.—Acting Sup. Surg.
W. F. Newlyn to be superintending surg. from
Bith Jan. 1833. v. Annesley, prom.—Acting Sup.
Surg. John Norris to be superintending surg. from
Bith March 1893. v. Stephenson proceeded to Europe, and app. to southern division.—Surg. Claud
Currle to officiate as superintend, surg. in southern
division during employment of Mr. Norris on duty
at prendency at presidency.

Sup. Surg. John Norris removed from southern to northern division of army.

Surg. Cliud Currie to be superintending surg from 14th Aug. 1833, v. Newlyn dec., and app. to southern division.

perintending surgeon at presidency during employment of Superintending Surg. Macaulay in Medical Board.

30th N.I. Ens. W. F. Cooke to be lieut., v. Dyce dec.; date of com. 31st July 1833.

Cadet of Infantry F. Vardon admitted on estab., and prom. to ensum.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 12 and 14—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Kirby to act as quanast, and interp. to 14th N.1.; date 22d July.—Lieut. Hall to act as ad), to 34s N.1.; during absence of Lieut. Evelyir, date 26th Inly.—Lieut. Hughes to act as quanast, and interp. to 30th N.1.; during absence of Leut. Ottley on Jurk; date 24th and sesence of Leut. Ottley on Jurk; date 24th and

Cornet F. B. Seton to join riding school at Ban-

Aug. 16.—The following order confirmed:—Ens. White to act as adj. to 47th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Hughes; date 29th June 1833.

Cornet Ashley Tottenham removed from riding school to do duty with 4th L.C.

Aug. 17 .- Ens. F. Vardon to do duty 9th N.I. Assist. Surg. G. W. Watson to do duty with H.M. 45th regt.

Aug. 20.—Assist. Surgs. C. C. Linton and Thos. Willy to do duty with H.M. 57th regt.

Fort St. George, Aug. 20.—Sub. Assist Com. Gen, Lieut. W. C. Macleod to be deputy assist, com. gen., v. Dyce dec.

Lieut. James Robertson, 9th N.I., to be sub. assist. com. general.

Messrs, J. E. Mayer and T. T. Smith admitted MCSET, J. E. Mayer and F. F. Smith admitted on estab assist, surgs., and directed to do duty, former under medical officer in charge of general hospital at presidency, and latter under surgeon of Horse Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

Assist. Surg. John Brown to be surg. vice New-lyn dec.; date of rank 14th vug. 1833.

ryn dec.; date of faint that Mg. 1985. Acting Medical Storekeeper Surg. H. Atkinson to be medical storekeeper at Presidency, from 3d Feb. 1832, v. Sladen prom.

Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre, Kr.s. to be surgeon to Lunatic Asylum, from 3d Feb. 1832, v. Atkin-

Returned to dutu, from Europe.—June 20, Veterinary Surg, N. F. Clarkson —July 2, Avsist, Surg Geo. Hopkins, M.D.—23, Surg, G. V. Herklots, M.D.—Aug, 2, M.J. V. Mathias, 14th N.I.—Capt, J. W. Harding, 11th N.I.—Capt, C. G. Scott, 1st N.I.—Ens. H. A. Treulet, 17th N.I.—Aassta, Surg, Thow, Willy.—13, May B. Blake, 45th N.I.— Capt, James Buchanan, 1st L.C.—Leut, James

Harkness, 32d N.I.—Lieut. Geo. Davis, 43d N.I.—20. Ens. D. C. Campbell, 16th N.I.—Assistant Surg. C. C. Linton.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 5th. Lieut, J. H. Bourdhey, of artillery, for one year, on private affairs (to embark from Western Coast.)—Ens. J. E. Lacon, 14th N.I., for health—12. Capt. J. Howsson, 6th N.I., for health—12. D. Strettell, 20th N.L. (to embark from Western Coast.)—19. Maj. Capt. W. H. Trollope, 42d N.I.—Lleut. S. W. Croft, horse artillery, for health—6. Capt. Edw. Dyer, 46th N.I., paym. on Neigherry Hills, for health—1. Leut. D. Briley, 27th N.I., for health,—5. Enn. G. J. Strettell, doing duty with 35th N.I., for health—9. Captain A. M. Campbell, 7th L.C., for health—20. Surg. J. Wylie.

To ben.—June 21. Lieut. G. Briggs, horse arillery, for twelve months, for health (to embark from Western Coast).—24. Lieut. J. G. Deck, 15th N.I., until 1st Aug. 1834, for health (or to Cape of Good Hope:—30. Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. W. Descent until be Aug. 1844 for health. Prescott, until 1st Aug. 1834, for health.

To New South Wales. - July 5. Capt Jas Knox, 6th L.C., for twelve months, for health,

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Arricals.

JUNE 23. Rannynede, Wildridge, from Bombay.—25. Repten, Lloyd, from Liverpool.—27. Yare, Fawcett, from Fort Louis.—26. Judith, Ager, from Acque of Good Hope and Maritius.—29. Research, Oglivie, from London; and Cernatus, Proudfoot, from Maritius.—JC. 19.3. H. M. S. Alfigator, Lambert, from Singapore.—9. Rencoden, Powell, from Liverpool and Colombo.—13. Pinter George, Creed, from London.—15. Lond William Rentinek, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.—16. H. C. Stoop of war Code, Rose, from a cruze.—19. La Emile, Ducon, from Bordeaux and Pondit herry.—20. Metope, Pollock, from Mauritus.—22. Laurentia, Tobit, from Pondicherry.—21. Thetris, Boothby, Mecope, Pollock, from Mauritus — 22, Laurentia, Tobit, from Porduberry—23, Thetrs, Boothby, from Covelong—28, Str. 4 (rabbald Compled), Robertson, trom Port Louis, ~ Via, 3, Bagoman, Vanlom, from Boutbon and Karakal—4, Bijhinsone, Short, from Loudon—6, H. M. & Vinduatet, Harvey, from Princonalley, and Lody Kennaway, Montreff, from London, 12, Bibarton, Shuttleworth, from London, Madeira, Mauritus, and Cylon—14, Emone, Gerard, and Jeon Louis, and Cylon—14, Emone, Gerard, and Jeon Louis, Langlos, both from Mauritus,—18, Juliana, Tarbutt, from Calcutta; and H. M. S. Magietime, Plumridge, from Kedgeree.

Departus cs.

Departures.

Departures.

JUNE 23. H. C. S. Buckinghamshire, Shea, for Calcutta.—21. U. C. Ch. S. Eurking, Campbell, for Calcutta.—21. Arab, Sparkes, for Calcutta.—21. Arab, Sparkes, for Calcutta.—21. Arab, Ager, for Calcutta.—4. Research, Ogilvie, for Calcutta.—4. Research, Ogilvie, for Calcutta.—4. Brancolen, Powell, for Singapore—18. Thalia, Bilden, for Calcutta.—4. B. C. Shoop of war Code, Rose, on a cruze.—21. Mempe, Pollock, for Ennore.—25. Thetis, Boothby, for Calcutta.—32. Prince George, Creed, for Calcutta.—At G. A. Bayonnats, Vanlom, for Coringa.—7. H. M. S. Migrafor, Lambert, on a cruze.—8. Lady Kennavany, Moncreff, for Calcutta.—10. Lady Muno, Alten, for New South Wales.—11. Runnymode, Wildridge, for Singapora China; and Lod Willam Bentinek, Huthinson, for London.—26. H. M. S. Magucenne, Plimridge, on a cruze.—22. Abbeton, Shuttleworth, Fr Masulpatam.—26. Juliana, Tarbutt, for London.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

June 28. At Salem, Leut. John Symons, 18th tegt. M. V.L., to Harriet, second daughter of the late Dr. Wingrove, of Keynsham, near Bristol.
— At Madras, Mr., Win. Rylands, of the Commissariat Department, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late 'tdy. John Green, Madras N. V. Bartes, Esc., of the Civil Service, to Harriet Elliza, only daughter of the late J. Cooke, Esq., of the Medical Establyshment.

29. At Pondicherry, Mr. Christ. Chateller, of Tanjoro, to Anne, only daughter of Mr. A. Pagel, merchant.

merchant.

Aug. 6. At Ootacamund, Thos. M'Goun, Esq., of Smithstone, Ayrshire, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. Jas. Maclean, Argyle

daughter to the mergeneric regiment; 29. At Market, C. G. Scott, lat regt, to Emily, daughter of Capt. Collin, R. N. Jatev. Macdapah, Lieut. John Wm. Nixon, Jihr red, Mastas army, to Cecilia, thrid daughter of the late T. Lambert, Esq., of Melford, County Calway, Ireland.

DEATHS.

May 24. At Vızagapatam, Lieut Edmund Peci, Carnatic Europ. Vet. batt., of apoplexy, aged 31. June 2. At Bangalore, Augusta, wife of Capt. J. G. Collins, H.M. 13th Light Drags., in her 25th

J. G. Collins, H. M. 13th Light Driggs., in her 20th rear.

12. At Bellary, of cholers, Bell, wife of Major Craigle, H. M. 55th regt.

— At Hydrabad, Mrs. D. M'Callum.

In At Kamptee, near Nagnore, James Edward, mfant son, and on the 23d, of cholera, Priscilla Ann, wife of Lleut. E. Clutterbuck, 58th regt.

Madras N. Lings, Cathoring Matchagen, and at Page.

Mauras N.I. IR. At Vellore, Catherine Hutchison, and at Ra-Jah's Choultry, on the 20th, Cornelia Bernard infant daughters of Brev. Capt. Heard, H.M. 62d

John Vanghan, Esq.

— At Tellicherry, Assatt Surg. Thomas Ward,

30. At Pomananliee, of severe remittent fever,
contracted on the march from Bangalore, Brev.

20. At Pomananliee, of severe remittent fever,
contracted on the march from Bangalore, Brev.

20. Wr. Win. G. Urguhart, eddest son of the late
Wm. Urguhart, Esq. of Madras, agod 20.

— At Pomlicherry, Gregory M. Baboom, Esq.

30. Mr. Win. G. Urguhart, eddest son of the late
Wm. Urguhart, Esq. of Madras, agod 20.

— At Poncewankaum, Mr. David Blair.

3 M. Putroewankaum, Mr. David Blair.

4 M. Mars, Mrs. J. Blail.

3 M. Bangalore, Juliana Maria, daughter of
qut. Straton, through Loyd, sen., agod 53;
Fv. unmer Revenue Board Office.

3 M. the Conoore Ghant, Neigherry Hills, Su
3 M. The Conoore Ghant, Neigherry Hills, Su
3 Mr. Mary Dildenther, Esq. M.

4 Mrs. Mary Dildenther, agod 40.

14 At Co. Mn. of childhirth, Maria, wife of Capt.

4 Mrs. Mary Dildenther, agod 40.

14 At Co. Mn. of childhirth, Maria, wife of Capt.

4 Mrs. Mary Dildras, Mr. C. Birthaupt, master atten
dant at that station.

3 Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. The Estenhapt, master atten
dant at that station.

3 Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Thomas

Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Thomas

Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Thomas

Mrs. Mrs. Thomas

Mrs. Mrs. Thomas

Mrs. Mrs. Thomas

Mrs. Mrs. Thomas

Mrs. Mrs. Thomas

Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Thomas

Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Wilmot.

2 Mr. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Wilmot.

2 Mr. Collatore, Mr. Andrew Mc Cally.

2 Mrs. Balter Mrs. Capt. Henry Lee, Hith regt.

3 In camp, at Jaulush, Lieut, Andrew Dyce,

3 In camp, at Jaulush, Lieut, Andrew Dyce,

3 In camp, at Jaulush, Lieut, Andrew Dyce,

3 Mrs. Electroes and Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.

3 In camp, at Jaulush, Lieut, Andrew Dyce,

3 Mrs. Electroes and Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.

26. At Secunderaban, Louisa, joungestangmen of the late Robert Lee, Esq., of Walthamstow, 1 see, and slster to Capt. Henry Lee, 11th regt. VL, aged 18 years. 31. In camp, at Lauhah, Lieut, Andrew Dyce,

31. In camp, at Jauliah, Lieut, Andrew Dyce, of the 39th regt. N.I. Aug. 1. At Bangalore, Capt. Arthur Watkins, 7th regt. L.C., superintendent of the riding establishment.

onsiment.

L At Bangalore. Eupherma Catherine, wife of Capt. Eyre Evans Bruce, 35th regt. N.I.

4. At Malras. Mr. Charles R. Butler, of the Fown Major's office, aged 22.

At Vepery, of cholera, Mr. John Bunts, of the gun carriage manufabtory.

10. At Madras, Mrs. Mary Trivett, aged 76.

13. At Purseauk, France, reliet of the late John D'Urilla, Esa, sen, aged 70.

At Madras, Mr. Wm. Twigz, aged 49.

14. At Madras, Superintending Surg. William Fleet Newlyn, of the northern division.

Bomban.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FULL TENTAGE TO OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, July 4, 1833.-In conformity with a communication received from the Supreme Government, the Right Hon, the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the G. O. under date 2d Dec. 1829, and to sanction, from the 23d of May last. the grant of full tentage to the officers of every European corps and detachment on this establishment, except those stationed at the presidency.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL,

Bombay Castle, July 4, 1833,-With reference to the Gov. G. O. of the 13th October last, the following further regulations are promulgated :--

1st. A third assistant commissary general, in charge of both commissariat and bazar duties, is permitted to draw retrospectively from the 13th October last, the departmental pay of the next superior grade. A second assistant commissary general so situated is not to have any increase of salary.

2d. The total amount of the additional allowance is payable to the third assistant who may be in actual performance of the duty; no officer absent from his station being entitled to any portion thereof.

3d. At temporary cantonment commands, the salary of the officer in charge of the bazar, and the allowance for establishment. are to be reduced, each to rupees fifty per mensem, whenever the troops at the station shall not amount to two corps of the line.

4th. The monthly camp bazar nerricks shall be furnished, at the stations below specified, by the commanding officer, no. Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, Bhooj, Malligaum, Baroda, and Hursole.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department - Revenue. July 8. Mr. G. H. Pitt, to be supernumerary sestant to principal collector of Poonah.

29. Mr. Gilbert Malcolm to be assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, and to be placed under orders of first assistant at Nassick.

Aug. 6. Mr. W. W. Bell, to be acting first assis-nt to collector of Ahmedabad.

Judieval Department.

July 26. Mr. H. E. Goldsmid to act as assistant register to Court of Sudder Adawlut.

Furlough.-July 24. Mr. Thomas Ogllvie, to England, for three years.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 26, 1833.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lleut. W. Chambers, 18th N. I., to act as line adj. at Dapoolle, during absence of Lleut. De l'Hoste, on leave.—Ens. F. C. Wells, 15th N. II., to perform duties of Mahratta interp. to that regt., from 9th April. April 27 .- Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th N.I., to

have temporary command of Nat. Vet. Bat., v. Spratt proceeding to Europe.

Coprast processing to Langue, May 29 and June 24.—The Hon. Court's orders of 13th Jan. 1830 recalled, and the undermentioned cadets to be cornets, 24-lieuts, and ensigns, respectively; leaving the dates of their respective commissions for final adjustment on their appointment to regiments:—(nonly, W. F. Curtis.—tr. Edillery, E. S. Blake, Edw. Welland, W. Massie, Galp. Kennett, T. C. Pownall, G. A. Piuen, C. R. Dont, J. E. Tamer, D. Erskine, E. J. Baynes, C. Yurke, G. P. Baynes, John Pottinger, G. P. Selly, W. C. Say, G. K. Rell.—Engineers, John Skirttow.—Injunty, C. D. Mylne, Win. Reynolds, W. C. Erskine, M. F. Godon, G. H. Robertson, H. Crarroft, A. Welstend, F. M. Miline, Edw. Word, W. R. Simpson, T. Pertival, P. E. Warburton, A. J. Hodgeon, J. L. Hendley, H. P. H. Hockin, A. Pitch, B. Rose, G. R. Hennigton, W. C. Bowen, A. Crawford, J. G. Forbes, A. McDonald, H. J. Barr, C. Mellersh, H. J. Willoughby. May 29 and June 24 .- The Hon. Court's orders loughby.

June 29.- European Regt. Ens. R. P. Hogg to be interp. in Mahratta language; date 15th May

July 5.—I lent. A. Burnes, 21st N.I., assistant to resident in Cutch, to proceed from Calcutta to England on duty, under orders of Supreme Go-

Capt. Jopp to be placed, from 1st Sept. 1833, under entire control of surveyor general of India. July 9.-26th N.I. Ens. A. Goldie to be lieut., v. Munt invalided; date 5th July 1833.

Ens. C. D. Mylne to rank from 5th July 1833, and to be posted to 26th N.I., v. Goldie prom.

July 11.— The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Acting Ens. W. C. Erskine to act as interp. to left wing 7th M.1. at Rayote, from 14th June.—Surg. R. Pinhey to take charge of medical store department at presidency, during absence of Surg. Walker, on sick cert.

Corps of Engineers. 2d-Lieut. George Wingate to be lst-lieut., v. Kennedy dec.; date of rank 1st July 1833.—2d-Lieut. John Skirrow to take rank from 1st July 1833, v. Wingate prom.

July 13.—Supernum, Lieut. L. Brown, 5th N.I., admitted on effective strength from 16th Aug. 1892, v. Colquboun dec.

6th N.I. Lleut. W. Maunsell to be capt, and Fus. G. H. Bainbridge to be lieut., In suc. to McKeever, dec.; date of rank 15th Oct. 1832.

Ens. Wm. Reynolds to rank from 15th July 1833, and to be posted to 6th N.L., v. Bainbridge prom. name or reposed to the 1833, v. Bambridge prom. July 19. — Infantsy, Major D. Wilson to be lieut.-col., v. Dunsferville dec.; date of rank 8th July, 1833.—Major J. Livingston to be lieut.-col., v. Pearsonder., 18th ditto ditto.

7th N.I Capt. J. Keith to be major, and Lieut. P. M. Melville to be capt. in suc. to Wilson proma, 8th ditto ditto —Supernum. Lieut. J. R. Hibbert admitted on effective strength from 8th July 1833, v. Melville prom.

18th N.I. Capt. G. Moore to be major, Licut. H. James to be capt., and Ens. D. Davidson to be lleut., in suc. to Livingston prom.; date of rank 10th July 1833.

Ens. W. C. Frskine to rank from 10th July 1833, and to be posted to 18th N.I., v. Davidson prom-

July 22.-Lieut. C. W. Tremenheere, of engi-eers, to proceed to Dharwar, and place humself under orders of principal collector.

July 25.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Licut. H. Stockley, 7th N I., to act as Mahratta interp. to 4th N.I., while doing duty with it.

July 29.-Messrs. Wm. Sullivan and John Cra. mond admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Aug. I.—Brev. Capt. W. Williams, H.M. 40th regt., to be interp. on personal staff of Com.-in.

Aug. 5.—Cornet W. F. Curtis to rank from 28th July 1833. and posted to 1st L.C., v. Tudor cash. icred.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 29. I leut. Col. E. H. Bellasis, engineers. — Capt. R. M. Cooke, 19th N.I.—Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th N.I. —Ens. F. Twynam, 21st N.I.

FUR LOUGHS.

To Europe. — April 25. Capt. W. Spratt, 4th N.I., for health.—Capt. H. Pelham, 10th N.I., for health.—Suly 19. Lieut. G. Wilson, 88th N.I., for health.—30. Assist Surg. P. Gray, for health.—Aug. 1. Col. S. Strover, commandant of artillery (to proceed in December).

To Calcutta. — July 22. Surg. V. C. Kemball, 3d member of Medical Board, for three months. on private affairs.

To China, -- July 9. Capt. F. Crossley, 62d Bengal N.I., for two years, for health (eventually to urope .

Sea .- July 26. Mr. G. W. Blachley, of pension list, for six months, for I ealth.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Arivals.

Arivals.

Arivals.

Arivals.

Arivals.

Margrey, from Mecha.—

14. Let Partole, Boussent, From Bordeaux and Marritus.—

17. Mary Hibby, Whidborne, from Rio de Janeuro.—

Rio de Janeuro.—

Ri H.C.S. Lowther Caste, Harris, from London and St. Helma.—

19. Lady of the Lake, Pearson, from Sugapore.—

23. Spene, Pearson, from Sugapore.—

24. Spene, Hardie, from Port Glasgow; and Buffom, Passment, from Bordeaux, Cape, &c.—24. Gilbare, Folley, from Sugapore.—

25. Surrey, Kemp, from Sydney, Batavia, and Java Head.—Alio. 2. London, Pickering, from Liverpool.

6. H.C. Big Patinitus, Silvon, from Juddah and Mocha.—

8. Rupee, Lews, from Mocha. Rupee, Lewis, from Mocha-

Departures.

Departurer.

JULY 15. Curbina. n. Biyth, for China. — 16.
Minerva, Metcaife, for Liverpool.—21. Ricabeth,
Blenkinson, for Calcutta; and B.C.S. Thame,
Bledding, for China.—22. Bild, Hughes, for Calcutta.— 0. H. C. Shys Lady Miralle, Shepherd,
Frorl, all for China: and Diamond, Huxwell, for
London.—31. H.C. brig of war Trg.in, Nott, for
Red Sea; and Expellon, Liburn, for Calcutta.—
Avo. I. Sanch, Whiteside, for Penang, Malacca,
Singapore, and China.—2. La Pactole, Bousseuf,
for China; and Heio, Thompson, for London.—
9. Lody of the Lake, Pearson, for Singapore.—
11. Cuthure, Bulley, for Calcutta. — Mary Bibby,
Whidborne, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

RIRTHS.

June 13. At Surat, the lady of Capt. D. George Duff, 16th regt., of a son.

July 9. At Belgaum, the lady of J. G. Moyle, Esq., sup. surg. S. D. D., of a son. 16. At Bycuila, Mrs. J. A. Cummins, of a daugh-

ter.

17. At Rutnagherry the lady of J. A. Forbes, Esq., civil service, of a son.
21. At Ahmedingger, the lady of R. Mills, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
27. At Colaba, Mrs. G. F. Andree, of a daughter.

28. At Bolarum, the lady of D. S. Young, Esq.,

of a son.

— At Girgaum, the lady of Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th N.L., of a daughter.

2) At Colaba, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, minister of the Scotch church, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

May 11. At Cochin, Lieut. G. Leacock, Sist regt., M.N.I., to Anns, only daughter of Major Schuler of the artillery.

Luly 10. At Aurungabad, Haughton James, Eq., only daughter of P.S. Hewett, Eq. 11. At Ahmedabad, James Holland, Esq., extra side-de-camp to His Exc. the Commander-In-chief, and acting deputy-assist, cu-mast gen., northern division, to Jane Glegg, third daughter of James Burnes, Eq., of Montrose.

DEATHS.

June 21. At Baroda, Mr. J. H. Bennett, aged 27.

30. At Dharwar, of acute dysentery, Lieut. T.

S. Kennedy, engineer corps, second son of the
ate Dr. Alex, Kennedy, Madrae establishment.

July T. At Malligaum, suddenly, of apoplexy,
Lieut. (Col. John Bell Dunsterville, commanding
18th regt. N.).

9. At Colabah, Lleut. Col. Edward Pearson, of th regt. Native Infantry. 13. At Ahmedabad, Eliza Jane, daughter of Col. Whish.

Col. Whish.

22. At Poonah, in his 20th year, Thomas Percival, Esq., of the Company's service, youngest
and only surviving son of the late Dr. Edward
Percival, of Bath.

27. At Bombay, Mary, daughter of D. Greenhill, Esq., cvil service, Art Bycullain, Mrs.A. F. Stone, wife of the
Rev. C. Stone, of the American mussion, aged 34.

geplon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Moy 7. Philip Anstruther, Eq., to be chief surrelary to government, v. the Hon. John Rodney, resigned.

June 20. E. R. Power, Esq., to be an extra assistant in colonial secretary's office.

24. A. Walker, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Colombo.

E. S. Waring, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Galle.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Colombo, the Rev. E. Toyne, Wesleyan missionary, to Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Chapple, Esq., of Stonehouse, near Physical St.

of Charles Chapple, Essy, to Plymouth.
21. At Colombo, the Rev. Thomas Kliner, Wesleyan missonaryat Matura, to Fisher, youngest daughter of C. Booth, Esq., ot Norton Hammer House, the Scheffield.
261 by A. Colombo, the Rev. J. McKenney, Many McKenney, G. Sarah, rellet of the late Janes McRae, Esq., superintendent of the Royal Boranteal Garden in this island.

DEATHS.

May 22. At Colombo, Stephen H. Roosmale-cocq, Esq., stiling magastrate of Negombo, aged 40. July B. At Colombo, Mrs. Adrama Carolina Van Buuren, widow of Dirk Jacob de Moor, late se-cretary of conucul at Jaffrapatam, under the Dutch government, aged 75.

Malacca.

MARRIAGE.

June 11. At Malacca, Thomas Oxley, Esq., as-

sist. surgeon in the H.C. service, to Lucy Caroline, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Hayes, Esq., of the H.C. civil service, Bencoolen.

Singapore.

APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 20. The Rev. F. Darrah, to officiate temporarily as chaplain.

DEATH.

July 4. At Singapore, John Gordon, Esq., late commander of the ship Hormages Bomanies, of Bombay.

Isle of Afrance.

MARRIAGE

May 9. Capt. T. Francis to Miss Sarah Mary Marston.

Cape of Good Move.

MARRIAGE.

June 24. At Algoa Bay, Capt. John Burton, of the big Maria (late of the Sherburne), to Miss the bing Maria Mary Robinson.

St. Welena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 30, 1833.— Major C. Sampson, St. Helena regt., at his own request, placed on invalid estab-on full pay and allowances of his rank (horse al-lowance excepted), subject to approval of Hon-the Court of Directors; date Int Oct. 1833.

St. Helena Regt. Capt. F. Scale to be major, v. Sampson myalided; Lieut. Win. Mason to be capt. of a comp., v. Scale prom.; and Eus. D. H. H. Lester to be lieut. v. Mason prom.; all from lat Oct. 1833.

Capt. J. B. Spiller to be garrison quarter-mas-ter, from 1st Oct. 1833, v. Seale prom.

cer, from St Oct. B33, v. Scale prom.
Capt. McMahon to be superintendent of Chl-ness from 15 Oct. B33, v. Spiller.
(2, 2, 2, 1, 1)—Brev. Capt. W. O. Kennedy, St. He-lenk artillery, to be commissary of miniary stores, v. Ashton dec.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 23. At the Church in James's Town, Commander Frants Harding, R.N., late of H.M.S. Waspite, to Miss Davidona Eleanor Dailas, second daughter of General Charles Dailas, governor and commander-in chief of the Island.

June 29. Ens. Edward Charles Burt, 6th regt

June 29. Ens. Edward Charles Burt, on rigo Bombay N.I. July is. Capt. John Cocke, of the 3d regt. Bombay N.I. 12. Mr. John Sutherland, aged 18, serond son 0fr. John Sutherland, bookseller, Edinburgh, Oct. 18. Capt. Cavar Jones Ashton, of the St. Helena artillery, military commissary, aged 29.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, December 18th, 1833.

A Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Midsummer last to Christmas 1833.

The court not having been made special for any particular business, the attendance was very thin.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last court having been read,

The Chairman (John Loch, Esq.) informed the court, that the statement of the general affairs of the Company, coming up, as far as they related to India, to the 1st of May 1832, had not been received, and therefore could not be laid before the court as they ought to be, pursuant to a by-law on that subject.

The Chairman then laid before the court a list of the superannuations granted by the Company since the last general court; also a return of the expenses of the Royal East-India Volunteers, which would show that the expenditure in respect of that excellent body was less by £1200 than the estimate.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The Chairman next informed the court. that the Court of Directors had come to an unanimous resolution, to recommend to the court of proprietors a dividend of five and a quarter per cent, on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next.; and he therefore now begged to move, that the dividend on the capital stock of the Company be at the rate of five and a quarter per cent. for the half-year ending the 5th of January next.

The Deputy Chairman (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

SHIP BAROSSA

The Chairman said, that he had next to inform the court, that the Court of Directors had on the 4th inst. come to a resolution by the ballot, to take up the ship Barossa by contract, for the conveyance of three iron steam-boats, their engines, &c. to India; that the Barossa had to be peculiarly fitted up for the conveyance of the several parts of the boats and engines, boilers, &c. so as to convey them with the least possible danger of injury; that the expense of this fitting up, and the whole expense of the voyage out, was to be covered by the payment of £3 per ton.

EQUALIZATION OF DUTIES ON EAST AND WEST-INDIA SUGARS.

Mr. Weeding rose for the purpose of bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice on this subject.

Mr. Fielder would beg to ask the hon. proprietor, whether by his motion he intended to include East-India rum as well as East-India sugars.

Mr. Weeding said, that the motion which he would soon read to the court did not expressly mention rum : but it was intended to include the productions of India generally in the petition to be founded on the resolution.

Mr. Fielder was anxious to know the exact course which the hon, proprietor intended with respect to rum, for (cries of Order!" after which,)

The Chairman called on Mr. Weeding

to proceed.

Mr Weeding began by expressing his regret at the very thin attendance in the court on this occasion. This was the result, he was persuaded, not of indiffeience on the part of the members of the general court to questions affecting the interests of British India, but to the want of publicity as to their proceedings, which he hoped to see corrected by some means. When a notice was given at one court of proprietors of a motion to be made at a future court, no means were generally taken to announce the fact, and then gentlemen, before the coming round of the next court, were apt to forget the notice given. It would not be very difficult to remove this want of pubheity to the important questions so often standing over for discussion from one court to another. The object of the motion he was about to submit to the court was to insure an equalization of duties on the sugars imported into this country from the British possessions in the East and West-Indies. At the present moment the duty on West-India sugar was only twenty-four shillings, while that on sugar from the East-Indies was thirtytwo shillings per cwt. In the article of rum also, the production of sugar and the sugar-cane, which might be manufactured in large quantities in the East-Indies, there was a similar inequality of duty in favour of the produce of the West-India colonies. The duty on rum from the latter was nine shillings per gallon, while that on East-India rum was fifteen per gallon. This inequality it was the object of his motion to remove: and it would probably be more satisfactory to the court if he were to make them acquainted with the terms of his motion in the first instance; he

should therefore read it. He then read : should therefore reau it. A CARTER CARE IN THAT IS PETILION TO THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF THE ADDRESS OF THE A with sugar imported from the British settlement in the Mauritius, America, and the West-Indies Should this motion be carried, it was his intention to propose the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, which he would now also read, in order to put the court in possession of all that he proposed to recommend to their notice and approbation. The hon proprietor then read the following :--

"To the Hon, the Commons of the United King-dom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament sembled:

sesembled:

'The humble petition of the East-India Company, sheweth,

'That during the last session of parliament your hon, house, in concurrence with the right hon, the Lords partial and temporal, and with the sanction of his Majesty, passed an at for continuing in your petitioners, the government of the British territories in the East-Indias for active the their horizont has been proposed to be a support of the proposed of the continues, to discontinue the carrying on of any trade for their own profit.

"That your petitioners, being impressed with a "That your petitioners, being impressed with a mitted to them, are anxious to administer the

deep sense of the importance or the trust con-mitted to them, are anxious to administer the government of India with advantage to the people of that country.

"That your petitioners contemplate a serious impediment in the due exercise of this trust, in the commercial restrictions which are imposed in the form of custom duties upon many of the produc-tions of British India, in their introduction into

form of creation actives upon hand to the United Kingdom.

That among these productions sugar, an article indigenous to the soil of India, and capable on being cultivated to a wast extent, is subjected to a heavy and unequal duty compared with sugar imported from the Maurithus and the British colonies in America and the West-Indies.

That while it has pleased parliament to add to the establishments of British India, by which the separate will be in research, your pittoners submit that it is due to the people of that country to encourage the cultivation of their land, by which their prosperity would be suremented, the public revenue be malitation of their lends by the property would be and the means of meeting the additional expenses of the government be more gashy secured.

the government be more easily secured.

"Your petitioners also submit, that in the altered relations of commerce between Great Bri-"Your petitioners also sebmit, that in the altered relations of commerce between Great Britani, the East-Indies, and China, to which the act the 3d and 4th of William IV. chapter 85, has given rive, the people of India will be deprived by the profils of the Company's trade; the best will stiff be profiled to the Company's trade; the leaves will stiff be profiled to the company of the profiled the commerce of the profiled the commerce of the profiled the profiled the profiled the profiled that the profiled the profiled that the p

policy would afford her.
"These resources have ever been the means of prosperity to the parent state, and Great Britain will largely benefit herself in the very act of rea-dering justice to India.

"Your petitioners therefore earnestly entreat

dering justice to India.

"Your petitioners therefore carnestly entreat
that your hon house will be pleased to admit the
productions of British India, and more especially
the article sugar, to be imported into the United
Kingdom at the same rate of duty as is charged
upon similar articles imported from the Mauritus id the British colonies in America and the West-Indies.

" And your petitioners will ever pray."

The object of the motion and the prayer of the petition appeared to him, and he felt persuaded that they would also appear to the court, so just, so reasonable, so thoroughly based on the broad principle of equal justice and of fair and honest dealing, that he considered it almost superfluous to use any arguments in their support. It seemed so natural to conclude, that the subjects of the same government, whether they lived in the east or in the west, should be treated with equal justice by the state which governed them, that it must be a matter of surprise to many, and of regret to all, there should be occasion for the motion with which he troubled them. To point out the injustice of the practice which prevailed, was not very difficult. Indeed, considering what one now heard on every side-of the liberality and fanness of public measures—of the abolition of monopolies and of protecting duties-and of the application of the principles of free trade and fair competition,-it was most surprising that such a striking violation of those principles should be allowed to continue longer amongst our fiscal and commercial regulations, (Hear, hear!)
—Shame it was, that it should at this time and hour be necessary to call upon the representatives of the people to put an end to a system so unjust in its application. (Hear!) The blame, however, did not rest with the members of that court at either side of the bar. Attempts had often been made by the Company to remove this injustice done to India, and to have the inhabitants of our East-Indian territories placed, with respect to the imports of their produce, on the same footing as our other colonies. Many years ago, as far back as 1792, the attention of the General Court was called to the question by an hon, and learned gentleman (Mr. Randle Jackson), who, for the happiness of his friends and of those who respected his honourable zeal and talents, was still living a member of that court. This gentleman took the lead on that occasion, and resolutions were passed enjoining the Directors to endeavour to obtain an equalization of the duty on sugar. That motion did not attain its desired result. In more recent times-in the year 1822, the attention of the General Court was again called to the subject, and the Directors were requested to inquire into the operation of the duties as they then existed on East-India sugars, as compared with those imposed on sugars from the West-India colonies. On this occasion the order of the court was of an extended nature. The Directors were required to investigate the circumstances attending the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India, and the ground and effects of the regulations which obstructed its

consumption within the United Kingdom. They did so, and, with a diligence and ability much to their credit, they presented in the same year a voluminous report fraught with most valuable information on the subject. This report, and the documents accompanying it, were ordered to be printed, and were no doubt the hands of most of the members of that court. Again, in the spring of the year 1823, the subject was brought under the consideration of the court by an hon-bart. (Sir C. Forbes), whose ardour in the pursuit of every measure which tends to improve the condition of the natives of India, and to strengthen the connexion between India and Britain, is well known. This gentleman took the lead on that occasion. He was ably supported by another hon, gentleman, now a member of the Court of Directors (Mr. Tucker), who, for the honour and credit of the East-India Company, and for the welfare of India, had been recently placed in the distinguished situation of deputy chairman. The resolutions brought forward by these gentlemen, after a memorable debate of two days, succeeded by a ballot, were carried by a very large majority. The Directors were desired to apply to his The Majesty's ministers in the first instance, and if they failed in prevailing upon them to do justice to India, they were enjoined to present petitions to both houses of parliament for the same object. Court of Directors, well knowing, that inquiry would in all probability obtain the end desired, applied to the government to authorize the appointment of a committee of inquiry in parliament on the subject of the sugar duties, but they were refused. They had no alternative, but to present petitions to both houses of parliament, agreeably to the resolution of the general court, which was done in the same year. These petitions were not successful. In 1830 the question was again brought before the general court on the occasion of a reduction in the duties on West-India sugars, while the duties on East-India sugars were allowed to remain at a disproportionately high rate. The same arguments were again urged by the advocates of the equal claims and rights of the natives of our East-Indian possessions, and though, as heretofore, they were left without any reasonable answer, or any possible refutation, they were, he regretted to say, not more successful than on any of the preceding occasions. He mentioned those circumstances to shew, that if the government persevered in a grievous wrong towards our East-Indian colonies, the East-India Company had no participation in it; but that, on the contrary, the majority of the members of that court, both within and without the bar, had done all in their power to remove the evil, of

which complaint was so justly made. The present time was, he had reason to hope. more propitious, for a renewal of their efforts, and the success of their endea-Exclusive privileges were now vours. exploded-monopolies were condemned. and there seemed to be a general assent to the proposition, that all classes of his Majesty's subjects were entitled to equal justice, whatever were their station and occupation, and in whatsoever quarter of the world they resided, whether they were natives of the torrid or of the temperate zone, whether they were nearer to or farther from the seat of government. (Hear, hear!) Whatever may have been the practice heretofore, it seemed now the general opinion of the country, that every colony or distant settlement had a claim in justice and sound policy to equal rights and equal protection from the mother country. (Hear, hear!) It was this feeling which pervaded the land of England, and animated the breasts of its people, which would, he trusted, secure for them the accomplishment of their object. They asked on the part of India for no preference, protection, or favour; they desired only that the productions of her soil should be admitted into the United Kingdom on equal footing with the productions of other British possessions. Was this asking too much? (Hear!) Was it seeking any thing more than that to which, on common principles of fair dealing, she was fully entitled? But had India no higher pretensions than this, for asking to be placed on the same terms as to her produce with other British colonies? He would contend that she had pretensions to which no other British colony could lay claim; because it could be proved that India conferred benefits upon England to an extent to which no other colony could pretend: she had therefore claims on our gratitude, as well as on our sense of justice. He might cite a variety of instances in which this claim could be made out, but they were well known, and he would not take up more of the time of the court than was unavoidable. By the latest return which had been made to parliament it appeared, that for the year ending the 5th of January 1833, there had been exported to the East-Indies and China, in the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to the extent of £6,521.532. 1s. 7d., while during the same period of time there was exported from the United Kingdom to all our West-India colonies an amount only of £3,729,521. 14s. 2d., so that the East-Indies and China took nearly double the quantity of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to that which was taken by the West-Indies. Would it be supposed after this. be was almost inclined to ask, would it be

endured, that the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland shall give a preference to the West over the East? If they did. it would be said that they were ungrateful - well as unjust. He would not dwell on the large fortunes which were made in that country (through the instrumentality of good government, he would admit), and which were brought home to be spent here, though much might be said on that nount-and what, he repeated, did India ask in return for those advantages? She sought for no exclusive right -no peculiar privilege; all she requested was, that we should extend the same protection to her produce, which we did to the similar productions of our other colonial possessions. Leaving the question of gratitude out of consideration, let us look. But it was not merely an abstract sense of justice, and of gratitude for benefits received, on which their hopes of success were founded. Let the statesmen and the people of England look to the wide field of promise opened to their view by giving encouragement to India in the cultivation of her land. He was much struck with one, among many other excellent points on this subject, in a pamphlet recently pubh-hed by Mr Martin; and there were many of his statements in which he fully concurred, and which were more than sufficient to bear out his (Mr. Weeding's) argument. It was, he thought, perfectly clear, that India who willing to take our manufactures, if we took so much of her produce as would enable her to cultivate her land. She would take our cotton clothing in exchange for her sugars and other produce. If we looked at it merely with respect to this one article of cotton alone, see the extensive market which it would open to our manufactures. It was admitted that there was in India a population of at least one hundred millions of inhabitants, directly or indirectly subject to our control-and it was calculated, on what he considered very sufficient data, that the humblest peasant or cooley would be a consumer of at least twenty yards of cotton clothing in the year, at a value of sixpence a-yard, or ten slidlings mall. Now taking this, which was the lowest calculation, as the measure of the whole consumption, there would be at once an opening for our cotton cloths to the extent of fitty millions sterling a-year. How would not such a market for our cotton add to our resources as a manufacturing country! (Hear, hear!) He said this on the assumption that India would be content to leave to us the manufacturing trade, for which we were so much better fitted, being well content with the cultivation of land, provided we agreed to encourage that cultivation, and to take her produce in exchange for our manufactured articles Was it, he would Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 13. No. 19.

ask, possible to contemplate, such an ontlet for the produce of our domestic industry, without perceiving the incalculable benefits which it must confer on this country? But look also at the effects which would follow to India herself from such an intercourse. The cultivation of her internal resources, giving, as it would do, or doyment to her population, would under British sway, It would tend to make them daily more and more enlightened, and India, being ever, as she now was, the brightest gem in the British crown would then become its most powerful and profitable support as a colony. (Hear, hear!) She would then indeed be able to make us a suitable return for all the good which we might be the means of conferring upon her, and for making her understand her true interest. But it might be said that India was not able to supply us with the whole quantity of sugar necessary for our consumption, it the West India colonies should fail us. He begged to deny that statement, as not resting on any sine foundation. We had never put the productive powers of India, as to the growth of sugar, to a fair trial. She had never got from us that land, which should induce her to extend it to any large scale; but as far as she had gone, she had proved that her powers of production might be carried to almost any extent which our wants could demand. He had a letter from a gentleman in Bengal, who stated that he had on his sugar plantations raised 2,000 hogsheads sugar and 1,000 puncheons of rum, in the year, but that not having a market open to him on any fair terms here, he was obliged to dispose of it in other countries; but he was certain that if a fair market were offered, India could produce sugar to any required extent. Not finding any other mode of disposing of part of his stock to advantage, he was obliged to refine a part, and dispose of it as he could amongst his neighbours. See then what they would do, by throwing this means of production out of employment; they would deprive India to the same extent of being the consumers of our manufactures. India was at one time manufacturing to a great extent. We had since then, by our superior machinery and skill, driven them out of that employment; but they would now be well content to become cultivators, and leave manufactures to us, if, as he before said, we took their produce in exchange for our commodities. Let us also look at what would be the effect of this upon the British consumers of East-India produce. This was a point of view in which he had not intended to look at it; for he thought it would be sufficient for him to show, that we were bound to-

the cause he had pointed out, as an act of common justice to India; but it was impossible, in looking at the whole question, to leave out of consideration that part of it which concerns England : for the encouragement of the cultivation of India sugar became a question which concerned us all, if the supply from the West-Indies should fail. That as a point of view in which the question was of the highest interest to every person in the country. He had before said that he did not think the question was one which required many arguments to shew its justice and sound policy. They were apparent in the very terms of the proposition which he had laid down, but he could not avoid reading an extract from a petition to the British Parliament from the European and native inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled on the 15th of December 1829. The statement there put forth was so reasonable, and the arguments in support of the claim of the petitioners so unanswerable, that he was surprised how any British ministry could have refused assent to them. It was, however, to be regretted, that the truth and justice of a statement were not always successful advocates in the cause in which it was made. He would now read to the court a short extract from the petition.

"That your petitioners, British and nature inhabitants of Calcutta, are animated with sentiments of loyally to the crown, and anxious to multiply and daw closer the ties of interest, and aftermoral of those legal obstructions to the application of British skill, capital, and industry, to the connected and agricultural resources of India, which are no less incompatible with national property, than repugnant to the laws, by which all other British colonies and dependencies are

governed.

"Your petitioners prefer no claims to exemptions, favours, or privileges, at the experse of any class or description of his Magesty's subjects, and seek no other stimulus to the advancement of this country in wealth, knowledge, and as mulating in all the elements of penia strength, and protate happiness, than would result from a fair participation of the care and confidence of participation, the proposition of the products on the payment of equal duties, and from those judicial sufeguards of person and property, which have long been esteemed the burth-right of Englishment."

The extract which he had just read, would fully explain the object of his motion, and would afford an answer to the question put by the hon, proprietor (Mr. Fielder), as to whether it was his intention to include in his motion an equalization of the duties on rum as well as sugar. His object was to obtain an equalization of the duties on all articles of the produce of India. He thought it but justice that the duties on all articles of East-India produce should be the same as those on the similar produce of our other colonies. India produced cotton, coffee, sugar, silk, indigo, spices, and many other important atticles of commerce. She had the means of raising · nearly all the articles produced in tropical

climates, and he believed it might be said, to as great an extent as the wents of this country required. We, therefore, as large consumers of most or all of those articles, were in a situation which enabled us to do justice to this our most important colony, by placing the articles of her produce on the same footing in respect of duties as the similar productions of other colonics. Under these circumstances, he trusted that the Court, as the peculiar guandians of the rights and interests of our Indian population, would give its unanimous assent to the motion which he should now submit. The hon-proprietur concluded by delivering in the motion which he had before read. (Hear, hear, hear!)

Sir Charles Forbes seconded the motion. and expressed a hope that it would meet with the unanimous support of the Court. He concurred with his hon friend who brought it forward, in regretting the very thin attendance on a question of so much importance. He was sorry that when the hon, proprietor had determined to submit the motion, he had not endeavoured to obtain a special meeting of the court for the purpose of its consideration, which he might easily have done, or that he had not had the present court made special for its discussion. Either course was within his reach, and either would have given greater publicity to the notice, and have probably secured & much more full attendance. However, a more full court could do no more than come to the same conclusion which he trusted the present court would arrive at, that of giving a unanimous vote in support of the motion, and of the petition to be founded upon it to the House of Commons. He should wish that they would also agree to send a similar petition to the Lords.

Mr. Weeding here suggested, that as the matter related to the imposition of taxes, the petition was in this case confined to the House of Commons.

Sit C. Forber observed that might be very true, but still, for many reasons, he should like to have a petition to the same effect presented to the House of Lords, to which there could be no objections. He did not feel it necessary to trespass on the time of the court at any length in supporting the motion, for it appeared to him that there was only one view which in justice and fairness could be taken of it-Ite was disposed rather to confine himself to an expression of his earnest hope that the subject would be warmly taken up and supported in the House of Commons. He was the more anxious on this subject, as the friends of India, and the advocates of her rights and interests, had much to complain of the want of attention to Indian interests in that house. It was not because those subjects were not un-

derstood, but because there seemed a sort of apathy to matters relating to India. Why, he need only take the case of the bill, which were introduced last session relating to India and China; he more particularly alluded to that leading bill which put an end to the Company as a trading body with China, and added so greatly to the hardens of the people of India-that bill, the passing of which he should lament as long as he lived. What was the course taken with respect to that measure? Was there any thing which could (we called an opposition to that bill?
No; the principle of the bill was tamely acquiesced in, and it was allowed to go to a second reading with as little opposition as if it were a mere turnpike bill. and indeed with much less opposition than many such bills had to encounter. And how was it met in the committee? With scarcely more of opposition to its details. There was one of their directors not now present, who he regretted had offered very little opposition to the measure, or indeed paid it any great attention. He wished that that hon, and learned member had paid the subject as much attention as he had paid to the unfortunate Poles, in which he entirely coin-cided with him; he hoped, however, that that hon, and learned member would make amends by his attention to the petition which was before the court, and would give it the benefit of his great talent and vigilance, and that no opportunity would be omitted of urging its prayer on the scrious consideration of the house. His hon, friend (Mr. Weeding) had read to the court an extract from a petition to the House of Commons, agreed to at a meeting of European and native inhabitants of Calcutta in 1829. In every thing stated in that petition he fully concurred, for all the statements were true enough, and could be fully demonstrated; but he was somy that his hon, friend had not read another extract from Mr. Martin's pamphlet on the same subject, taken from a petition of the Hindoos, presented by Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, in June 1832, which went more fully into the detail of the grievances complained of, and shewed how heavily they pressed upon the people of India. Mr. Martin had truly said . " Every encouragement is held out to the exportation from England to India of the growth and produce of foreign as well as English industry, while many thousands of the natives, who a short time ago derived a livelihood from the growth of cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods, are without bread, in consequence of the facilities afforded to the produce of Amenea and to the manufacturing industry of England; but sugar, to the production of which the lands of the petitioners might

be turned, is 'loaded with such heavy duties in England, as effectually to shirt, the market against the industry of the East-Indians, when turned to this particular commodity." This was the opinion not only of the native manufacturers but was a feeling which extended over the whole of our Indian mossessions. He leid in his hand a letter written by a native of India, under the Bombay Government dated the 10th of June 1839. at a time when they were in expectation of some such changes as had since been effected by the legislature, with respect to India. After a variety of arguments, all of which were to the purpose, and which he was disposed to give entire to the public, as a proof of what the natives were capable of, and to shew that the events in this conntry relating to India were closely watched and attentively considered by them, the writer proceeded to say, in the only extract which he should read.

Mr. S. Dixon asked whether the hon.

bart, had any objection to read the whole. Sir C. Forbes said, that his only objection was, that he was anxious to save the time of the court as the letter was of considerable length. He would, therefore, confine himself to that part of it, which more particularly dwelt on the subject of which he was speaking -

Mr. S. Dixon thought the court would be better able to form its opinion of the arguments, if the whole letter were read-

Sir C. Forbes repeated that for the reason he had assigned, he would confine himself to one extract.

Mr. Weeding submitted that the hop. bart, ought not to be called upon to read more of the letter than he pleased. He had a perfect right to read only such part of the document as he thought proper-(Hear, hear!)

Sir C. Forbes then proceeded to read the extract. The writer said, " Were I to enter farther into the subject I should only tire your patience. I could furnish much useful matter, and point out how your land and other revenue might be in- . creased, while it gave bread and employment to thousands who now labour under great indigence and distress, and are becoming desperate, and can be made the willing instruments of discontented, ambitious, and designing men. They want only a few bold and enterprising men to head and lead them. You have runed India, partly by remitting the fortunes you acquire here to England, and partly by your monopolies. Your extensive inports into India of your cotton manufacures by machinery, are a great evil to the labouring class, inasmuch as they tend to enrich a few at the expense and rum of thousands. You formerly took the cotton manufactures from India and derived a

great revenue. In enriching your own country and giving employment to your own people, you have now impoverished India, thrown thousands out of employment, and materially injured pur Indian revenue; and given a convincing proof that you look more to the welfare of your elves and country than to that of the Indians. You have drained India of all you could, and have left nothing for others to drain, but a large empire to preserve, which, would cost infinitely more than it will be able to produce, even under good management, and in profound peace and tranquility, for, at least a quarter of a century to come. The system you are now pursuing of decreasing your multary establishments and curtailing salaries, &c. has given great cause for discontent, and is pregnant with danger of which you are not aware, or if you are, you think lightly of. It will prove to be penny wise and pound foolish. The depressed state of the agricultural peasanty of India, and the bad administration of justice in the native courts require the immeliate attention of the Company, in whose hands I think the government would work better than in the king's, which would throw open every thing to European settlers, and thereby as I said before, drive the natives to desperation and rebellion. Do away your monopoly of the cotton manufacture, and take as you did before that of India You will increase your revenue, and make reductions and retreneliments unincessary. Let the fortunes you acquire be spent here, and then the natives will like you better, and everything will have life and truth in this statement, and whilst this feeling was very strong in Calcutta, it was equally so on the western side of India, and indeed throughout the whole of that Empire He hoped, therefore, that under these circumstances the petition founded upon the motion before the Court, would be agreed to unanimously, and that it would be zealously supported in the House of Commons by those in that house, who, from their connexion with India, ought to have its interests at heart. He was sure it would have the condial support of the hon member for Middlesex, of whom he must say that on all occasions be had shewn himself the smeere friend to India, and had been the strenuous advocate of her best interests; and who he was sure would, as he had done before, clearly show that no interest would be unjustly dealt with by the concession to the natives of India, of that, which as a British possession, was their undoubted right. As to the case of the West-India · colonies he was sorry to think that they were creatly depressed, but this was no ground for withholding justice from India. The situation in which they were placed

was not the fault of India, and afforded no more ground for giving them privileges or protection at the expense of others, than the present condition of India would afford for giving them a protection at the expense of other colonies, a protection which they neither sought nor desired. All they desired was to be placed upon an equal footing with other British possessions. They asked no more. (Hear, hear !) He did not know to whom it was intended to entrust the presentation of the petition the House of Commons. He wished his hon, friend (Mr. Weeding) had a seat in Parliament, though he owned that would place him in bad company: still for the sake of India he should like to see him there, that the people of that country might have the benefit of his zeal, activity, and ability. Such a man was much wanted to wake up the attention of the House to Indian affairs. He would admit that the right hon, the President of the Board of Control was a man eminently qualified for that duty, and that he had the good of the people of India at heart, but it happened unfortunately that he had sometimes an ex-traordmary way of shewing it. He hoped, however, for the sake of consistency, (it such a word was to be found in the vocabulary of the reformed par-hament,) that that right hone gentleman, if he did not undertake to present their petition, would at least be found amongst its most realous supporters, considering the part he had beretofore taken in the House upon the same subject. (Hear, hear !)

Mr. S. Divon said, that it was ness his intention to enter into any lengthened arguments in opposition to the motion before the court; but he could not help remarking on the manner in which the tion mover had laboured to make out a case, which, at the commencement of his speech, he had said was so self-evident, that it did not require any arguments to be advanced in it, support. He regicted that, as the hon, proprietor had thought it right to bring forward the motion, means had not been taken to give it greater publicity; for in that case, he (Mr. Dixon) thought that he should have more support in the view which he took of the ease, than he was likely to have at present. He would admit that the hou. proprietor had the right to bring the subject lorward at such a court as the present, even without a notice; but unless much publicity were given to his intention. it could not be expected that at a court, at this period of the year, there would be any very numerous attendance, where the great majority, like himself, could not anticipate any other business than the usual declaration of a dividend. However, even if the attendance were more

numerous, what could be, who was connected with the West-India interest, expeet in a court of East-India proprietors, Connected as he was, and had been for so many years, it was natural that he should take a very different view of the question before the court, from that of the great majority of those who surtounded him; and it was just as natural that he should expect to be outvoted, if he were to put his opinion in a shape in which the sense of the court could be taken upon it. But though it was not his intention to offer any amendment to the motion, yet he would beg to offer a tew remarks on the observations which had fallen from the hon, mover. In the first place, let him tell his hon, friend, that the golden age which he had described as certain to follow the importasion of East-India sugar, under equalized duties, would never arrive. If the sugar of the East-Indies were cultivated to-morlow to the full extent which the hon. proprietor seemed to desire, he (Mr. Dixon) would assure him, that the results would not be so very flourishing as he seemed to think. He had been for sixty, or about sixty-three years, connected with the sugar-trade, and he had seen many dattering prospects held out, which he knew had never been realized. He had that very day offered some very good St -Kut's at fitty-two shillings, of which twenty-four were to be paid as duty: and when the freight and all the other charges upon it were paid, it did not leave oute ten shillings to detray the cost of cultivation. What, then, would be the satuation of the West-India grower, if the sugar were allowed to come in from the East-Indies on the payment of equal duties? For his own part, he would say, that he never knew the situation of the West-India colonies worse than it 184 at present. When, therefore, he heard the hon, mover talk of the golden prospeets, and the very prosperous results which this country might expect from the importation of East-India sugar, he would beg leave to tell him, that such prospects rested upon no solid foundation. What would be the situation of this country, were the whole of the refiners were thrown out of employment? He would contend, that if East-India sugars were thrown upon the market, at the same duties as the West-India sogars, the result, while it might bring a very slight advantage to the consumers, would be fraught with ruin to those who embacked their property in the production of either article, and with a consequent severe loss to those whose manufactures were sent out in exchange for those sugars. Under these circumstances, he considered the present motion not called for, as it must, it successful, be fraught

with the rain of colonies already labouring under the most severe pressure.

Mr. Fielder supported the motion. The

hon, proprietor who last addressed the court had not, in his opinion, fairly stated the question. The plain question was, not whether we should involve our West-India colonies in 1000, but whether we should adopt the fair and just principle, that every man should be allowed to import an article of necessary consumption from those of our own colonies, from which he could obtain it cheapest and most suited to his purpose; not forgetting, at the same time, to do equal justice to the natural wants and feelings of the colonists generally, to whom England is so much indebted. Looking at the various reports before the British parliament, and at the progressive, indeed most rapid increase of the consumption of sugar in Russia and in other northern nations, he would contend that the growth of the cane in the West-India colonies was not equal to onefourth of the demand, even at the present period; noting more particularly the serious reduction which had taken place from time to time in the exports from those islands. At one period, before the revolution in St Domingo, the importation into Europe from that colony alone was not much less than the enormous quantity of two million cwts, of sugar annually, though at present not exceeding forty or fifty hilds, in the course of the year. looking to this, we must bear in mind the declining state of Barbadoes in the growth of the sugar-cane, though the supply from that island was once considered to be mexhaustible. And also the fact that Jamuica alone now supplied half as much as all the test of our West-India colonies put together. And it would be admitted that England had no ecitamty of even the present scanty supply continuing from those sources, (hear 1) indeed be must express his great surprise that England could be content to depend for the supply of what must be now considered a common necessary of life, upon so slight a foundation as upon the uncertain tenure of the West-India islands, cultivated as they were by the forced and unnatural labour of luman beings to such an unhealthy climate; more particularly after experiencing the result of St. Domingo asserting and maintaining its own independence, and of the extraordinary diminution of its sugar exports which had followed immediately upon that event. Has it not therefore, he would enquire, been fully exemplified, that the African would not cultivate the sugar-cane beyond a sufficiency for his own immediate consumption, and in no wise for that of other nations? He would seriously ask, what situation England would be in for sugar supplies, if the other Carribbean islands were to follow the example of St.

Domingo? which, though he hoped the day would be far distant, he feared they most certainly would do. What, he repeated, would then become of the boasted supplies, if we were to depend wholly or mainly upon the produce of the West-Indies? (Hear, hear!) Were we, in that event, to seek supplies from the Brazils; from other parts of South America; from Batavia, or from the Isle of Bourbon? (and by the way, it was pretty clear that much of that island's produce already had found its way to this country as Mauritius sugar.) (Hear!) Ought we not rather, whilst we had the means, to turn ourselves with prudent foresight to India, our most valuable but greatly neglected colony? India, indeed the district of Bengal alone, with proper encouragement to the cultivation of its soil, would yield a sufficient supply not only for our own consumption, but would enable England to supply all Europe with sugar. This was the position which he laid down; that the West-Indies, not affording a supply equal to one fourth of the demand, and even that supply a most uncertain one, we were bound to look beyond them, and clearly to ascertain from whence an uninterrupted supply might be obtained with most certainty, and with advantage, not only to ourselves, but to our other colonies, more particularly to India. (Hear !) He would not largely dwell on the painful subjects of our exclusive encouragement to the forced and unnatural West-India mode of cultivation, rendering us as it were the gaolers of the Africans, confined against their will, in islands four thousand miles distant from their own home and continent. There were other topics also connected with this subject which he should passover, in order to come at what he considered the grand feature of the case, namely, the obligation on this country to take some steps to alleviate the distresses notoriously existing amongst our East-Indian population, And the obligation was the greater, since a great part of these distresses, if not the whole of them, was brought about by the changes occasioned in Indian industry by the successful competition of British machinery. What was the situation of India, according to the latest accounts from all the presidencies? He found by the accounts which came down to June last, that in a small district of the Bombay presidency, there were no less than 36,000 individuals, of our own fellow subjects, the Hindoos, suffering the most severe privations from want of employment. This was a statement made on what he might call bilicial authority. He found also statements in the public newspapers, but for the authenticity of which he could not vouch, which gave similar descriptions of the extreme distresses prevailing in other parts of India. Accounts received

from Vellore, described the inhabitants of that and the surrounding country to be in a state of extreme distress, indeed of ab. solute poverty and misery. He found it also stated that the Madras papers described the condition of the people of that presidency to be one of almost entire destitution from the want of provisions, occasioned chiefly by the want of employment. In the Calcutte papers we were also informed that not less than 70,000 persons (our own fellow subjects, the Hindoos). had been obliged to leave their homes in the mountains, in search of food and employment in the lowland districts. (Hear, hear /) These were circumstances which considering the closely connected and truly valuable relation in which England stood towards India, imperatively called upon all England, and more particularly on the East-India Company, to unite its utmost strength, and urge the British Legislature to take immediate steps for the permanent relief and good of that immense empire, and its 100,000,000 of inhabitants, to whom we had been so much indebted for more than two centuries. (Hear, hear !) He did not, indeed he could not, in the least agree with certain hon. proprietors, that England could give this relief by inundating India with British manufactures, for God knew that India had had already too much of our manufactures, as in fact English manufactures were mainly the causes of India's present sufferings. But he (Mr. Fielder) must contend that this country could, not only without injury, but on the contrary with great benefit to itself, relieve the whole empire of British India (of more than half a million of square miles in extent) by doing only mere justice to her; by opening a British market for the produce of her soil and the labout of her inhabitants, more particularly as respected the produce of the sugar-cane, and taking such produce in aid of the enormous remutances of several millions sterling required to be transmitted annually to England. (Hear!) How, he would seriously ask, were those remittances to find their way into this country, unless we consented to take on fair and equitable terms the produce of the Indian soil? It was impossible, in the present deplorable state of India, that she could furnish rupees, gold, or indeed any of the precious metals. How then was she to forward, year after year, the required remittance of several millions to be paid in this country on account of this company, or of private individuals, or as the returns of commercial consignments? We ought, in short we must, as well on the score of sound policy as of strict justice and common bumanity, be content to receive East-India produce, particularly that of sugar, or remittances to England must be com-

pletely out of the question. (Hear, hear!)
As to the capability of India to supply the demand of this country, not only for its own immediate consumption, but for the supply of all Europe, and indeed of all North America, there could be but one opinion. It was clearly stated, in the various reports, to which reference had been made, that there was a sufficient quantity of land in Tudia for such a growth of the sugar cane; and they also satisfactorily proved the spontaneous, free, and exceeding cheap labour of the Hindoo in its culture; and in particular he would mention that it appeared that a single Hindoo with his two bullocks and a plough would perform as much in an East-Indian sugar plantation as twenty or twenty-five African negroes could, or at least would, in a West-India climate. (Hear !) The Hindoos were strongly attached to their native country and to its natural produce, and more especially to the culture of the sugar-cane. The cane was from time immemorial held sacred, as well by the ancient as by the modern Hindoo, and there was not a landholder (in those parts growing the sugar cane) who did not of his own free will and accord cultivate his patch of sugar cane, as well as of rice and other articles. It was invariably the Hindoo mode of employing the soil to which they were much devoted. The culture of the cane, not being as in the West-Indies, a forced and unnatural mode of cultivating the soil by human instead of animal labour, but was (be repeated) considered by the Hindoo as a pleasurable, as well as a beneficial and sacred employment. He (Mr. F) conceived, that if a market could be obtained by admitting East-India sugars into this country on the same terms as those from the West-Indies, there could be no doubt that the cultivation of the sugar cane throughout the whole campaign of India would become so extensive as to make England the grand sugar market for all Europe and Northern America. - (Hedr.) - It should (he must again repeat,) also be borne in mind that the Indian cultivation was altogether voluntary on the part of the natives. It was not a cultivation carried on by human beings dragged from their happy native homes, and confined against their inclinations as prisoners in far distant islands, on a different continent, and stimulated chiefly by the force of the scourge, or other unfeeling and unnatural means. On the contrary, the cane plantation work in India was performed chiefly by animals, and the Hindoo looked upon the cultivation with pleasure, and as a beneficial employment. The whole employment was of the Hindoos' an involuntary free-will, with no task-masters-no compulsion in the least degree-no punishment whatever to the Hindoo sugar grower, save in his being

denied a market for the produce of his own-native soil and of his own industry,-(Hear, hear.)-He (Mr. Fielder) submitted that we were bound then, even in this view of the case, to encourage that natural and praise-worthy occupation which came home to the good and proper feelings of the Hindoos, and not in effect to tell them that, though we taxed them to the utmost, they should not cultivate their own soil in the way most pleasing and most beneficial to themselves and that should they do so, we should shut them out from a market to other British colonies .- (Hear.) - He must once more contend, that as the supply of sugar from the West-India colonies was so greatly insufficient for the demand, we were bound for our own sakes to encourage cultivation in that country, which with proper encouragement, was fully willing and able to supply us with sugars to any any extent. And above all we were bound in every point of sound policy, good feeling, and indeed common humanity, to give encouragement to agriculture in India, as thousands and thousands of its inhabitants were in a state of destitution for want of employment. (Hear!)
We having first deprived them of their manufactures by the successful competition of British machinery, and next having discouraged them from cultivating their soil by excessive taxation with other impediments. He would moreover add. that as India seemed almost stripped of her rupees. England as a matter of necessity, if she expected remittances of several millions sterling annually, must receive Indian produce, for she would have no other alternative than the taking the productions of India or nothing. (Hear) He should conclude, by giving his cordial support to the petition to Parliament for an equalization of duties on all articles of Indian production, more particularly on sugar; the culture of the cane being considered by the Hindoo as one of his most pleasing, beneficial, and sacred employments. (Cheers.)

Capt. Gowan regretted that some more extensive notice had not been given of the present motion. If there had, proprictors would have come prepared for its discussion. It was, however, fortunate for him in the few observations that he had to offer, that this was one of those motions which required little preparation for its discussion, is it required but very little argument to convince any unprejudiced person of its justice and propriety. He could not but join in the regrets expressed by those who had preceded him, at the strikingly thin attendance on this occasion, and more particularly within the bar, where he believed that not one-half of their directors were in attendance. How different

was this conduct from the professions, put forth by those gentlemen, when can vassing the proprietors for their votes what a contrast did this apathy afford • the fulsome assurances given on those occasions, that they would be most diligent to attend to all those matters which effect the interests of the Company, or of those millions who were in an especial manner placed whiter their care. If one were to judge from the present state of the court-one might not unreasonably infer that the interests of India were not those which the proprietors looked after, but their own-and as seemed to be the opinion of the hon, proprietor on the floor (Mr. S; Dixon)—they came to the count to vote the largest amount of dividend to themselves-having done which they appeared to be indifferent to condition of those from whom those dividends were in great measure to come. He should have expected on an occasion like the present, an attendance as full as any of the crowded days during which they discussed that important measure relating to the Company -the passing of which he rejoiced at as much - as it seemed to be lamented by the hon, but, (Sn C. Forbes) opposite— He repeated, that He repeated, that in that court they for the greater part appeared to care nothing about India-all that they seemed to be at all interested about, was the payment of the dividends. With respect to the motion before the court he would contend that India, from the nature of its soil, was as capable of the successful cultivation of sugar as the West-India colonies; and that with due encouragement to its cultivation, it could go far beyond those colonies in the extent of its supply. India was now distressed -why then should we not do to her equal justice, by allowing her produce at the same rate as that of others of our colonies; and more particularly, why should this act of statice be withheld, and the injustice cuthoued at such an enormous cost to this country for it was well-known that India could supply her sugars at onehalf the cost of those from the West-Indian colonies?-why, he would ask, were the West-Indies to have such a monopoly as this? We had given to them twenty millrons to protect them from any loss for the final abolition of slavery-and in that vote he most cordially concurred—as it was a price for the release cas so many thou ands of our fellow then from the fetters of slavery be boond this he was not disposed to one and therefore, he should give his most strength our opposition to the continuate of the should give his most strength out to the shape of many opposition that body or to any other commercial dely. Least of all was he disposcib to countenance a monopoly for which we had already paid so dearly,

and for which so many thousands, of our fellow-men had suffered so severely, With those opinions, he must of course give his cordial consent to the motionand he hoped that its discussion on this occasion might be the means of calling the attention of the public more fully to the subject. Was really the interest of Great Bright, we should not the ugars of the latter on the same totting as to duties, with those of the West-Indies. For how did the case stand with us and India? We had by our machinery totally (with the exception of a few common and very coarse tabries) deprived her of the cotton manufacture, and thus thrown thousands of her inhabitants out of employment who had lived by weaving-and when the at-tention of Indian capitalists was turned from manufactures to the cultivation of sugar, we loaded it with duties so as to prevent its coming into competition with that of our West-India colonies. But let us take care how we press them too hard-lest their very necessities might drive them back to manufactures again What was there to prevent intelligent men from leaving this country and taking with them machinery, and thus putting an end to the supply of the Indian market from this country. Such an attempt, however, could not be successful if we opened our markets for their sugar in exchange for our cottons. They would much prefer the manufacture of sugar to which they are partial, to that of cotton cloths; and would, therefore, become our best customers if we only dealt with them in return. For we could send out manufactured goods much cheaper than they could at present make them in India; it was, thereforeg their interest to take our manufactures, as it was our Interest to take their produce. It was one of the wise dispensations of the Divine Maker of the universe, that one hadon should be pecuharly fitted for the production of one arti-cle and another of another, that so a mu-tual iffercourse arising out of their mutual wants might be kept up. Thus India was not well adapted for machinery -and England was not fitted for the growth of sugar: and these two countries being placed in the relations of mother country and colony, it was the interest of each to take the produce of the other when it could be obtained cheaper than either could deal with any other country. Let us then act with justice to India, and we should at the same time be doing that which was most for our own interest 16 India should once again be induced to turn her attention to manufactures, she might, as he had already said, deprive us of our Indian market for cotton manufactures, and not only that but that employment for our shipping one of the greatest



advantages derived from our intercourse, other colonies. It was now admitted on with that country. What would be said a libinands, that the most alarming distress of losing a market, in which we mights was pressing on the population in several find a vent for our cotton manufactures parts of India. This was not the result alone, to the extent of fifty millionsor of the whole of our shipping for such long voyages. He had some time ago, when it was his luck that a stood a candidate for the restation of Hull, heard much of the which accrued to this country from the worders. He had heard that urged as a justification of that system which forces unto take the inferior and bug-breeding timber of Ca-nada, instead of the stronger and supe-rior timber of the Balte. Well, if that were an argument of any weight in the case in which it was used, how much stronger must it be in case of the import of East-India sugar-which would give such extensive employment to our shipping. Really, there were so many reasons-arising from considerations of justice and fair dealing towards the natives of India, as well as of our own interest, in favour of an equalization of duties; that he was surprised how any man could be found so dead to a sense of justice or feeling of shame, as oppose himself openly to that measure. He would further ask, with what propriety could we tax this people for the maintenance of our domimon over them-while we at the same time refused to take from them the raw material in which their country abounded. It was, in fact, the most shameful system of partiality ever known in this or in any other country. He did not imagine that a man, with the liberal and intelligent mind of Mr C. Grant, could possibly bring lumselt to sanction the continuance of this West-Indian monopoly. But should be do so, in violation of these principles he had so long professed, he (Capt. Gowan) thing but a contempt as opinion of his intelligence or of a consistency. It is well understood by the intelligent amongst the native fundoos, that we govern their country chiefly for our own advantage. No doubt many of them are well able to see that this government is for their own advantage—but still by the great mass, indeed by all, ours is looked upon as a foreign yoke and we are considered as foreigners. Let us not add to that the character of the rapacity of despotic conquerors. Let the people of that country are the ways of the character of the country that they are at least disposed to some see, that we are at least disposed to consult their interests in some respects, and that we are not prepared to sacrifice them altogether for the sake of a few favoured Why should we not do to India colonics. as we had to the Mauritius, which was a new colony—and yet we gave it a privilege which we denied to the empire of India-that of sending its produce to our markets on the same terms as those of Asiat, Journ. N. S. Vol. 13. No. 49.

of any sudden or unformeen calamity. It was the result of a gradual absorption of the means of the poor from a want of employment. To such an extent did this employment. distress proceed, that they had it on the authority of an individual, a distinguished native of India, who lately died in this country, and whose opportunity of judging, coupled with his high moral worth, entitled his testimony on thy point to the highest credit: that in some places it was the practice for one piece cloth to be used in common by perhaps the fe-male inhabitants of a whole village— each obtaining the cloth to wrap around her when she had occasion to go to the well, her covering on other occasions being literally nothing more than what decency absolutely required. Was not this a state of things which should call forth the most lively sympathy for the distress of those poor people, and the most active measures to relieve it. What could any description, however glowing, of distress convey more than this? fact which was not demed, that the inhabitants of whole districts were without clothing and without food! Those who had governed India for so long a period, should feel ashamed of the condition to which its population was reduced; and they were bound to make them all the amends in their power, by taking the most prompt measures for their relief. It was a truism, which he apprehended did not admit of dispute, that the natives of our Indian possessions, as our fellow-subjects, were fully entitled to the saure measure of justice, and fair play as our fellow-subjects in any other part of the world. It was upon that self-evident principle that the present motion was founded, and he trusted that on that ground it would receive the general, it not unanimous support of the court. The hon, bart, opposite had read an extract of a letter from a native Hindoo, to shew the feelings which prevailed amongst many of that class as to the conduct of the Company. In the justice of many of the remarks of the writer he fully concurred, and he admitted that many of his complaints were well-founded; but he owned that he was surprised theur as one of those complaints the distinction of the salaries of the Company of the salaries of the Company's allered the lad thought that one of the salaries which India had to complicate the great salaries put by the complete the general to all its servants to the knew, one of the abuses of the salaries are the great salaries to the salaries to the salaries that the great salaries that the salaries t to complain here at home ; but to hear a native Hindoo complain of the injustice of the Company in many respects, and

to hear him in the same breath expressing affuse to have public servants paid very was equally politic and humane. highly, for he generally found that the man who received most pay was not the hard-est working man—but that, on the contrary, he who was worst paid generally did most work. He had to regret the absence of in how triend of his, a member of the Court of Directors - not alone on account of the importance of the question now before the court, but also because of the allusions made to him in the speech of theshon, bart. (Sir C. Forbes). hon, bart, seemed to impute it as a ground of objection to his hon, friend (Mr. C. Ferguson, we understood), that being a member of the Court of Directors, he had not taken a very active part in opposition to the East-India Bill. He (Capt. Gowan) did not see what more the hondirector could have been expected to do than he had done. He was avowedly favourable to the general principle of the bill, and all he had to do was to watch the denils, to endeayour to prevent the introduction of any objectionable clause; and he had not heard it imputed to the hon. director, that he had been guilty of any dereliction of duty in that respect. In conclusion, the hon, proprietor expressed his conviction that in Justice and fairplay, the natives of India were entitled to the same protection as the inhabitants of any other British colony.

Colonel Sykes expressed his cordial approbation of the petition After Mr. Weeding's eloquent and able speech, he would limit himself to two remarks. It had come under his personal .observation, that in consequence of .the introduction of cheap cotton goods into that part of the Decean under the Presidency of Bombay (containing a population of between three and four millions), the miximactures had been reduced to the production of cotton cloths of the lowest description, and much distress prevailed amongst the manufacturers in. consequence. A good deal of discredit had been cast upon political economy, •from some of its conflicting theoretical views; but there was one maxim which was gaining ground, and would no doubt ultimately receive universal assent: "the commerce, to be permanently prosperous must be carried on under reciprocal relations between different countries." One country could only chief the productions of another in ex-chapte to money or goods; money was one in most convenient commo-dity for coarter; if d were not obtainable, they or other manufactured produce must be given; and it these were not taken, commerce must ccase. It was to

be hoped, therefore, the manufacturers of his regret at the reduction of salaries, take, England (indeed the people at large), for he owned, more than he could well come, the sake of their own interests, would prehend. He had always thought it an reuppose the petition, the object of which

> Mr. S. Dixon hoped the hon. proprietor would allow him to put a question to him on the subject to which he had referred in his speech. The hon, and gallant property had said, that he had fully conceptation the grant of the sum of twenty millions to the West-Would the hon. pro-India interet. prietor say, whether that sum had yet been paid to that body? (Hear! and a laugh:)

> Captain Gowan .- No, not paid yet; but I consider the national faith pledged to it, if the conditions annexed to the grant are complied with; and sugars have lately risen in contemplation of such increase of duty.

> Mr S. Dixon said that he was a sugarbroker, and it was singular he did not find that rise in sugars to which the hon. proprietor alluded. (A laugh.)

The Chairman .- Concurring as I heartily do in the proposition before the court, it is not my intention to say more than a very few words before I put the question; and I feel it the less necessary for me to take up the time of the court, in stating the grounds of my opinion, after the very able and judicious manner in which the stinject bas been introduced to our notice. It is now a notorious fact, that large bodies of the natives of India have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of our manufactures, and the successful competition with theirs. To remedy, as far as possible, the distress which this has occasioned, all that is now sought is to do justin to India. All that its friends ask is, simply justice; that it should be placed carete same footing, in respect of the data and on its produce, as any of the British colonies. The loss to India in throwing so many of the natives of cf employment, by the large introduction of our manufactured goods, was no doubt very great. But that loss may ultimately be rendered beneficial to them, by throwing them upon resources which may be rendered more available; and which will be so, if in return for our manufactured goods, we are permitted to take their produce. This, I repeat, will be only doing an act of common justice to India; a principle on whach even the hon, proprietor on the floor (Mr. S. Dixon) has not attempted to differ from us.

Mr. Weeding would say a few words only, before the motion was put to the vote, principally with reference to the observations of the hon, gentleman (Mr. S. Dixon). This gentleman might be excused for a little partiality to West-Indian interests, seeing that his whole life had been pied the house eight or nine hours, were mixed up with them; but it was not quite compressed in the newspapers within the so pardonable his complaint of want of notice in the present motion. A fotice had been given at the last court, three months since—time enough, surely, for any one to prepare himself with an answer to the question. But the ditth was, no reathe question. But the given in opposi-tion to the motion before the court. As to the suggestion that the motion, if carried into effect, would not be productive of utility to India, he would beg to instance the case of the Mauritius. The imports of sugar from that colony were now valued at from £700,000 to £800,000; whereas only a few years ago they did not exceed one-tenth of that amount, showed the advantage of the privilege which that island had obtained, and for which India now sought, though, strictly speaking, it ought not to be called a privilege, it was a right to which she was in justice entitled.

Mr. S. Dixon said, that the Mauritius had obtained no privilege in the permission to send us sugars to this country on the same terms as other colonies. That was one of the conditions on which we agreed to keep possession of that colony.

The Chairman expressed a hope that the petition of the court would have a much better effect now than at any former period, as the Company was now no longer engaged in trade. Before the question was put to the vote, first ould take the opportunity of saying a few words as to some allusions made bythe hon, bart, (Sir C. Forbes) to an hon, member in the directory (Mr. C. Ferguson), not now in his place. First, with respect to the absence of his hon, friend, he must to the ansence or my non-riem, he must say, that it was occasioned by his being at present abroads. If he were in England there could be little but that he would be present on this for sion. It was but justice to his how that it o say, that it was not possible that any man could display more tilent, zeal, and assistative in every matter in which the interest of the Company, and of the natives of our Indian possessions, were concerned, than that

hon. member. (Hear, hear!)
Mr. Lyall could bear his testimony, in concurrence with that of the hon. Chairman, to the great attention paid by the hon, director alluded to to the discharge of his duties in the direction, and in every question in the House of Commons in which India was concerned. He was afraids that the hon, bart, judged of the part taken by his hon, friend in the discussions on the India bills, by the reports of the proceedings which appeared in the newspapers. If so, he would form a most erroneous conclusion as the what actually took place, for he could state from his own knowledge, that discussions which occu-

compressed in the newspapers within the space of less than half a column. To didge therefore of the performance of the duty of any member on such occasions by the meagre accounts of them which sometimes came forth through the newspapers, would not be doing justice to those who took part in those discussions. With respect to the question of the equalization of the sugar duties, he did not feel it necessary, after what had already been stated, to do more than to express his entire concurrence in the motion before the court, and the petition to the House of Commons founded upon it. (Hear, hear!) He had taken the opportunity on the pre-sentation of Mr. Ewart's petition; of declaring his opinion on the subject of those duties; and he had added, that if no other member should bring that question forward, he himself would take an early opportunity of moving for their equalization. (Hear, hear!)

Sir C. Forbes said, that in the remarks which he had made as to the course pursued by the hon, director alluded to, it was not his intention to attack an absent individual, or to say any thing that could injure or offend him. Without any imputation upon the conduct of any member, he could not but express his regret that a subject which affected the condition of so many millions of our Indian fellow subjects, had not fixed the attention of the House as much as a motion relating to the political condition of the Poles, Surely the distresses of the inhabitants of our Indian possessions had a much stronger claim on our sympathies than the sufferings, whatever they might be, of the inhabitants of Poland. He repeated, that it was not his intention to make any charge on the hon director, but he did not regret what had been said on the subjects for one good effect at least had followed from it, that it had called forth the hon, member (Mr. Lyall) who had declared himself the warm advocate of the equalization of sugar duties, and who would give his best sup-port to that question in the House. He hoped that when the petition should come before the House it would receive the cordial support of all those connected with India, and indeed of all who were the advocates of equal justice and fair play to all our colonies. He hoped the next session would not pass awiy anthout the passing of an act allowing sugars to be brought from the East-Indicson the same terms as to duties as those from the Mauritins.

The motion was then put and agreed to

nem. con. Mr. Weeding then moved, that the petition which he had already rend and handed in, be the petition of that court to the House of Commons. He would leave to the discretion of the Court of the efficers of the Chinese government; Directors to take what course they should and object deem proper as to the manner of submitation to lay a copy of it before the court, ting it to the House; but without wishing and to place it for inspection in the proto limit their discretion, he owned that he should like to have it presented by the Right Hon. C. Grant. That gentleman had been on many occasions a strong advocate for the interests of British India, and had spoken a favour of the equaliza-tion of the Juries on East and West-India sugars; and as he hoped that he had not changed his opinion, he avowed that he should like to have the petition of the court confided to his care; but having expressed that wish, he should leave it to the directors at deal with it as they pleased. ..

Mr. Fielder repeated his former question, whether the petition prayed also that the duties should be equalised on rum from the East-Indies as well as sugar.

Mr. Weeding replied, that the hon, proprietor, if he seconcected the wording of petition, would remember, that it contained a prayer for justice on behalf of all the productions of British India.

The Chairman directed the petition should be read by the clerk. It was so read, and having been put to the vote, was & agreed to unanimously,

THE LATE ORDERS IN COUNCIL RE-LATING TO INDIA AND CHINA.

Sir C. Forbes said, that before the court adjourned, he wished to call its attention to a subject which to him appeared of very considerable importance. He observed by the Gazette, that certain orders in council were recently agreed to at a court in Brighton. In one of these orders a new and extraordinary fact was stated, which was of the utmost importance to the Company and to the country generally." The order itself referred to certain courts of justice established at Canton, and as a ground for the establishment of those courts it referred to an illeged com-munication from the government of China. The words were at Mand where, as the officers of the Chinese government, resident in or near Canton, in the empire of Chimin have signified to the supercargoes of the East-India Company at Canton the desire of that government the effectual provision should be made by Her for the good order of all his Majesty's subjects resorting to Canton, and for the maintenance of peace and due subordination amongst them; and it is expedient that effect should be given to such reasonable demands of the said Chinese government," &c. And then the proclamation proceeds to appoint and constitute a convertor such alleged purpose. Now the question he wished to put to the chairman was, whether the court was in possession of this extraordinary request from

prietors' room. As to the original commeans, that it should be sent home, as the most extraordinary, document and the greatest curiosity ever exhibited in this country. Could any thing be more extraordinary, that the government of the celestial empire, which affected to look upon all foreigners as barbarians, should send a communication through its officers to those of a foreign government, for the purpose of establishing courts, exercising the power of that government, in one of its own cities? The thing on the face of it was, he would not say ab. surd, but, to say the least of it, was most extruordinary; and, therefore, if any such document had ever existed, he should, to repeat his questions, be glad to know whether the Court of Directors had any knowledge of, or were in possession of it, and whether they would allow it to be submitted for the inspection of the proprietors?

The Chairman said, that the Court of Directors were not in possession of any document exactly answering the description of that to which the hon, bart, had alluded, It was, however; matter of fact that some documents had been laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into Indian affairs. One of the was an edict issued by the viceroy of Canton, which he would direct to be read to the Court, and the Court would perfective that it was very probably that was the document which had been viewed in the light of an official communication by his Majesty's government.

The clerk then read an edict from the vicercy of Childh, dated in 1831, in which that officer states the it had been the practice of the English nation to send out certain parties (super 1808), to manage and superintend the concerns of the Company at Canton the then refers to a report which was spread to the probable approaching dissolution of the Company, and intimates the necessity of the merchants sending home advice to their Government, in order that the Government should send out a chief, who understood the business, to superintend the affairs of its merchants trading to Canton.

Sir C. Forbes hoped that the court would excuse him for again urging himself on its notice when there was no question regu-larly before them, but he could not avoid expressing his utter astonishment, that a document such as they had just heard read, should have been foisted on his Majesty in council, as a colourable pretext for the establishment of courts of justice under British jurisdiction in the dominions of an independent sovereign. Here was an edict issued by the Viceroy of Canton so far

back ss1831, and it was, without any other communication that we had since heard of made the ground, at the close of 1833. of an order in council for erecting a for jurisdiction within the empire of China. Would such a thing he tolerated in any in-dependent state? He was certain it would not; and he was equally certain that the attempt would be attended with the most disastrous consequences to our interests in China. Supposing this jurisdiction to be called into action, and that a British subject should be accused before it of occasioning the death of a Chinese subject, and that the court should acquit him on the ground that the death was altogether accidental ; that acquittal might in itself. be very just; but knowing, as we did, the strictness of the Chinese law, and how pertinaciously they require life for life-more particularly where the death of a native was caused by that of a foreigner-would the judgment of our court be satisfactory to the Chinese authorities? It was absurd to suppose that it would. What, then, would become of our Jurisdiction? He had heard of a charge having been brought against a British subject for having set fire, to a house belonging to one of the hoppo's assistants. Would a case of that kind be brought before the British local jurisdiction, or was it probable that the Chinese authorities would be content to submit to atta adjudication in such a case? The thing, he repeated, was absurd on the face of it. An effence committed within the omimons of any independent sovereign, must be tried by the laws of the state in which it was committed, and any attempt to release a foreigner from that jurisdiction would not be submitted to by a government which possessed the means of aswould, he asked, such a course of proceedings satisfy the thinese? He was confident that it would not. The new arrangement which the been made appeared to him to be calculated to effect the entire destruction of our commerce with China;—that commerce which deen heretofore carried on by the Company with so much honour and so much advantage to all parties. It was the power which the Company had exercised that had been alluded to by the Chinese government, in the edict which had been referred to. That power had been taken away by the abolition of the Company's commercial character. It was to the power, connected with that commercial character, that the Chinese government alluded. They did not con-template a British act of parliament, or a British order in council, directing the establishment of courts of justice in the imperial dominions. By the new system, he supposed that security was to be insured to smuggling. There was another point on which he wished to touch; a point

which must appear of great importance to every one who had the interests of India at heart. He alluded to that most unfair and unjust impost which was to be levied on ships trading to Canton. He hoped that the Court of Director would evert themselves to obtain an exemption, at all events, for the people of India, from such a shameful impost. The natives of India were chiefly interested in this matter. Such attacks would deepby fifth, them; and therefore he trusted that the would not be penisted in. He thought that the proposed impost was the most disgraceful thing that he recollected to have keep proposed for a great number of years. He was also of opinion, that also attempt to establish courts of justice in Ching was a most unwarrantable proceeding; and he hoped that those who projected the scheme would not be able to carry it into effect.

Captain Gowan said, he did not know the nature or purport of the ohnoxions order in council to which the hon. barnet had referred. He had been travelling lately, and he had not seen it. He wished, therefore, to obtain some information on the subject.

The Chairman said, that the order alluded to had appeared in the Gazare. The Court of Directors had nothing to do with They were not at all responsible for the measure which it contemplated. whole question was one that belonged to his Majesty and his council. The establishment of such a court as was referred to in the order in council, originated with the Government, and not with the Court of Directors. With respect to the impost on the ships (chiefly in the India trade) proceeding to Canton, the Court of Diagainst it both in public and in private. (Hear, hear?!) If they had not succeeded, the fault was not attributable to them. (Hear, hear ')

Mr. Weeting said the natives of India were very mean interested in this subject. It appeared that superintendents were to be appointed the the purpose of protecting our trade. Now he could not see why ships proceeding to Canton should pay such an impost for the support of superintendents or consuls, seeing that a similar regulation aid not exist alsowhere. The consuls at Trieste and other places were paid out of the consolidated fund, and he could not conceive why the same course should not be taken in this instance. supremacy of the Company having been done away with altographer at Canton, it might be useful to have a representative of the British Government resident there for the protection of British interests; but as those interests were national, not roufined to any particular persons, the expenses of the Resident's establishment and his salary should be paid out of the public treasury,

and not by a tax on ships and cargoes.
These were already burthened in the port.
of Canton with most heavy duties by the
Chinese. It was a subject which they
were bound to look to in that Court; all
they should endeavour to prevent this tax
from being levied on the people of India.

Mr. Wigram said, if gentlemen would examine they would find that the Court of Directors that made a strong remonstrance on the hipict of the townage duties, and on goods imported at Canton. The letters signed by the late chain, and the answer of Mr Charles Grant, relating to this subject were on record. He had not the Gazette by him in which the order appeared; but the words, he believed, were that the imposts should be levied on ships "that shall enter and trade in the port of Canton." Now the trade of that port might be in goods shipped in particular craft fitted to enter the port, though the yessels from which the goods were taken did not themselves enter it.

Captain Gowan objected to the suggestion which been thrown out by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding). Ile would not agree to any proposition for imposing on this country, any charge or appense that might be deemed necessary for carry. ing on the trade between India and Chira. When the renewal of the charter was proposed, it was positively stated that this country should no longer be put to any expense for carrying on that trade, and he saw no reason why those who embarked in that branch of commerce-who did so voluntarily-who were not forced into it -should not defray any expense which it incurred. He saw no reason why the Company, or the country generally, should be saddled with any expense connected with that trade. The proceedings of the

weight Government (against whom the Hon. Bart. railed on all occasions) appeared to him to be very just. With respect to the order in council that related to courts of justice, it was nothing more than measure having for its object the protection of British subjects in China, It was meant to secure them from the unjust operations of that barbarous code of laws to which they had beretofore been subiniquitous system in consequence of which when a native of this country committed homicide, no matter what the circum-stances of palliation might be, he was liable to loss of life. It was, he thought, very important to make the celestial empire admit the necessity of some intermediate punishment; and for that purpose it was deemed right to erect another species of tribunal, more accordant with our habits and our feelings. The objections of the Hon. Bart. were without foundation. No Government would be so foolish, so absurd, so unjust, so ingermeddling, so unwise, as to introduce courts of law into a foreign country for the purpose of superceding the general laws of that country. Government would, he was sure, as soon think of establishing general courts of judicature in France, in opposition to the existing French courts, as in China. If they were so exquisitely foolish, so preeminently absurd, as to attempt such a thing, then, he thought, the order in council world deserve all the displeasure and indignation with which it had been visited by the Hon Bart.; but it was quite evident that no such intention had ever entered the minds of Ministers.

Here the conversation ended; and the Court on the question adjourned,

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

We have no later intelligence than is contained in the foregoing pages.

The plan of His Majesty's Ministers for the adjustment of the East-India question, as contained in the Paper of Hints and the letters of Mr. Grant, had reached the three Presidencies at the date of the last advices; but no specific opinion seems to have been, at that time, formed with respect to the plan.

INTELLIGENCE. HOME

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Grant to the Combined Army, which served under the company of the late Most Noble Francis Manuess of Hastings, K.G., Commander-in-chief of all the Forces in India, engaged in the war against the Pindarces and certain of the Mahratta States, in the years 1817 and

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the act of the 54th of Geo. III. c. 86, and to the directions and regulations contained in the warrant of grant, and to the directions of the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, contained in a letter dated the 17th instant, that a distribution on account of the booty acquired by the combined operations of the forces hereafter specified, will commence and take place at No. 80, Pall-mall, London, on Friday, the 27th day of December instant, and end on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1834.

Scale of Distribution.

nence of Transmit	,,,,,		
EUROPFANS.			
Commander-in-Chief	£30,997	6	ļ
Lieutenant-General	1,370	A	5
Major-Generals and Brigadier-			
Generals	1,027		
Colonels	411		
Licuten int-Colonels	246	12	91
Majors and Superintending Sur-	164	8	c1
geons	164	ŋ	61
Captums, Surgeons, and Paymas-	82	4	3
Subalterns, AssistSurgeons, and		•	۰
Regimental Quarter-masters 🌤	41	2	15
TroopQuarter-masters, Contrany's Riding-masters, Provos Mar-			
shals, and Conductors \$5.2	10	- 5	6
shals, and Conductors \$5.2 Staff and Park Sergeants, Sub-			
Assistant Surgeons, Dressers,	_	_	
and Sub-Conductors	. 2		
Sergeants	*	7	5
Corporals, English Farriers, Trum-		13	8
peters, and Privates,		13	ų,
NATIVES.			
Subadar-Major and Native Alde-			
de-camps		9	73
Subadars, Syrangs, Whoordie Ma-	۵		21
jors, and Resauldars	4	2	2
Jemidars, 1st Tindals, Resauldars,	,	. 7	5
and Naib Resauldars		• •	٠
Havidars, 2d Tindals, Head-Mals- tries, Head-Guides, and Hote			
Duffadars	0	13	8
Naigues Native Drummers, Far-		٠	
riers, Sepoys, Lascars, Puccallies,			
Petty Maistries, Bearers, Black			
Doctors, Privates, Sirdars, Duf- fadars, Sawars, Neshanburdars,			
Proncers, 2d Guides, Trumpet-			
ers, and Nuggarchies	• (9	
London	Gaz. D.	rc.	20

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE LATE ACTS.

The Government have at last finally decided, that the Right Hon, William Lord Namer is to go out as chief superintenof the Company are to constitute the other superintendants. The present surgeon, chaplain, interpreter, and some of the other gentlemen are to continue. His lordship proceeds in the Andromache sloop of war early in January.

At a Court of Directors, held at the East-India House, on the 4th of December, Thomas Babington Macauley, Esq. M P., was appointed to the office of fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, subject to his Majesty's approbation.

A Court of Directors was also held on the 11th Dec., when William Byam Martin, Esq. was appointed third Member of the Supreme Council of India, and Lieut Col. William Morrison, C.B., of the Machas Artillery, was appointed Prosional Member of the same Council, to succeed thereto upon the first vacancy,

NEW JUDGE AT CALCUTTA.

Sir John Peter Grant, Knt. has been appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE LATE ACT. The London Gazette of December 13 contains three Orders in Council, dated December 9th, issued in pursuance of the late act.

The first sets forth, that whereas the officers of the Chinese government, in or near Canton, have signified to the supracargoes of the Company at Canton the desire of that government that effective provision should be made for the good order of his Majesty's subjects resorting to Canton; and it is expedient that effect should be given to such reasonable de-mands; and therefore orders, that all the powers and authorities which, on the 21st day of April 18:34, shall by law to vested in the supracargoes of the Company in respect of the trade and commerce of his Majesty's subjects at the port of Canton, shall be vested in the superintendents appointed by virtue of the late act; and that all regulations in force on the 21st day of April 1834, touching the said trade, unless repealed by this said act, or by any orders issued by his Majesty, or inconsistent therewith, shall continue in force; and that all such penalties, for breachapt

such existing regulations, shall thence-forth be incurred and enforced, either formeans by which the same might, on the 21st April 1834, have been lawfully enforced, or by the sentence and adjudication of the court of justice established at Cantonr. The regulations herein contained are to be considered as provisional, and to continue in force only until his Majesty shall make further orders in the premises. The superindial ents are to campile and publish the several regulations hereby established and confirmed as appressal. And the superintendents, on the arrival of any British wessel at the port of Canton, are to cause to be delivered to the commander a copy of such regulations.

The second directs, in paisuance of the act, and in execution of the powers thereby vested in his Majesty in Council, that there shall be a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the purposes aforesaid, holden at Canton, in China, or on board any British vessel in the port of Canton by the chief superintendent for the time being; and it further orders that the practice and proceedings of the said court upon the trial of all issues of fact or law to be joined upon any indictments or informations to be therein brought of prosecuted, shall correspond with the practice and proceedings of the courts of over and terminer and gool delivery in England, so far as practicable, regard being had to the difference of local circumstances; and especially it is ordered, that every such trial of any such issue of fact, or of mixed fact and law, shall be, by the chief superintendent for the time being, and a jury of twelve men, and that upon every such trial the examination of witnesses shall take place, vivd voce, in open court; and that the sentence or judgment of the could'shall be pronounced in open court. And it is further ordered, that the chief superintendefit shall promute all such rules of practice as it may be necessary to follow, subject to his Majesty's approbation. And it further orders that a grecord shall be mad and preserved of all the proceedingsajudgments, and sentences of the said The last empowers, under the authority

The last empowers, under the authority of the act, the superintendents to receive from all commanders or other officers of slips or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects which may enter the port of Canton, or may be trading at that port, of two shillings for every ton of such vessels, and seven shillings per cent, of the value of goods imported and exported, except bullons. The value of the goods composing the saward cargoes is to be fixed by the current market prices of such goods in Canton, exclusive of the import duty, and the value of the goods competit duty, and the value of the goods competit duty, and the value of the goods com-

oming the outword cargoes estimated by The current market prices at Canton, at the period of shipment, exclusive of the export duties. If any difference of opinion should arise as to the prices, the same is to be determined by two indifferent British subjects residing at the place, one to be chosen by the superintendents, and the other by the master of Hisgessel, or consignee or shipper; which the persons are to appoint a third, being the tits subject, residing at the place, to be the umpire in the event of their disagreeing; and in case the two persons shall not agree within seven days, such third person shall determine the price within three days after the expiration of the seven days, unless otherwise nutually agreed upon between the superintendents and the consignee or shipper. And it is further ordered, that all commanders of British vessels trading to or from the port of Canton, and unloading or delivering the ship or vessel, or any of the cargo there, shall within forty-eight hours after arrival, deliver to the superintendents, or to a person authorized for that purpose, a true manifest in writing, upon oath, specifying the particulars of the whole cargo of such ship or vessel, or such part, and to whom consigned; and likewise, twenty four hours before the said commanders require outand clearances or passports, they shall deliver to the superintendents, or to a person authorized by them, a true manifest m writing, upon onth, specifying the particu-Tirs of the whole cargo laden there, or of such part as shall have been received on board in Canton. And all bilts of lading of such vessels shall specify to pay the said monies accordingly under the denomination of " Contribution as by China Trade Act, and the Order in Council thereupon issued 22 and the persons paying the same shall be reimbursed by the persons to whom the goods shall be consigned, or who shall receive the same, or by their respective freighters; and in case the commander shall neglect to specify the payment in the bill of liding, he shall be answerable for the same. And the superintendent, are authorized and required, to detain the clearances outward and all other papers, and not to give any dispatch or passport for such vessel until pryment be made as required. And no such British ship shall be admitted to entry at any port in any of his majesty's dominions, unless the master shall produce to the proper officer the said clearances so to be given on departure from Canton, or from any other port at which such duties ought to have been paid. And it is further ordered, that all monies so raised shall be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the said superintendents and of their establishment, and of the officerastubordinate to them at Can-

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES,

13th L. Drage. (at Madras). Maj. Wm. Persse, from 16th L. Drags., to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Paterson who retires. (6 Dec. 33.)

Patron who rettree. (6 Dec. 33.)

18th L Dogg. (in Bengal). Oapt. C. R. Cureton, to be major by purch, v. Parse prom, in

18th L Drags. Levet. E. B. Dece to be capt, by

18th L. W. Curcton; Lieul. V. P. B. Bedgerd, from

18th M. W. Curcton; Lieul. V. P. Bedgerd, from

18th M. Bedgerd, from

18th Bere (all 6 Dec. 33).

s Bere (all 6 Dec. 39).
46 Poot fin N. S. Wales. Ens. F. M. Campbell to be heat. by purch., v. Brooke prom.; and F. L. vrhur to be ens. by purch., v. Campbell (both 6 Dec. 34); Ens. H. Zouch to be lieut, v. Lardy dec. (1 July); John Snodgrass to be ens., v. Zouch (13 Dec.).

v Zouch (14 Dec.).

with Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut W. H. Hill to
be capt., v. Evans dec. (10 Oct. 33); Fins. F.
Laubington to be fleut, v. Hill (10 do.); Ed.
E. F. Hartman to be ens. v. Lushington (22 Nov.);
Lieut. G. Collier, from 75th F., to be heut., v.
Minto app. to 64th regt. (29 do.).

Minto app. 10 81th regt. (29 00.). Idah, Foot in Bengall). Lieut. Adam. Kennedy, from h. p. 78th Regt., to be lieut., v. Mundy app. to 24 Regt. (29 Nov. 33) 1 Assat. Surg. S. Ingram, from 1st W. I. Regt., to be asist. surg., v. Gordon, app. on staff. (6 Dec.). [3] Foot in Bengall. Ens. F. Batine, from h. p. lst. F., to be cits., v. E. S. Cassan who exch. (13

45th Foot (at Madras). Capt. F. O. Montgo mery, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. F. C. Fbhart, who exch., rec. dif. (22 Nov. 33).

6) of Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. J. R. Lamert, from 70th F., to be lieut., v. Irving, who exch.

from h. p. 1st Gar. Bat. to be lieut. Jas. Royton, from h. p. 1st Gar. Bat. to be lieut., v. D. Alt who recires on h. p. Royal Staff Corps, rec. dif. (e) Dec. 33).

724 Foot (at Cape G. Hope). T. F. Sammon; to be en. by purch, v. Ross who retires (6 Dec. 3); 75th Foot (at Cape G. Hope). Licut. Wm. Jack-son, tron h p. Royal Staff Corps, to be heat, v. coller app. to 9th F. (29) Nov. 33; Cadet C. E. P. Gordon to be ens. (13 Dec.).

19th, Ford (at Cape G. Hope). Lieut, Wm. Edic to be capt, by purch., v. Kent who retires; Ens. R. P. Wallis to be heut, by purch., v. Edic; and J. C. Mex. Dunbar to be ens. by purch., v. Wallis (all 29 Nov. 33).

tesian Regt. Lieut. W. H. Lawder, from h. p. 22d F., to be heat., v. Kenyon app. to 2d W. I. Regt. (13 Dec. 33).

REMOVALS ORDERED.

The 21st Foot from Chatham to N. 5. Wales; 20th do., from ditto to ditto; 5 list do., from Ceylon to India; 63d do., from N. S. Wales to India; and 94th do., from Mauritius to Ceylon.

COMPANY'S SERVICE.

BENGAL PSTABLISHMENT.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Retror in Repland.—Lieut. Col. Parlett Starling, of infantry, from 4th June 1831.—Lieut. Col. Win. Switch, of differ, from 18th June 1851.—Lieut. Col. Win. Switch, of differ, from 18th June 1851.—Lieut. Col. 18th June 1851.—Lieut. Col. 18th June 1851.—Lieut. Col. 18th June 1851.—Mayor Arthur Wight, 23d N.L. from 2th June 1832.—Capt. John T. Lewis, 2th June 1833.—Capt. John Starling. Starlin

Asuat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 13, No. 49.

5th Aug. 1833.—Surg. Walter Glass, from 38th Aug. 1833.—Assist. Surg. J. A. Lawrie, M.D., from 18th June 1831 (on Lord Cilve's Fund).
Resigned.—Rev. G. W. Crawford, chaplain, from 11th June 1833.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut.Col. Charles Bowen, of infantry, from 6th June 1833.—Lieut. Col. John Scott, of dilto, from 4th May 1833.—Mayer 1843.—Mayer Leavest Lieut. Col. John Scott, of dilto, from 4th May 1833.—Mayer 1843.—Mayer James K. Cighley, inwalida, From 31st Jahy 1833.—Mayer John Johns Johns, is L. C., from 5th Nov. 1842.—Capt. Henry Offren, 4th L. C., from 5th Nov. 1842.—Capt. Henry Offren, 4th L. C., from 5th Nov. 1847.—Capt. John W. Roworth. 11theN.I., from 18t Jan. 1833.—Leut. G. E., Thompson, 4th N.I., from 18t Jan. 1833.—Leut. G. E., Thompson, 4th N.I., from 23d May 1833.

N.A., chaplain, from 23d May 1833.

Resigned.—Lieut. Henry Welch, 4th L.C., from 20th May 1831.—Lieut. W. A. Moore, 37th N.I., from 10th Nov. 1831.

Pensoned (on Lord Clive's Fund'.—Ens. James Christie, 31st N.I., from 2d April 1841.—Lient. George Gibson, 32d N.I., from 10th March 1883.—Ist-Lient. Henry Watkins, artillery, from 5th

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Surg. John **Q.** Stuart, from 5th Oct. 1831.—Rev. James Clow, chaplain, from 10th Oct. 1833.

Resigned — Assist. Surg. C. P. Lavingstone, from 27th June 1833.—Assist. Surg. Robert Davidson, from 2d April 1831.—Rev. Frederick Webber, n.a., chaplain, from 28th Aug. 1833.—Rev. C.W. North, \$\mathsf{R}_A\text{,} ditto, from 10th Oct. 1833.

INDIA SHIPPING.

NOVEMBER 23. Cygnel, Rolls, from Mauritius 22d June, at Gravesend.-DECRMBER & Mars, Rand, from Batavia 30th July; at Cowes, -5, Urgma, Dunn, from Cape of Good Hope 21st Aug.; at Liverpool .- 7. Protector, Bragg, from V. D. I and 16th Aug.; off Margate -7. Patriot King, Clark, from Bengal 29th July, and Cape 11th Oct.; at Milford (14, at Liverpool) .- 8. Alventure, Wilhamson, from N. S. Wales 1st July; at Deal .--8. Nancy, Self, from New Zealand 18th Aug.; at Plymouth.—8. Edward, Green, from Cape 20th Sept.; at Cove of Cork.—9. Courser, Palmer, from Cape 26th Sept.; at Gravesend .- 9. Cleford, Wayne, from Batavia 17th Aug.; at Cowes .- 9. Margaret, Taylor, from Mauritius 11th Aug , and Cape 25th Sept.; at Liverpool -10. Minerea, Metcalfe, from Bombay 18th July; ht Liverpool. -11. Leguan, Cleland, from Manifia 26th July; Diana, White, from Cape 26th Sept.; and Drama, Rand, from Batavia 13th Aug.; all at Deal .- 11 Ellen, Dixon, from Batavia; off Dover .- 1). Janet Icat, Poe, from Batavia 8th July: and Morgana, Feathers, from Bengal 8th July; both at Liverpool .- 12. Jefferson, Mersteller, from Batavia 22d July; at Cowes .- 13. Jane Perkins, Crowell, from Batavia goth Aug ; off Dover -14. Allerton, Gill, from Bengal 29th July; and Mary Bibby, Whidbourne, from Bombay , both at Liverpool,-15. William Lockerby, Rose, from Singapore 20th July; at Deal,-15. Maria, Burton, from Algoa Bay with Sept ; at Gravesend .- 15. Hero, Thompson, from Bombay 4th Aug.; off Dover .- 16. William, Boag, from N. S. Waies 31st May; at Gravesend .- 16. Lord William Bentinck, Hutchinson, from Bengal 10th June, Madras 13th Aug., Mauritius 22d Sept., and Cape 19th Oct.; at Deal .- 18. Juan. Goldie, from Singapore 6th July: at Gravesend .- 19. Africa. Skelton, from Ceylon 4th Aug., and Mauritius 27th Sept.: off Marvate. - Elizabeth, Hill, from Bengal 17th July : off Bideford .- 19. Juliana, Tarbutt, from Bengal 14th July, and Madras 25th Aug.; at Portsmouth. -21. Tyrer, Ellis, from Bengal 29th July; an I Welcome, Castles, from ditto ditto; both at Liverpool -22. Eliza, Marshall, from Singapore 1st June; at Gravesend .- 22. Mary and Jane, Winter, from Mauritius and Cape, and iverpool. -22. Magate .- 22. Diamond, Huxwell, from Bombay 30th July and Cape 21th Oct.; off Dover .- 23. John Craig, Lawson, from Mauritius 15th Sept.; at Deal.

D. partures.

Nov. 25, Indus, Haggart, for Bengal; from the Civile .- 96 Louisa, Towle, for Madras; from Deal. -DBc. P. Craigurar, Jaffrayr for N. S. Wales; from Ramsgate.-12 Lady Normandy, Teasdale, for Mauritius; and Meanwell, Morgan, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Deal .-12. Marra, Miller, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock. 43. Neptron, Lamson, for Sumatra: from Deal -13, John McLellan, McDonald, for Bengal: from Greenock, -13 Herculean, king, for Bengal; and Gips 9, Highat, for Bombay and China; both from Liverpool -14. Upton Castle, Dugo in, for Bombay; from Portsmouth. -21. H. M. brig Pantaloiai, Lieut. Dacres, for Lisbon and China; from Falmouth.- 22, William Turner, Leitch, for Hombay; from Greenock. -23. Mountstrart Elphanstone, Small, for Bonnbay; from Greenock .- 21. Hollas, Scallan, for Bombay: Occutal, Fidler, for ditto: Stondard, Pade, for Bitty a and Singapore; and Jesse, Troop, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land, all from Laverpool. 25. Moffett, Crownite, for V. D. Land (with convicts), from Port smouth .--25. Prince George, Shaw, for Bombay; May it Ann. Mulers, for Algos Bay; Lord William B ntorck, Thomason, for Mandla; L. Cella, Robertson (of Leith), for V. D. Lind, N. S. Wales, Hatavia, and China; deon, Cole, for New Zealand and South Seas; For, Cheverly, for St. Helena, Ac.: Charles Eston, Moore, for V. D. Land, N. S. Wales, and Chma: Promov. Byton, for Ascension and Manutlus: and Duckennets, Riddell, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales, all from Deal -25. Palambam, Willis, for Bombay: from P.us zance.-25 Diana, Hawkins, for Bombay; Bar duster, Chalmers, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and Laurageton, Cowley, for Mauritins; all from Liverpool. 26. Sorgieign, Baker, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth. - 26. Croten, Cowman, for Bengal'; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Putriot Koig, from Bengal: William Shand, Fsq.; Llaut, Goorge Thums; Lleut, H. M. Herber; Messrs, Patrson, Balfour, and Maxwell, late of the H C. Shp. Duke of Vock, Per Mangauet, from Shuritius; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. Will.

Per Eleza, from Supgapore: Capt. and Mrs. Macdonnell and children.

Macdonnell and constron.

Per Lord William Bentinek, from Bengal and
Madrasi Mrs. Bell; Mrs. Abdy; Mrs. Dyer; Mrs.
Clough: Mrs. Manley, and infant born on the
passage; Mrs. Meyrick, and ditto: Mrs. Munn;
Mrs. Heard; Mrs. Doherty; Mrs. Shipley; Colonel J. Smith; Major Abdy, artillery; Captains
How Shipley; Colonel J. Smith; Major Abdy, artillery; Captains
How Shipley; Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.
Lieut. Parr, H. M. 54th regt; Lieut. Birley and

Lacon, Madras infantry; Lieut, Croft, artillery Mr. Manley, assist, surgeon; Mr. Jacques, fremariner; intree Misses Dyer; three Misco Dyer; three Misco Dyer; three Misco Clough; Masters Heard and Doberty; severa servants—The following were landed at the Cape;—Mrs. Underwood and child; W. C. La derwood, Esq., Madras civil service; N. S. Cameron, ditto.

Per Jean, from Singapore: Capt. Duncan.

Per Africa, from Ceylon: The Hon. Mr. Ert. kine; Mrs. Erskine; Mr. and Mrs. Rosevan; Mr. and Mrs. Salmon; Miss Curgenven; Lieut. Tollemache, R. N.

Per Typer, from Bengal; Lieut. Drummond; Lieut, Edwards,

Lieut, Edwards,

Per Julanna, from Bengal; Lady Fraser; Madame Hoblenberg; Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Sharpe;
Miss Fraser; Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Fraser,
K. C. B.; the Hon. Mr. Moore; Dr. J. Wilhe;
C. B. Palmer, Ess; Lieuts, Faber and Grant,
H. M. 90th regt; Laeut, E. Darvall, Bengal

army; two Misses Hogg; two Misses Holdenberg; two Misses Sharpe; Mrs. Flora Fraser;
Master Fraser; two servants; 33 H. C. invalds;
3 women and 3 children of ditto.

Per Margaret, from Bengal: Mrs. Bolton and two children; Mrs. Dundas; Mss Broughton; Lieut. Bolton; Mr. Dundas.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Houten, for Madras: Mrs. Col. Riddell and daughter; Mrs. Hay and daughter; Dr. Williams; Mr. Fiden; Mr. Ogilvle; two Messys. Robertson; Mr. Majonianks; Mr. Beaumont; Mr. Goolden; Mr. Moule; Mr. Haslewood; Mr. Nixon; Mr. Lewin.

Erratum. + Passenger per Sesotris inserted last booth: Mr. Andrews, should be P. A. Andrew, M D

TOSS OF SHIPPING.

The Circasonn, Douthwate, from Ceylon to Calcutt, struck on a sand-bank at the mouth of the Godisery river on the 8th June, and went to pieces. The crew with difficulty sixed.

The Inde of York, Locke, from London; the Lord Indicest, Hurks, bound to London; and the Enrout, Nesh, which were driven on shore near Calcutta, in Mey Ist, hive born condemned The Robort, Blyth, bound to Layerpool, and the General Gascone, Fisher, bound to the Mauritius, which were driven on shore at the same time, have been got off and repaired.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTUS.

Oct. 29. At Ashwick Grove, Somerset, the lady of Richard Strachey, Esq., of a daughter. Nor. 3. At Cheltenham, the lady of John Gol-

dingham, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

Dec. 10. At Donington Park, the Marchioness of Hastings, of a daughter. - At Sussex House, Hammersmith, the lady

of Lieut. Col. Arch. Robertson, Bombay army, of a son. - In Bedford Street, Bedford Square, the lady

of Capt. David Frazer, of the ship City of Edinburch, of a daughter,

11. In Albion-street, Hyde Park, Mrs. Philip Melvill, of a daughter.

12. At Burgage Cottage, county Wicklow, the lady of Lieut. Col. Henry Smith, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

- At Early Bank, Perth, the lady of Col. Wm. Farquhar, of a daughter.

13. At East-hill, Wandsworth, the lady of Joshua Sauoders, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nor. 26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Gilchrist Whicker, Esq., nephew of John Borthwick (alkhrist, LL.D., to Cecilia Somerville, only daughter of the late Capt. Burton, Hon. E. I. Company's service, mece of Judge Burton, Ireland, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Burton, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

24. At New Church, Rossendale, Mr. William Haworth, of Calcutta, to Miss Crabtree, of Fearns, in Rossendale.

 $D\alpha$. 3. At Dublin, Capt. T. S. Rooke, of the 12th regt. Madras N.1., to Eleanor, only daughter of the late Doctor Tabuteau, of Tullamore, in the king's County.

5. At Broadwater, Sussex, Lieut. Col. Bonner, E I Company's Service, to Frances Maria, eldest daughter of the late Major George Bean, royal horse artillery.

12. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Francis Hollingworth, Esq. late of Canton, to Mary, widow of the late G. W. Burrow, Esq. of Holly house, Hotton.

17. M Great Anwell, Herts, the Rev. Henry Coldington, Fellow of Trimty College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Ware-cum-Thundridge, to Pris dla, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Batten, principal of the E. I. College, Hadeybury.

DEATHS.

F. b. 3. At sea, on his passage from Batavia, Mr. Wilham Stephenson, w.b., yeungest son of Mr. Andrew Stephenson, formerly of Glasgow.

Sept. 43. At Chichester, in the 48th year of his age, Copt. Corathware Ominamicy, on half-pay of 24th Light Dragoons. He was hertenant in the let Royal Dragoons at the harbe of Waterloo, in which he was secreely wounded, and formerly and it comp to his Pixe Sir George Barlow, when toximor-Core all in Columbia.

2) Lieut William Wyndham, of the 7th regt. Midrey I wht Cavality.

Oct. 23 At sea, on board the Lord William Rentinek, on the passage from Ladia, Ens. Strettell, Madras N.I.

Nov. 19. Harriet, wife of Francis Warden, Fsq., of Bryanston-square.

22. At Manchester, in her 78th year, Mrs. Anne Fallon, widow of the late Malach Fallon, Esq., of Peevagh, county of Ross common, Ireland, and mother of Daniel Fallon, Esq., surgeon in the Hon. E. J. Company's service.

28. At his house, Fitzroy-street, I itzroy square,

aged 90, Paul Shewcraft, Esq., formerly of Bombay.

Dec. 2. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 81, Frances,

Dec. 2. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 81, Frances, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Leman, of the Crescent, Bath, and aunt to Col. Henry Hawtrey, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal.

3. At Lees-House, near Coldstream, Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., third son of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart, and M.P. for the county of Berwick. He was formerly president of the Select Committee in Phins.

lect Committee in faina.

— Viscount Exmouth. His Lordship, who was in his 47th year, was the clost son of the late Right Hon. Viscount Exmouth, who died in January last. His Lordship was a captain in the Royal Navy, and one of his Majesty's naval adescamp. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward Pellew, now in his 23t year, in the civil service of the Hon. Eather Lidid Companys, on the Bengal establishment.

6. At Ayr, Lieut.Col. John Reid, late of the Hon. East-India (Cappany's service.

— At Leith, of bihous tever, aged 41, William Hutchison, Esq., governor of Anniunaboe, and late member of the council at Cape Coart Castle, Africa. He was distinguished by his bravery in various actions with the Ashantees.

7. At No. 5, Lodge road, Regent's park, Arnold King, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's unitary service, Bengal establishment, in the 74th year of

his age.

9. At-Edinburgh, James Grant, infant son of Licut, Col.Win, Mackenzie, of the Hon, E. I. Company's service.

 $^{\circ}$ 19, Cap), Charles C. Massey, of the 7th tegt. Bombay N L

— In crescent-place, Burton crescent, of consumption, Jam Isabella, eldest dagliter of Henry James Chalke, E. q., formerly of Diamond, Harbour.

23. At the Vapour Bubs, No. 31, 80 May Vec, John Hatfald Kennedy, 1 q., 130 Fee, transfer a countant at the East India Hone.

Lately, A few weeks only. For his narrage, Chinks Westron, I sq., urgeon, formerly art chief to the survey under capt. Ros. from Calcutta to the coast of Arcian.

-- At Heistice, Mary, youngest delited John Stevens, I st., aged four and ashalt years

 At the Sand-Head, on board the Julierry, bound to England, Licut J. G. Sharpe, of the 24th regt Bengal N.I.

- Licut.Col. Charles B. Darby, of the Madras

— At Whitchall, near Bristol, Dr. John Brathwait Taylor, fourth son of Big Life May.Gen. Aldwell Taylor, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras establishment.

- At Tarsas, W. Wallace, Esq., civil engineer to the Pasha of Egypt.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The basar manual is equal to 182 b, 3 c. drs., and 100 bazar manual equal to 110 factory manuals. Goods sold by Sa. Rupes B. mds., Product of to 10 prime, more than tween sold by Chapes F. mds.—The Mastras Candy is equal to 5001b. The Surface Candy is equal to 5001b. The

CALCUTTA, July 18, 1833.

		-							-
	Rs.A.	Rs.	A.		_		Rs.A.		Rs. A
Anchors	16 0 ((a), 22	0 , Irc	n, Swedish	, sqSa.	Rs. F. md.	3 13	(a).	3 14
Bottles	10 0	- 10	8	→ flat		do.	3 12	=	3 13
Coals	0 9	- 01	0	 English, 	8Q	do.	2 1	_	9 9
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 F. md.;	रह में	_		flat		do.	2 0	_	i i
- Braslers',do.									
Thick sheetsdo.	~ .		-	Sheet		do.	A 14	_	5 5
Old Grossdo,									
Boltdo.				- Hoops					
— Tiledo.		- 20	4	- Kentledg	е	cwt	0 14	_	0 12
Nalls, assortdo.				d, Pig					
Peru SlabCt.Rs. do.									4 10
				· Sheet					_
RussiaSa.Rs. do.				linery					
Copperasdo		- ı		t, patent					
Cottons, chintzpce."				lter					
Musims, assort do.		- 12		tionery					
Varn 16 to 170mor.				el, English					8 0
do.,do.				Swedish					6 15
Cutlery, fine	0.1.			Plates					
Glass	0A.			ollens, Bro					
Hardware	25D.			coat					
Hosiery, cotton 1	P.C			- Flannel	fine		1 4		1 6

MADRAS, August 21, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles100	7	(a)	8	Iron Hoopscandy	22	(a)	25
Copper, Sheathingcandy	280	~	290	Nailsdo.			
— Cakesdo.	225	-	230	Lead, Pigdo.	45	-	52
Olddo.	215	-	230	Sheetdo.	35	-	40
Nails, assortdo.	280	_	300	Millinery	30A		35 1.
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.		15 A.	Shot, patent	25A.	-	30 1.
- Muslins and Ginghams	5١.		10 A.	Speltercandy	28	-	30
Longcloth, fine	10A.			Stationery		-	20 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	-	10 D.	Steel, Englishcandy	60		70
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.			Swedishdo.			110
Hardware	10D.	-	15 D.	Tin Platesbox	22	-	23
Hoslery	15 4.	-	20 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	- 1	0 None
Iron, Swedish,		_		(Oarse			0 Nom
Fuglish sqdo.		_	20	Flannel, fine	20 A.		
- Flat and boltdo	19	-	20				

BOMBAY, August 3, 1833.

		1	
Rs.	Rs	R•.	Rs.
Anchorscwt. 14 (a), 18	Iron, Swedish, barSt. candy 52 (a)	-
Bottlesdoz. 1	11	Figlish, do.,,do. 23	
Coalston, 15 -	- 17	Hoops 5	
Copper, Sheathing, 16 a2 cwt. 56		Nailsdo. 14	17
Thick sheetsdo. 63		Sheetdo. 10	
Platedo. 52		Rod for bolts St. candy 21 -	22
Tiledo. 52		do. for nailsdo. 34	
Cottons, Chintz		Lead, Pig	
I ongcloths		Sheetdo. 10	
Muslins		Millinery P.C.	
- Other goods	-	Shot, patent	11
- Varn, Nos 25 to 60lb. 0.13	- 0.17	Spelterdo. 6:12	
Cutlery, table P.C.		Stationery P.C.	
Glass and Earthenware 30 D.		Steel, Swedishtub 10	
Hardware		Tm Platesbox 17	-
Hoslery 15 D.	~~~	Woollens, Broad cloth, fineyd. 3 -	4
		— — (oarse 1 —	2
		Flannel, fine 01 -	1
		1	

CANTON, May 17, 1838.

			٠.		
Cottons, Chintz, 28 ydspiece	5	(a)	61	Smaltspecul Steel, Swedish, in kitswt. Woollens, Broad clothyd. 1	5
— Mustins, 20 ydsdo.	11	=	16	Camletspce.	20 - 22
Bandannoesdo.	13		2)	Do. Dutch do.	28 50
Vain, Nos. 16 to 36parul	33	_	44	— Long Ells Dutchdo. Tin, Straitspecul	73 - 73
Roddo.	273	=	3	Tin Platesbox	137
I ead	4		-		

SINGAPORE, July 25, 1833.

Dra. Dra. Dra. Dra. Dra. Dra. Dra. Dra. Dra. Bottles Dra. 31 4 4 4 4 4 6 4 6 6 6	Cotton Hkfs. limit, flattick, dble. corp. 5 (26) 6.1 — do. do Pullicat dec. 151 — 3 — do. 151 — do. do. 151 — 3 — do. do. 151 — 3 — do. do. 151 — do.
- I	,

REMARKS

busk demand for Book Muslims, and the sales which have been made, shew slightly improved rates; other White Goods have not been much asked for, Ginghams very dull; and Printed toods generally continue heavy of demand. Cotton Twist saleable in considerable parcels, but without advance on prices. Coloured Yarns of all kinds dull. Woollens, no sales of consequence. Metals, a further depression on almost every description has taken place, and there does not appear to be any well-grounded hope of speedy improvement.

Madjas, Aug. 21, 1833.-Europe Goods continue

Culcutta, July 18, 1833.-We have had a very in low request. The market is abundantly supplied with every description of British and French produce, and we have not heard of any involces having been sold in the whole to advantage. Metals, saleable in small quantities at our quotations. Beer is quite out of inquiry, and not saleable even at public auction.

Bombay, Aug. 3, 1833 .- The following sales have been reported :- Twist, 16,000 lbs. Nos. 20, 30, and 40, at 15 annas per lb. Madapollams, 1,300 pieces, at Rs. 5 1 per piece.

Canton, May 17, 1833 - Very little doing at present in Cotton Piece Goods of any description.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 7, 1833.

Rate of Exchange—July 18.
On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d. to
1s. 10'd.; to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 114d. Sa. R.

Madras, Aug. 91, 1833.

Government Securities.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
the Rate of Subscription, vt., 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825. At the Rate of Subscription, vsz. 1963 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Bonds, No. 1 tq 1,000 Ditto, above No. 1,000 from 1 to 1 Prem. Hengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830. At the Rate of Subscription, etc. 1061 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 21 Prem.

> Bombay, Aug. 10, 1833. Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, is. 9d. per Rs. On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees. On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

100 Madras Rs.

Remittable Loan, 144 Born. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Sper cent. Loan of 1882683 according to the period
of discharge, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, May 17, 1833.

Exchanges, &c. On I ondoning mo. sight,—4s. 4d.; per Sp. Dol. On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', 5s. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 201 to 210 per ditto. On Bombay, ditto Bom. fls. 216 per ditto. Sycee Silver at Lintin, 1 per cent. prem.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE. For Sale 21 January 1834—Prompt 11 April. Licensed.—Indigo, 1,895 chests.

For Sale 11 February-Prompt 9 May.

For S	omprii ide 24	'Fe	bruar	y—Pr	ompt	13 Ju	
 	mpan	y's-	-Raw	Silk,	2,60) bales	
 •	7.						-

		L	ST of SHIPS	LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.	nd Eastward of the	e CAPE of	GOOD HOPE.
2 Destination.	Appointed to stud.	inted aul.	Ships' Names.	The Ochers or Consigners.	3. Captams.	Where loading.	Reference for Frenght or Passage.
Cupe and Madras Matras & Bengal &	್ರ ರಷ್ಟ	1834. Jan. 1	1834. Jan. 1 Casedine 5 Robarts 10 Ernaad	Gay Joseph L. Heathom.	W. H. Walker Henry Wake John L. Gillett	W. I. Docks E. I. Docks W. I. Docks	H. Contine Set Joseph L. Heathorn W. H. Walker W. I. Docks Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchne-la. 5 Robarte Try Cleditanes & Co. Henry Wake E. Docks Edmund Back, Ruche-cr. Limest. Dischard Reads. 10 Ernand 10 Erna
Hengel	o Do	5 8	26 La Belle Alliance	(if) Thomas Farncombe Charles Arkcoll Lon. Docks 4 4 b John Jacob and Bons Jose, h Andrews Strkt. Docks	Charles Arkcoll Joseph Andrews	Lon. Docks	
Mudra., Bengal, &)	0 0 0	Feb. 5 10 10 10 10 10	Feb. 5 Ann Th Thompson. 10 Asia. 10 Hashenge.	Feb. J. Ann. To Thompson, 4 v. 3 John Pitte	William Pigott George K. Bathie Joseph Harfield	St.Kt.Docks E. I. Docks	4.8 John Pire
Madras & Bengal	Do. Graves.	Mer. 25 Mer. 25 Mey 12	Feb. 15 Daniel Scote Mar. 20 Let Win. Bentime 5: N. ptime May 10 Be Powershin, j.		H. Hutchinson J. G. Foster Pigot	E I Docks Y KLDocks W I Docks	773 Mary 9. Humor 9. — H. Hutchinson F. F. I. Docks, Mr. Gilmone, Jerusalen, Griechen, G. G. Red. Read. A. H. Hutchinson F. K. Libocks, Thomas Hansade & Co. Coffee Read. A. G. F. Reper Pageon, H. Davis, R. A. C. E. Manies, Combined J. Theorem, J. G. Peter Pageon, H. Davis, R. A. C. E. Manies, Combined J. Theorem, J. C. Peter Pageon, H. Davis, R. A. C. E. Manies, Gondon, J. C. Leadenhallst. Lancton, M. J. Davis, R. A. C. B. Manneaux, G. Leadenhallst. Lancton, J. C. Leadenhallst.
Benz. d	ο̈́ο - :-	Jan. 119.	Jan. 19.Berress		R I Lav.	E. I. Docks W. I. Docks W. I. Docks	Forther Alto Review E. Docks Buckles and Co. Mark Lane [& Co. And Review of Co. Mark Lane Co
Bum' ay		Feb. 115	10 Pu m.ra 15 Vermand Feb. 10 Carnatic		Than 25 Jourson	M. I. Docks	For Green, Loud Milliam Louder W. I. Docks Thombs Haviside & C. 472 Irraws Charman & Tomas Admissor Inc. Docks, John Chapman & Co. 658 Related Green Thoms I. But Docks, John Chapman & Co. 658 Related Green The States E. I. Docks, John Thacker & John Prife & Co.
Be way and China.	ė G	20. Vey 10.	20' Anna Robertson		1. Meyander Naime		Domett & Co. George, d. Barber, Neate & Co. Fenchurch-st.
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£. s. d. £. I. d.	Shells, China J 5 12 V (19 4 5 0
Barillacwt. 218 0 3 3 0	Nankeeus picce
Coffee, Java 3 4 0 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Rice, Benga White cwt. 0 12 0 - 0 15 0
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4. malangrum + 7 10 0 19 0 0	- Cumpor refused - 0.2.5
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	Hyson 0 3 14 = 0 5 1
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- Cumanion · 0 3 0 - 0 3 0	- Lbony 2 8 0 0 - 10 0 0
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PRICES OF SHARES, December 27, 1833.

I III CISS	,		,		
	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares Paid	Books Shut for Dividends
DOCKS.		€.	c	ϵ . ϵ	-
East India . (Stock)	£.	4 p cent	483,750		March, Sept.
London (Stockless	4 3 53	3 p. cent	2 (8,000)		June Dec.
St Katherine's	65	3 p. cent	1,352,752	100	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	6.7	4) p. cent.	500,000	- 1 -	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	103	4 p. cent.	200,000		
West-India (Stock)	921	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	; - ; -	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.				1	
Australian · · (Agricultural) · · · ·	21		10,000	100 , 251	June. Dec.
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	98	4 p. cent.		1 - 1 -	
Ditto, 2d ('lass	903	3 p.cent.		1	June. Dec.
van Diemen's Land Company	7		10,000	100 15	

Sugar.—The demand for Sugars in general is rather brisk, but as there is a corresponding readiness to sell, prices are but little affected. The stock of West-India Sugar is now 36;237 hhds. and, trs. being 7,683 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius 73,970 bags, being 20,858 more. The delivery of West-India is about 2,586 hhds. and trs. being 336 more than last year. The delivery of Mauritius is 2,770 bags, being 3,991 less than the corresponding week of 1832. There are no sales of Mauritius Sugar worth reporting. East-India Sugars are more inquired after, both for home consumption and exports but the actual purchases are inconsiderable.

Coffee. - This market continues in a very languid state.

Cotton.—The Cotton market here is at length affected by the favourable accounts from Liverpool; the sales are more considerable, and the prices higher, and still a great disposition to buy large parcels.

Tea.—The Company's quarterly sale commenced on the 2d December and finished on the 13th. The following are the prices obtained:—

Bohea, ‡-chests, 1s. 10\d. a 1s. 10\d. d. \{\frac{1}{2}\check}\). 1s. 10\d. a 1s. 10\d.; large do. 1s. 10\d. a 1s. 10\d.; Congou p ckages, 1s. 10\d. a 1s. 11\d. a Congou, 1s. 11\d. a 1s. 11\d. a 1s. 11\d. a 2s. 2d. common, 1s. 11\d. a 1s. 11\d. a 2s. 2d. c 2s. 2d. c 2s. 10d.—Souchong, 2s. 5\d. a 2s. 10d.—Souchong, 2s. 5\d. a 2s. 10d.—Souchong, 2s. 5\d. a 2s. 2d. c
a 3s. 11d.—Hyson Skin, 2s. 02d. a 2s. 9d.—Twankays, 2s. 03d. a 2s. 24d.; fine, 2s. 4d. a 2s. 6d.— Hyson, common, 3s. 21d. a 3s. 3d.; midding, 3s. 5d. a 3s. 9d.; fine, 4s. 3d. a 5s. 3d.

Since the sale, Boheas, particularly those of the cost of is. 10id., command an advance of id. a iid. and common Congous id. per ib.

Indigo.—The accounts of the crop received by the l'atroct King are very favourable, which has caused several parties to realize at a discount of 4d, per lb. on the prices of the late October sales.

Wool—The late public sales of New SouthWales and Van Diemen's Land Wool fully maintained the prices of November sales, Australian selfing from 1s. 3d. a 3s. 8d. per lb., and V. D. Land from 9d. a 2s. 9/d. V. D. Land Company Wool from 1s. 6jd. a 3s. 1d. A large quantity of V. D. Land beling in the grosse accounts for the low price of 9d. The sales were—

17th.	Australianls.	3 <u>1</u> d.	a 24.	91d.
	V. D. Land	4d.	o's.	914.
18th.	Australian	3d.	a 2s.	954.
	V. D. Land	0d.	a 2s.	714
	N. S. W. Comp2s.	3]d.	a 3s.	8d.
20th.	Australian	3d.	a 28.	11 (d
	V. D. Land			
21st.	V.D. Land0s.	9d.	a 2s.	84,
	V. D. Land Company 1s.	61d.	a 3s.	ld.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Novem'er 22 to December 23, 1833.

,						-		<u> </u>		
Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3) Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3} Pr.Cent.	Long Amuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
23	210 210}	86187	873873	951953	961961	163 1613	240	 109191	 21_99n	40 41p
25	210	87 87	87388	958951	963961	46 ⁴ 16 ^D				10 41p.
26	2091210	IS7 871	874881	953953	96 !961	168 1613			21 23p	
27	209 2101	871871	88 881	951951	96,1965	16!! 16!!	94011			39 10p.
28	20932104	873879	883883	96 962	1967.071	163 1613				39 10p
29	210 210	871874	883883	951961	96597	1611 167	941 9	100201		37 40p
30	^	- "	[88][88]	96 961	96797	1016 108	i			37 38p
Dec.				1	8	1	_	i —	111	34 30p
2	210 211	877877	88188	961961	97 971	161 161	242	103	17 10n	37 38p
3	210	H73871	886688	96 961	971	164	241	103.31	17 19p	37 40p
4	2101	87887	88188	961963	97 971	16 163	Shut	103 31	21 23p	30 4VD
	2091210	87 <u> </u> 87	Shut	- "	Shut	$16_{3}^{16}16_{3}^{16}$		1031	21 23p	40 430
6	209 210	87 87	_	961961		167 168		10314	21 24p	42 460
	210 211	871874	-	961961		161 161		10314	23n	41 45p
9	_	87187	· -	961961	_	163	-	103333		44 45p
10	210 211	87 87		96 96 3		161 1613				43 4 Ip
11	210 211	87887		96 96 3		163 163		103134	22 24p	43 440
12	-	87 87	-	961961	_				22 24p	
13	2101	87 87	-	963963	_	_ '				43 45p
14	-	873873		963963	l —	167 1643		1038		43 44p
16	211	874871		96 96		161 161				11 42p
17	21012111			96 96		167	- 1	1035	21 22p	11 42p
	510\$311			96 96 }		167 1643	-	103131	20 22p	41 42p
	≥211 211}			963963		161 1613		103333	20 21p	41 420
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21	$211\frac{1}{2}212$	883883		971971	_	. "				41 43p
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FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane. Cornhill.

INTELLIGENCE. ASIATIC

oralcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 27.

This being the first day of the third sessions of Oyer and Terminer for the year 1833, the following gentlemen were sworn in as grand jurors

John Abbott, Esq., Foreman. Aushorosh Day.
Wm. Bruce, Esq.
Catik Cavorke, Esq.
Dwarkanauth Tagore.

Louis Carmichael, Esq.
Aushorosh Day.
Aushorosh Day.
Aushorosh Day.
Aushorosh Day.
Aushorosh Day.
Aushorosh Day.
Allerry J. Leighton, Esq.
James Church, Fsq.
A. Cavocke, Fs1.
Radakistnon Mitter. Dwarkanauth Tagore.

Radaskistnoo hitter.

Robert Campbell, Esq.

Robert Campbell, Esq.

Ches McKettze, Esq.

Dunid Abaile, Esq.

Peer Nusting Mullick. Cassipers and Ghose. Kenneth McKenzie, Esq. M. M. Manuk, Esq. Rada Madub Bonnerjce

So E. Ryan delivered a charge to the uny of considerable longth, in whichthis being the first occasion on which native gentlemen were admitted on the pny-he gave an exposition of their duties, and commented with more minuteness than usual on the cases that were to come before them. He observed that he was one of those who rejoiced exceedingly m seeing the native gentlemen of this country called upon to join their European fellow-subjects in the judicial functions of the court, for their intelligence and capacity had already been sufficiently proved in other places, especially in civil cases. He had, on a former occasion, expressed his regret that they were not eligible to sit on grand juries, and on petit juries when Christians were the subjects of trial; but he now rejoiced that a different view had been taken of the subject, because he thought that the amalgamation of natives and Europeans would tend to the improve-ment of the country by bettering its means of government, and because the knowledge and experience they could mutually impart to each other would tend to elicit truth, the great and chief object in all investigations before a court of justice.

The Reformer (Hindu paper) states that a few natives have raised objections to availing themselves of this privilege on the following grounds: 1st, they object to swearing; 2d, they object to sitting in judgment over Hindus of a higher caste than themselves and over females; 3d, they allege a conscious inability to perform the functions of a juror. The Reformer obviates these objections by remarking that the shasters sanction judicial oaths, in a proper form; that in punchaets and in the Mofussil courts, orthodox natives sit in judgment over every one brought to the tribunal; and that objections on the score Augt. Jour, N S Vol. 13. No 50.

of inability may be assigned to the judge, and is a ground of special exemption. "These are some of the objections," observes the writer, "which we have heard a few of our countrymen targe against the exercise of the rights which have been gxtended to them, and we trust the observetions we have made will tend to remove them. It would be folly indeed for any man to reject so noble a boon, particularly at this crisise for those who will how be called to the exercise of this right will be remembered by posterity as being the first who, after much exertion, obtained this privilege from their rulers."

July 29.

Kummer Oddeen was charged with having, on the night of the 19th of June last, assulted his wife, Emammee Khannum, and burnt her with a heated iron on various parts of her body, for the purpose of compelling her to prostitute herself for his profit.

Eman rate Khannum sworn. I am the wife of the prisoner, who is a fiddler. He married me soout three months ago. About a month after our marriage, his other wife and daughter, who are dancing girls, asked me to go with them, and follow their profession, which I refused; on which the prisoner applied a pair of hot iron tongs, which he had in his hand, to my body in different parts. He did a great deal more, which, from my subsequent illness, I have forgotten. He burnt me in that manner because I would not go with his wife. There was something said about a baboo, but I capnot recollect what happened. He did beat me with a rattan. He beat me first and burnt me afterwards. I was examined by Dr. Vos some days afterwards. I am twelve years of age. .

Dr. Vos sworn. I examined the last witness on or about the 22d of June last, She had several marks of burns on her arms and legs, some dry and some sore. They were slight burns, but quite grough to produce pain. I did not see any marks of blows.

Faikee sworn. Emamuree Khannum is my daughter. My late husband was a kitmutgar. My daughter was married to the v prisoner three months ago. I know nothing of this matter, as I was not present, I saw my daughter at the police, after the had complained. She had marks on her body, which appeared to have been produced by burning. The prisoner belongs to a band of dancing girls. I understand he has another wife, but I knew nothing about it when he married my daughter. He was a stranger to me when he married her, but I was persuaded to encher to him. (K)

Bissooks sworn. I am a midwife, and F Sir E. Ryan asked him if he had any reside near the house of the prisoner, I met the last witness, who asked me to go and see her daughter, who was ill from some injury she had received. When I got to the house, I found the prisoner and accompanying it.
his wife quarrelling, and would not stay. In a short space I was sometdays afterwards subpernaed to the police, and desired by the magistrate to examine the girl, which I did, and found some marks that had the appearance of burns. I did not hear any crying out from the prisoner's house.

The prisoner denied the charge, and called everal witnesses, two of whom said that he and his wife were constantly quar-

After a short consultation, the jury acquitted the prisoner.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, July 27.

In the Matter of Alexander and Co .-Mr. Wight made an application, on behalf of the assignees, on the subject of the indigo-factories. He stated that seed would be required for the October sowings, and that applications had been recharge of factories for advances for the purchase of the requisite quantity. The sum required for this purpose was 12,000 rupees; and unless the seed was supplied, the factories were not likely to sell, for no one would purchase them with the grounds unsown. In case of the sale of any of them, the advances made for the seed would be refunded by the purchaser, which was the common practice; the assignces therefore prayed to be at liberty to pay that

The Commissioner asked whether the sum prayed for exceeded the former order. and whether it was for another year's expenditure? to which Mr. Wight replied in the affirmative; stating, in reply to another question, that it would not involve the question of carrying on the factories for anothèr year.

The order was then granted.

Mr. Wight made another application. A Dr. Murray had taken home letters of credit from the house of Alegander and Co.to their correspondents Fletcher, Alexander and Co., who had thereupon accepted his bills on the Calcutta house. ! These bills had been presented and accepted in October last, but had not fallen "due till after the house had failed and been thrown into the Insolvent Court.

Sir E. Ryan .- " How can I decide here the rights of Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co.? I can make no order on the subject."

In the Matter of Mackintosh and Co .-" Mr. Bird stated that he attended with the resolution passed at the last meeting, and an affidavit verifying the signatures.

petition to present; to which he replied in the negative.

'Die Commissioner said he could not attend to any affidavit without a petition

In a short space of time, Mr. Bird had a petition prepared and put in. It set forth that the assignees did not consider commission of five per cent. on the dividends a sufficient remuneration for the trouble and responsibility that would devolve on them, but that they would be satisfied with a commission of five per cent, on the sums realised, for which they accordingly prayed.

Mr. Turton said he had been requested by Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Holroyd to say that they had not signed the petition, and that though they agreed with Mr. Cockerell that five per cent, on the dividends was not a sufficient remuneration, they were content to take whatever the creditors and the court should decide on. They did not think a commission of five per cent, on the sums realized too much for the remuneration of the assignees, and the defraying of all expenses, law-charges excepted; and if it yielded more than they anticipated, they would willingly give the estate the benefit of any surplus that might remain after paying them Rs. 800 a month each, which would perfectly satisfy them, and for which they would give up the whole of their time.

Sir E. Ryan said that, in this case, as in another, the assignees had objected to take what the creditors had offered. Of course it was optional with them to accept the proffered terms or to reject them. If they did not choose to take the five per cent, recommended by the creditors they had their remedy in resigning the assignceship. He certainly should not make any order for commission on the gross proceeds, and wished to know whether they were determined to resign in that event,

Mr. Turton said that Messrs. Jenkins and Holroyd would abide by the determination of the court, whatever it might be, as they felt satisfied that if the five per cent, proffered should not prove sufficient, the creditors would not suffer them to be the losers.

Sir E. Ryan said that he had from the first thought that too many assignees had been appointed, and that one competent person would have been as capable of winding up the affairs as three. If the creditors agreed with him, it might perhaps he best to choose one out of the three for that purpose, in which case there would be no difficulty on the point of remuneration. At present there were three, and the only question was, whether they would consent to take what had been offered them. He would remunerate them either by commission or by salary; but if they chose for what the creditors had recommended, for he was not competent to tell what the out-turn of the estate would be; and if the latter, he would not exceed Rs. 1,000 a. nonth, whether there were one or whether shad been made, and also from the amount mouth, whether there were one or whether shad been made, and also from the amount at which the value had been computed. there were several assignees. He thought the per-centage recommended, or a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, quite sufficient, out of either of which the assignees might make what arrangement they pleased.

Mr. Turton said, the estate was very extensive-more so than Colvin's, and nearlyas much so as Alexander's; and remarked that in the latter case there were two assignees, each of whom got Rs. 1,000.

Sir E. Ryan said that if he had to make the order again in that case he might not perhaps make it so large.

The question was then deferred till next court-day, one of the assignees not being in courts

August 3.

In the Matter of Alexander and Co .-Mr. Tuston, for some of the co-partners, stated that this was a case in which it was directed that Mr. Limmond should make a valuation of certain indigo-factories, which he had accordingly done, but not in a manner to show the present value, but what he thought likely at a future period to be the state of the market. valuation he had set upon the factories was Rs 2,50,000; and at the last hearing the assignees had said they were willing to make the purchase, but against this he objected, because, in the first place, it was necessary that they should pay down the money to the loan committee, they being the first mortgagees; and in the next place, it was a question whether the assignees could purchase at all without the express sanction of the court. Then, again, supposing they did not realize the amount, who was to make good the tos that would arise upon the transaction; and who would make good the amount owing by Messrs. Wise and Glass, from whom no-"A Creditor," in one of the papers, denies the accuracy of this statement, and subjoins the

following:
"A. and Co.'s estate: certified assets 1.33.00,000

Credits 4,94,00,000

Surplus on books of firm 1,50,00,000

Assets of Mackintosh and Co., as stated by their assignees, clear of 45.00.000 mortgages 2,70,00,000
Debts 2,70,00,000
Credita 1,93,00,000

77,00,000 Deficiency on books of firm......

the former, he could only make an order a thing would be realized except the value of their share in the factories? Herwould wish to have Mr. Limmond examined, for he understood that Mr. Dove dissented from the principle on which the valuation

Mr. Clarke, on behalf of the assigned, argued, that an appraiser having been ap-pointed by consent of both parties, both sides must be bound by his appraisure, and the assignees were perfectly satisfied with it.

Sir E. Ryan observed that the property having been valued by a gentleman whom both parties thought competent to judge, the point for him to decide was, whether, after such reference, he could use his authority in obliging the assignces to sen the factories.

Mr. Clarke said, the assignees thought the computation to be not more than the full value, and that it was even less, and to show their sincerity, they said to the other shareholders, " you are indebted to us; we will purchase these factories; give up your interest in them, and we will credit you for the value of your shares." The sole pointwis, whether the court would compel them to sell the factories at a loss when they would have an opportunity of

realizing the full value. Mr. Turton stated, that he had obtained a rule mss, and his friend (Mr. Clarke) had to shew cause against it. Their clients were joint owners of factories, which Mr. Clarke's clients generally mortgaged, and supposing they failed to redeem the mortgage, the mortgagees would have a right to sell the property whenever they chose; and if it were left without cultivation its value would deteriorate, and they might, without reference to the court, sell it when it would not be worth one-tenth its present value. Mr. Limmond had valued it on the supposition that the assignees had plenty of funds to make the Mirchase, and sufficient to carry on the work afterwards; and also on the supposition that neither party might be bound at a certain time to make the sale. Between the assignees and his clients there was not a very good understanding; they were both embarked in the same boat, and the question was, whether the former should be allowed to sink the latter for their own gratification. The loan committee had the first mortgage, after which the property was re-mortgaged to the Bank of Bengal. There were fallacy and deception in the offer made by the assignees, when they said they would give his clients credit on account in the sale of the factories, for they had already stopped themselves by the mortgage from every thing of the kind, and the offer was only made to throw dust in the eyes of the court, for they had not the means to pay the purchase, and therefore could no

and the only party who could do so were the loan committee, because they were the first mortgagees. The assignees made an offer in the same way as a boy at school said he would bet a guinea, and having lost & it, shoved his hand into his pocket and drew dut, not a guinea, but just about as much as the assignces would when they came to pay for lifeit purchase and found they possessed nothing. His clients he considered more like free agents in the matter than the assignees, because the latter had parted with their right to make any bargain of the kind. Now an offer had been made of Rs. 150,000 for the factores, and he would explain more particularly than had vet been done the situation of the parties. Alexander and Co. had a claim of Rs. 1,50,000 on Wise and Glass and Mr. J. W. Alexander, and held four-sixteenths of the factories, Wise and Glass and Mr. J. W. Alexander having the whole of the remaining portion. Alexander and Co. said that Wise and Glass and Mr. J. W. Alexander were indebted to them more than the value of the factories, and mortgaged the whole in the first instance to Government, and again more aged the property as security to the Bank of Ben-gal. The Bank of Bengal would now give credit for their four and a-half-sixteenths' share at the rate of 1.80,000 for the whole. and would pay them the whole amount due from their co partners, which would make about three facs. This was the only mode in which they could ever recover the whole amount due from Messrs. Wise and

It was finally arranged that the offer be accepted, provided every thing remained as had been stated; but there being some dispute about the amount due from Wise and Glass, the precise sum will be determined by arbitration, and of that amount the Bank of Bengal, as creditors, will give credit to the assignces.

Order discharged, and an arrangement for sale to be made by consent of parties; the costs of valuation to be paid jointly; and each party to pay their own costs in this court.

In the matter of Mackintosh and Co.— Mr. Bird put in a polition from Mr. Cockerell, praying to be allowed to resign his trust, as the renumeration of five per per cent. on the dividends would not be sufficient for three assignces, though it might be enough for two.

Mr: Turton stated that there was no division among the assignees, and Mr. Cockerell, whose time was very valuable, had resigned solely on the grounds stated in the petition.

Application granted; and the remuneration of the assignees fixed at five per cent, on the dividends, out of which they

credit their co-partners with the amount, shall defray all expenses for establish and the only party who could do so were ment, but not law-charges.

• MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

Extracts from the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the proposed Military Retiring Fund.

- 1. Having carefully examined and compared the several documents transmitted to us, on the subject of the proposed Military Retiring Fund, we are decidedly of opinion, that such an institution would be extremely advantageous to the army at large, whilst to the state the financial expense of the measure would fall far short of the beneficial effect which would accrue to it, from the improved condition of the service, with regard to the prospect of promotion, as well as from the younger class of officers, who would thereby be brought into the command of regiments and divisions of the army.
- 2. We are apprehensive, however, that much difficulty will be exprrienced in persuading a large portion of officers to tax themselves to the amount which would appear to be necessary, in order to carry the measure into complete effect, agreeably to the limit marked out by the Hon. Court of Directors, Even of those who most strenuously advocate the establishment of a retiring fund, it is the opinion of a large class, that no bonus, which it is likely to offer, will be sufficient to induce the required number of officers in the grade of lieutenant-colonel to retire; whilst a class, perhaps still larger than the former, look upon the sum to be offered not so much in its true light, of the price given for those advantages of the service which the retiring officer resigns, as in that of a compansation for the slowness of promotion which any particular officer may have experienced. It is on this account, that the last-mentioned class advocate the principle of the bonus being offered entirely with reference to length of service, instead of superiority of rank.

3. The Military Auditor General, in his letter of the 31st December 1832, has ably pointed out the disadvantages which would attend the course adverted to, under the existing organization of this army.

4. We are hardly sanguine enough to reckon upon so large a portion as one-half of that grade (lieutenant-colonels) becoming subscribers; we are of opinion, however, that subscriptions to a considerable extent, though not regularly, may occasionally be expected from them, upon the following principle: it is, we believe, generally held that the money-value of a lieutenant-colonel's expectation of being able to retire with the emoliments of a regiment is about Rs. 25,000, when he is

at the bottom of the list. It is thence deducible that, as the rate of his advance is regulated exclusively by the ordinary rate of mortality among the colonels and lieutenant-colonels above him, every resignation is worth a certain fixed sum to him, according to the part of the list in which it takes place. This sum may be roughly estimated at something less than about Rs. 1,000 for every 61 resignations, from the 1st-lieutenant-colonel to the 19th on the list; for every 4 from the 19th to the 58th; and for every 11 amongst the 18 immediately above the junior. Lieutenant-colonels therefore might, with propriety, be called upon to contribute agreeably to the above proportion; that is, at the rate of one year's subscription, or Rs. 960 for every 11 resignations effected by the fund amongst those of the third class just mentioned, who were above them on the list, and the same for every 4 resignations in the second class, and every 61 in the first class. This arrangement, we are of opinion, would secure a considerable amount of contribution from the grade of lieutenant-colonel, particularly as several resignations would, in all probability, occur among the officers on furlough, and who, although perhaps, high upon the list, would be tempted by the offer of £2,500 or £3,000, to avoid the risk and trouble attending a return to their duty in this distant part of the world.

5. With the modifications which the preceding observations suggest, we beg to state that the plan of a retiring fund, submitted by the military auditor-general, has our entire concurrence. On a subject on which much diversity of opinion prevails, we are aware, that the unanimous approval by the army of any specific scheme, is not to be expected; and we deem it a part of our dutage state our de-cided opinion, that no practicable means exist of compelling the minority to be governed by the wish of the majority of the officers of the army, however small that minority might happen to be. But at the same time we do not conceive, that there is any necessity for delaying the establishment of the fund on that account, unless it be found that the extent to which it can be carried into effect, is not sufficient to indemnify its supporters for the outlay of their contributions. It is abundantly manifest, from the documents now before us that the rates of subscription expected from the several grades, are, in some instances, less than half the present value of the benefit which each individual will derive from the proposed fund, provided about half the lieutenant-colonels, and all under that rank, become subscribers. Even in the higher grades, in which the rates of subscription appear more nearly to approach that value, the general advantage of promotion, independent of pecus niary considerations; the exemption from the more harrassing duties of the junior rank; together with the hope of sooner attaining to command and influence, tend to reduce the value of subscriptions, as compared with the benefits obtained by their means. Under this view, we do not believe, that we are much in error in esti-mating the contributions universally as only equal to half the real value of those benefits.

6. We have no doubt whatever, that the high and honourable feeling of military men would not fail speedily to induce the discention parties to join the institution, rather than continue to participate in advantages purchased at the expense of their brother officers.

7. We beg, therefore, to suggest to government the expediency of taking the suffrages of the officers of the army upon the following propositions, which constitute the basis of the plan submitted by the military auditor-general, upon the modified view which we have taken of it:

1st. To purchase the retirement of lieutenant colonels, by tendering to them a bonus Rs. 25,000, or as much more as the contributions will admit of, remitted to England, if required at 2s. per fu-

2d. To contribute to this effect in the following proportions:

```
Lieut. Colonels, 80 rupees per mensem-
Majors ...... 60
Captains ..... 20
Lieutenants .... 10
                                  ditto.
                                  ditto
Ensigns.....
                                  ditto
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Whilst on full-batta; and when on halfbatta as follows .

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Lieut. Colonels, 64 rupees per mensem.
Majors ..... 48
Captains .... 16
Lieutenants ... 7 12
Ensigns .... 4
                                        ditto
                                        ditto.
                                        ditto.
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Lieutenant-colonels to have their contributions returned to them, is desired, provided no resignations take place above

3d. Officers on furlough to pay 5 per cent, on their actual receipts whilst absent.

4th. In all cases where the number claiming the bonus exceeds the number which the fund can provide for, a preference to be given to priority of date of entering the service in India.

8. In the foregoing statements, the medical department has not been included, as we have received no communication from any individual of that body, or from the Medical Board. We beg, however, to state, that we do not apprehend any difficulty in incorporating the medical branch of the service with the army retiring fund, upon the principle of consider-ing such members of the board as are entitled to the smallest pension of that grade, and all superintending-surgeons entitled to

Srettre unon £300 per annum, as forming the class from which the contemplated resignations would be effected. Under this arrangement, and looking upon the aggregate medical service as quivalent in number to the officers composing 184 regiments of the line, we conceive that 9 of the superintending-surgeons might be called upon for subscriptions upon the what the 18 senior surgeons should autoscribe as majors, and the remainder of that grade as captains; and that the first 144 a sistant-surgeons should subscribe as lieutenants, and the rest as ensigns. Under this classification, the number of their retirements, if all subscribed, would be something more than 22 per annum, that is two every year, and a-third every fifth year.

9. In conclusion, we beg to state, that the principle of confining the retirements to the highest grade practicable, induces us to point out to the particular attention of government, the suggestion contained in the 29th paragraph of Colonel Barr's letter from Bombay, under date the 15th December 1832, "that the retigements of colonels be effected by purchasing life annuities for them to the full amount of their pay, leaving them to receive their off-reckonings as at present." This plan, in its full extent, would certainly be impracticable, since, setting aside other objections, it would, in the course of a few years, apply to individuals whose age would render the purchase of an annuity too expensive for the retiring fund to bear. limited extent, however, we think it both practicable and advantageous to the great measure in agitation. If the Court of Directors would authorize the creation of a new retired or senior list, at the expense of the Military Retiring Fund, and to be extent of one-third of the number of re-tirements which they have sanctioned, the , xpense the fund would not be greater than that of an equal number of retirements on the scale which is now proposed · for lieutenant-colonels; for assuming the average age of the 4 senior colonels of the army to be 75, an annuity of £465. 5s. could be purchased in England for less than Rs. 24,000, which is below the amount intended to be offered to lieutenant-colonels. By an arrangement of this nature, the chances of promotion to the lieutenant-colonels would be so much improved, and they would, notwithstand-ing any previous furlough, be able to re-turn to Europe upon the full pay of colone, there to wait till their turn for receiving off-reckonings arrived, so much sooner than would otherwise be the case, that we have little doubt it would induce the whole of them to become subscribers to the fund, thereby adding nearly half a lac of rupees per annum to its resources.

and perhaps enabling it to raise the bonus of £3,000 sterling. The financial effect of this modification of the original scheme would be very greatly to reduce the ex. penses of the retiring fund to the Hon. Company, whilst the actual amount of pay issued to colonels would continue the same exactly as at present; the expenses of the Bengal pension-list would be diminished by the retired pay of four lieu. tenant-colonels, amounting (agreeably to the estimate given by the Military Auditor General) to £14,992. 14s. 9d., against which sum the only offset would be the amount of Indian allowances (exclusive of pay) to such of the newly promoted colonels as might remain in India; which if all were to do so, would constitute an annual charge, at 2s. the rupee, of £4,618. thus shewing a balance in favour of the Company of £10,274 per annum. In opposition to this view of the advantages which would result from the measure now adverted to, we are not aware of any practical objection to it, excepting that which might arise out of the question of the eligibility of officers to placed upon the senior list for military employ. From the slow progress which such a small number of retirements would make in descending the list of colonels, we apprehend that it could never become the turn of an officer to be placed upon an annuity until his tour of staff-command had long passed, and he himself had lost all desire to resume military duty in India; as, however, a case of this kind might possibly occur, and it is suggested to our minds by the present situation of Lieutenant-General Marley, we content ourselves with pointing out the objection, trusting that it may be easily obviated, should government deem fit to recommend the De-establishment of the senior list upon the principle here adverted to country attempts and unstances, however, so do not wish the accompanies the question of the feasibility of a retiring fund, by introducing this new principle at the present moment. The object we have in view, in touching upon the subject, is to suggest to government the expediency of bringing it to the favourable notice of the Hon. Court of Directors, as an effectual means of assisting the formation of an institution which they have declared themselves so cordially disposed to encourage.

Abstract Plan of a Military Retiring Fund, based on the different Suggestions received at the Office of the Military Auditor General, and on the data of the foregoing Report.

1. The fund to grant annually donations of £2,500 each to twelve lieutenant-colonels on their retirement from the service.

2. The monthly subscription	s to b	H 88
follows:		
50 Lieut. Colonels, per mensem, Rs.	80 ··	4,000
90 Majors	60	4,800
4(f) Captains	20	8,000
675 Lieutenants	10	
360 Ensigns	6	2,160
Total per mens	em ··	25,710
Total per annu	m 3,	08,520

Officers at half-batta stations to have a corresponding deduction from the amount of their subscriptions. The reduced rates of monthly subscription to be:

Lieutenant Colonels		Sa	Rs.	64	0
Majors		٠.		48	0
('aptains	٠.			16	ő
Captains		• •		7	10
Licutenants Ensigns	••	• • •	•••	4	10
Ensigns	••	• • •	•••	•	۰
					1

- 3. The donation, if necessary, may be raised to £3,000 for lieutenant colonels if all officers on promotion pay the difference of advanced pay and allowances for one month, the yearly amount being estimated at Rs. 24,560; also officers on furlough, five per cent. on furlough rates of pay, the same being estimated per annum at Rs. 20,000.
- 4. Any surplus funds, after paying the required donations, to be allowed to accumulate to the amount of two donations, when a deduction of one-sixth in the rate of subscription for the ensuing year will be announced to the army.
- 5. The proportion for the artillery of the twelve authorised army retirements will be yearly 17 of the number, or

For 33 years, 1 per annum	• 6
Total in 33 years for artillery	40

The cavalry will have the same proportion.

The infantry will be entitled to 9,7; per annum, or 804 retirements in 33 years, being nine each year; and on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th, and 33d years, an additional retirement.

The engineers will be entitled to 13 of a retirement, or 4 steps in 11 years; viz. 3d year 1 retirement, 6th year 1 ditto, 9th year I ditto, and 11th year I ditto.

6. The proposed advantages to the army by the operation of the above fund are as follows:

Adequate means of retirement for twelve field officers yearly. General promotion to be quickened one-fifth. This and the pecuniary advantages by a fund are exhibited in the following:

hoe, Calcuita.			79
Present rate of Promo-Rition and Receipts without Fund, as per tables.	ate of l Receipts per table Yra	with	`_
Lieut. 12 . 36.954 0 0 1	Yra. nsign, 4 ieut., 10 apt., 12).795 0 0
Major, 7 63,771 19 0 1	dajor, 4 .t.Col.,8	4	1,996 2 0
Total, 391,87,639 13 0	rotal, 39	9,4	3,567 14 0
Difference in favour of fur Add 2 years' accelerated allowance of a company per month	eomma , at Rs. lowance	ad 30 of	5,908 1 0 720 0 0
a regiment as lieutenant Rs. 400 per month			10,800 U O
Deduct amount subscription	St. on for 39	Rs. 1	07,428 1 0 16,478 4 3
rev Net gain by t	he fund	80	0,949 12 9
The following exhi and progressive gain b	ibits the	idu!	ermediate Is.
,	•		n by Fund.
At the end of the 5th year, difference between lieutenant and ensign for one year . St. Rs.	646 3	0	
Deduct subscription as ensign for four years, and lieutenant for one year	426 6	0	
•			219 13 0
N.B. A ut the 6th year, by the aid of the fund, the permanent charge of a company			٠
will be attained, or two years earlier than with- out it, which at Rs 30			
At the end of the 17th year, difference between			720 0 0
captain and lieutenant for three years Deduct subscription as lieutenant for nine	5,715	0 0	
years and captain for three years	1,631	1 4	3,833 14 8
At the end of 301 years, difference be-			-,un 0
furnon major and can-	18,565 1	4 0	
Deduct subscription	43		

as captain for nine years, and major for 4\ years . 5,643 3 10 18.999 10 2 Total gain in 304 years, attaining also the lieutenant-coloneicy 84 17,696 5 10 years carlier

N.B. The above amount of gain will vary with individuals who have availed themselves of furlough, also with those at half-batta stations; but as the subscription is in both cases reduced, the amount ultimately gained, and the subscription paid, will still bear about the same ratio of difference. It is impossible to fix these calculations, as the rank under which the contingencies may occur is uncertain. corps may expect to be sent to a half-batta station once in every eight reliefs, and the following calculation will enable any individual to apply it to his own situation and rank; it will be found to diminish the gain very little in the junior ranks:

Elegt Colonel, Difference of pay and allowances between a full and half-batta station for two years Rs. 4 Deduct difference of subscription	,905 384	0
Rs. 4	,521	0
Major Difference as above for two years Rs. 3 Deduct difference of subscription		12
Rs. 3	,270	12
Captain Difference as above for two years Rs. Deduct difference of subscription	991 96	8
Rs.	895	8
LleutenantDifference as above for two yearsRs. Deduct difference of sub- scription	741 54	0
•	687	
Ensign Difference as above for two years Rs. Deduct difference of sub- scription	495	
▼ .	447	_

7. Subscribers to be entitled to the donation by priority of date of entering the service in India. List of the rank (or ranks) prescribed to be prepared accordingly.

8. The twelve entitled are to signify their intentions by the 1st of August of each year, to enable others to decide in case of their declining. Officers declining to be placed at the bottom of the lists.

9. On the permission to retire appearing in General Orders, bills for the amount of donation to be granted on the Honourable Court at twelve months, to be calculated from the certified date of the sailing of the ship on which the retiree may embark. Officers retiring and remaining in India to receive the amount in Calcutta, if required.

10. No officer, signifying his consent to join the institution to be allowed to withdraw, except in the case of infantry lieutenant cobnels, on their attaining the fiftieth place on the lieutenant colonels' list, or two-thirds of the ascent, it being supposed that few would accept the benefit of the fund when near a regiment. A rule based on this can equally apply to the artillery, engineers, and cavalry.

11. Any subscriber who may be dismissed the service, and such dismissal carried into execution by due authority, shall forfeit all right to benefit by the institution, and be entitled to no refund of subscription.

12. The subscription of an officer suspended from the service to cease during suspension, but on restoration to the advantages of rank and pay, arrears of subscription for the whole period to be paid

N.B. The affairs of the Retiring Rund to be conducted as may hereafter be approved of by the Government, and as the system of donation involves no home accounts, the books necessary to be kept up in India will be few and simple.

The Calcutta Courier is of opinion that this plan will be rejected by the army. It remarks: "the whole plan hinges upon this postulate, that of the infantry 97, licutenant-colonels, of the cavalry and artillery 1,7, and of the engineers 14, will, as regularly as the earth completes its revolution round the sun, consent to take the bonus, and walk off each with his Rs. 25,000. To an individual who had predetermined to retire, the bonus would certainly offer no impediment. He would take the money and keep his gravity as well as he could, laughing only in his sleeve or in a corner. But what is to be done with the accumulated fund, in the event of the full number of retirements not taking place annually? . Is the bonus to be increased, or are the abscriptions to be reduced or suspended?"

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Our readers will perceive under the Government notifications the stigma which has been fixed on Casseenauth Banoorjea, the treasurer of the Jessore collectorship, by the Governor-general, for embezzlement of public property. The idea of making known through the press the delinquency and the punishment of the public native servants of Government is altogether new. but it cannot fail to be beneficial in the highest degree, and we hail the innova-tion with gratitude, as another omen of good to India. Formerly, these matters were completely shrouded from public view, and the pe sty inflicted on these delinquents was scarcely known beyond the limits of the zillady but under the system which the Governor-general appears now to have adopted, the misconduct of the native public officers, and their ignominious expulsion from the public service, will, within a single fortnight, be spread over all the provinces of this presidency. We are convinced that this measure is the dictate of wisdom, and that the fear of infamy will operate powerfully as a check to villainy and oppression,-Sumachar Durpun.

BORING FOR WATER.

A committee of the Asiatic Society met on the 13th, in Fort William, to make a report to Government on the boring experiment. No success has yet attended it, but it can scarcely be said to have failed except from the want of proper tubes and other tackline, which, it may be hoped, Government will obtain from England before abandoning an attempt, the success of which would be followed with so much advantage to the country. The fort is, we believe, the only locality in which the experiment has been made in Bengal, but we learn from the Bombay Durpus, that Lieut. Fulljames, superintendent of the experiments making in boring for water on the other side of India, lately succeeded in tapping a main-spring of fine fresh water on a part of the Ahmedabad district, where there is very little of that first necessary of life, and that little bad. The Ahmedabad district is a level country, having several confluent streams which fall into the Gulf of Cambay. The water is stated to have spouted out of the pipes like a fountain, to the great astonishment and delight of the natives. It is said to be excellent in quality, and so abundant that it may easily be rendered applicable to the purposes of irrigation.

We do not, perhaps, sufficiently esti-mate the importance of the advantages to Le derived from establishing a system of irrigation, which would make the husbandman less dependent on the rain from heaven and the inundations of the river, or which would enable him to obtain a constant supply of water without the trouble and expense of raising it, by means of bullocks, from wells and tanks. The general establishment of such a system of irrigation, by means of artesian wells, would be attended with so great benefit to the country as to entitle it, in the opinion of many, to be made a national object, and such, we hope, it will be made by the Government .- India Gaz., July 15.

THE CITY OF CASHMERE.

"16th October 1832 .-- We left Dobo Gah, and arrived after a day's journey of eighteen English miles at Cohmere. How sadly disappointed is one on approaching this celebrated city, to which city Solomon did fly, as the saying prevails, carried in the air by one of the genii! Instead of finding the road covered with beautiful palaces, one only meets with poor miserable and ruined cottages; instead of finding the beauties of Cashmere, so celebrated in the East, one meets with the most ugly. disfigured, half-starved, blind, not weeping, but lamentably howling females, dirty and blood running down their faces; the roads covered with beggars, who assure the stranger that the fame of his liberality and munificence had reached Cashmere many months ago. The Jelum runs in the midst of the city and divides it into two chief parts, connected together by seven bridges, called gaddal in the Cashmere tongue. One goes from one street to the other in little boats, which are very numerous, for victuals, and every neces-Azat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 13, No. 50.

sary thing are brought by boots-but they. cannot be compared with the beautiful gondoles of Venice. In valu the curious inquirer will seek traces of the Garden of Eden, as the great Gotfried Von Herder supposes; and, what will be more aurprising, in vain one will look for large shawl-shops, or houses where they are mamufactured; in vain one looks for splen-did mosques. One is not disappointed appearance of Bokhara, though not as large as Cashmere, but one is with Cashmere.

" As only few Europeans have seen this town, I have taken more pains than I usually do in taking notice of the situation; and therefore it may perhaps be agreeable to some to know the names of streets and the seven bridges.

" 1. Sheer kere; here is the place where Sheer Singh, the prince governor, resides, not distinguished by beauty or cleanliness from the rest, for it is not the custom of Oriental princes to improve the streets in which they live.

" 2. Kila Akbar; here the kings of the dynasty of Jakat, of Tamerlane's descent. had their palace, which is now totally in

ruins.

- " 3. Kila ari Barbard : I counted fiftytwo large streets, which would be too tiresome to put down-I will therefore confine myself to the mentioning of seven large bridges, which unite the castern and western parts of the city together :- Imra Gaddal, Haba Gaddal, Futteh Gaddal. Sena Gaddal, Alı Gaddal, Now Gaddal, Seef Gaddal.
- "The whole city may contain 250,000 inhabitants; but if the emigration continues only for one year, as it does now, there will not remain 2,000 inhabitants at Cashirere in one year hence. It is enormous :- 50,000 have emigrated in less than three months.
- " 17th October .- I was introduced to his royal highness Sheer Sing. Entering the palace, the soldiers presented arms, and a salute was fired as if I was the governorgeneral of India. His royal highness received me in the most familiar manner, asked me to sit at his right hand, and put my hands upon his knees. His room was so much occupied with glass and silver plates and chandeliers, that it appeared to be a large shop in the Strand or Oxford Street at London. He introduced me to three pundits (learned men); they were brahmins; their names were Sadram, Roasdan Sahib, Beydeadar, and Ganadar Pundit. They told me Brahma was born

of a water lily.

"His royal highness desired me to send to him four things from India; a Persian New Testament; an English and French teacher, for he has already made a commencement of French with MM. Allard and Ventura and his royal highness knows to write his name in French, and signs his orders in French; an English cook; a person who keeps the plates and spoons in order, according to the English manner. He shewed me a fine manuscript containing the history of Cashmere, written by Khajah Muhammed Ahsem. He told me that he was very anxious to see Calcutta and the Lord Sahib and Lady Sahib, t. e. Lord and Lady William Bentinck."—Mr. Wolfr's Journal.

The Delhi Gazette of August 24th, has given an account (whether authentic or not may be doubted) of a remonstrance from General Ventura to Runicet Sing, upon the subject of Cashmere, which province, so celebrated as the paradise of India, was now, he said, reduced to the last extreme of wretchedness. He attributed this evil to the misgovernment, first, of the Dewan Kirpa Ram, and then to the worse management of Korwur Shere Sing. The oppression of the present ruler, Kooshial Sing, however, was still more grinding; this unprincipled man only studied to enrich himself; and multitudes were emigrating to Candahar and even to Calcutta. The maharajah asked if the general would undertake the management of Cashmere; but he declined, as he was not qualified for civil employment. The maharajah left the durbar, betraying evident symptoms of displeasure at the tone of the observations, and on reaching his private apartments, he remarked to some of the sirdars present, on "the extraordinary audacity displayed by M. Ventura, in thus setting down the whole court as a pack of fools, as if he was the only person in the country who possessed any sense or discrimination." In the course of the afternoon, when scated apart, with a few of his confidential advisers, the maharajah again reverted to the subject of M. Ventura's re-presentation: "Truly," he remarked, " this worthy gentleman is lavish of his imputations against others-he wishes, I suppose, to make us believe that he is himself a paragon of excellence and purity; but he seems to forget that, during his residence at Dera Ghazee Khan, he did not neglect to make the most of his time. On his quitting that place, he brought with him hoondees to the amount of two lacs of rupees, and now he would fain make out, that these hoondees were obtained in exchange for corn and remain unrealized, in consequence of the bankers upon whom they were drawn, not having accepted them.'

THE CASE OF BRIJONAUTH GHOSE,

The additional facts which we have heard, by laying open the history of this youth, will also lay open the conduct of

his instructors. Every thing is as clear as the day. The boy was educated at the Hindoo college. He was dismissed because his father had not paid up his arrears of school charges. He was subsequently admitted as a pupil in the Mirzapore school. This was on the 2d January last. He was always a quick, inquiring, intelligent youth. He reads and speaks English with great correctnes, and must have made the very best used the opportunities afforded him, and listened well to the instructions he received respecting the evidences and truth of Christianity.

Unknown entirely to Krishna Mohun Banerjea, the superintendent of the Mirzapore school, the boy was in the habit of conversing constantly with his schoolfellows on the subject of Christianitytalking to them about its evidences, its truth, and the necessity of inquiry, and of leaving the follies of Hindonism, of which he seemed perfectly convinced, These conversations having reached the ears of his parents, through the medium of some of the boys to whom they were addressed, excited their apprehensions lest he should eventually become a Christian, and led to his being prohibited from attending the school. Till this moment, Krishna was entirely ignorant that any thing particular was working in the boy's mind. His absence from school, in fact, was the first thing that particularly drew attention to him. For, after a short time, returning, and being asked the reason of his absence, the above was assigned as the cause. This of course would excite much interest in the master's mind, and ought to have led, and did lead, to more particular instruction, and greater attention being given to him.

Shortly after this, and whilst the boy was thus daily receiving instruction or these and other points, the opposition o his parents became stronger, and ended it the boy's being altogether prevented fron attending the school. He was confined in the house and carefully watched fo several days. He escaped, and instantly went to Mirzapore. His appearance then excited considerable doubt, and many consultations amongst the friends of the in stitution, as to the proper course to be pursued. They did not want to " allure' the boy-there was no "contrivance" to make a proselyte of him. The result wa that he was allowed, after due considers tion, to sleep one night and remain on day in the school-room, and a brahmin was provided to cook his food, &c., les he should lose caste. During this on day, the Rev. Mr. Sandys was engaged in looking out for a house near the premise! where the boy might reside and preserv his caste; and whilst the boy himself wa out in search of one of his friends wh

might there reside with him, he was met by a relative, from whom he could not make himself free, and who led him to his father's house once more, thus rendering the plan formed for his comfort and protection unnecessary.

He was again confined, and watched and treated more harshly than ever, and contrived to let Krishna know of the treatment he was suffering, and mentioned that his life was in danger, by means of deleterious drugs, which, he said, they were about to put into his food, and which he learnt by seeing his mother in tears one day, and, inquiring the cause, received from her information of the fact, compliance with his own request. Krishna met him on the Barrackpore road, and he returned with him, first to the Rev. Mr. Dealtry's house, and then to the Rev. Mr. Sandys', at the mission premises, Mirzapore. His father, his uncles, his brothers, a brahmin, and other persons, had free access to him there, and saw him several times, and urged his return to his home, but in vain; he was firm in his refusal; he would not go. His refusal rendered other measures necessary, and several attempts were made, previously to the one in the Supreme Court to which we are referring. A warrant was issued, summoning Krishna before Mr. Robison, the magistrate. There the case was dismissed. It was afterwards, we believe, lad before Mr. Barlow, as magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, who sent the tase to Mr. McFarlan. Mr. McFarlan, having examined the parties, set the boy at liberty. The youth's eldest brother, who was present, seized hold of him as he was going down the stairs of the policeoffice, to take him home by force. So orn, and bled considerably. The policeofficers interfered, by leading the parties igain before the magistrate, who put an nd to the struggle by ordering the whole of them to be detained in his presence, vhile he sent the boy under protection of an officer to Mirzapore, where, the moment he was really at liberty, he wished

The boy now earnestly wished for baptism, and there were many who thought it would be desirable, as effecting a complete separation, and therefore a complete escape, from the tyranny and threats of his parents. As to the fitness of the boy for baptism, all seemed to be agreed; but as to the propriety of it they differed. The Bishop of Calcutta, however, who was informed of the progress of the case, thought it better, on the whole, and to prevent any shade of suspicion attaching to the missionaries, and any idea of a teo hasty baptism, to write to the archdeacon, directing that the baptism should be postponed. It was postponed. Then immedistely followed the proceedings in the Supreme Court, which have so astonished and grieved us .- Christ, Intell,

We have been informed that, at the last meeting of the Dhormo Shobha, the father of the youth represented that he was under age, and that his transgression of the rules of caste was perfectly against his (the father's) knowledge and consent; and he therefore solicited that himself and family might not be considered as having lost caste by his son's transgression. His plea was admitted; and it was resolved, that the pundits belonging to all the dols (or parties) attached to the society, should be instructed to visit him, whenever invited, as though nothing had happened, without his offering any atonement as prescribed by the Shasters. When Krishna Mohun renounced caste on becoming a Christian, and his mother and brother represented their case to the Dhormo Shobha, they allowed the family to be restored to caste only on condition of their performing an atonement fully equal to their circumstances; and, in consequence, the had to give to each of the pundits who belonged to the society from one to three rupees each, besides other articles, estimated in all at about Rs. 400. Gopee's family expended a handsome sum in an atonement, though its members are not yet fully received into caste; and indeed, in every other case of conversion to Christianity, we believe an atonement very heavy in proportion to the ability of the party has been demanded and given. The present recent decision of the Dhormo Shobha, although very just and proper in itself, is so evidently contrary to the requirements of the Shasters, that it completely nullifies their authority; and is such a relaxation from the former policy of the Hindoo zealots, that it indicates the apprehension they entertain that it is now necessary to make the return to caste as easy as possible, lest those who, by accident or design, have lost it, not thinking it worth while to pay the amount which has hitherto been deemed necessary to regain it, should determine to content themselves without its acquisition. Let not the careless or the designing any more talk of the unchangeableness of Hindooism. It has now been changed by a solema act of the conclave of Hindoo "pope and cardinals" assembled in the Hindoo " Vatican" or Dhormo Shobha. Let the fact be proclaimed in the hearing of all the Hindoos; and henceforward, withdrawing their reverence for the sacred Shasters, let them bow down at the feet of the Dhormo Shobha. They may rest assured of a hearty welcome, if they come loaded with superstition and with gold,-Chrys. Obser.

Rammohun Ghose, the father of the boy referred to, has preferred an indiction ment against Mr. Peters, of the General Department, for a libel, contained in a letter published in the John Bull, signed 'Not a Missionary;' and the grand jury, on the let August, found it "a true bill."

THE MISSIONARIES AND NATIVE CONVERTS.

Certain expressions which fell from Mr. L. Clarke, in arguing the case of the boy Brijonauth Ghose, in the Supreme Court (see p. 3), have given rise to the following correspondence:

"Sir: In a report of the case of Brijonauth Ghose, you are represented, after making other remarks, to have added 'that this was a case of great importance, as the rights of Hindoo parents were too often invaded by the missionaries in Calcutta."

"Had this assertion occurred among the statements of an anonymous writer in a newspaper; or had it involved merely matters of opinion, in reference to which every one has an undoubted right to judge for himself; or had it been called forth in the course of private conversation; it might well have been passed over in silence: but uttered, as it is reported to have been, by a gentleman of high legal reputation, and in the presence of the Supreme Court of this land, I think its tendency must be to create unfavourable impressions in the minds of the ignorant, or of those who are placed beyond the range of personal

inquiry.

Now, being entirely unconscious invaded either myself of ever having invaded either the legal or the natural rights of Hindoo parents in this city, and being wholly unaware of any invasion of these rights on the part of other missionaries, I am sure you will excuse me for respectfully soliciting an answer to the following queries: -1st, Were the above-mentioned or similar terms employed by you in presence of the court? 2d. If not, will there be any objection to a public correction of the mistake? 3d. If so, are these terms intended to include indiscriminately the whole body of missionaries? 4th. In what respect, or to what particular cases of illegality, was it designed that they should be understood as applicable?"

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,

"ALEXANDER DUFF.
"4, Wellington-square, 17th July, 1833."

"Calcutta, 18th July, 1833.
"Sir:—I was engaged in court when your letter was delivered to me, and have only this moment left it; but for this detention, you should have had an immediate reply.

"In answer to your first and second questions, I have only to say that, to the

best of my recollection, I did utter (and at all events I intended to utter) the words which you quote, and therefore there is no mistake to correct.

"In reply to your third question, permit me in explanation to state, that I employed the words in Calcutts, to prevent any application of my censure to the missionaries at Scrampore, of whose conduct and utility I entertain the highest opinion.

"Sincerely do I wish that it were in my power to bear similar testimony to the labours of the missionaries in Calcutta, but their errors of judgment, and imprudent zeal, lead them to acts alike detrimental to the true interests of Christianity, and the extension of education.

"This opinion has been formed after having resided in this city upwards of ten years, during which period I have often been consulted, sometimes as a counsel, sometimes as a friend, by numerous Hindoos, the peace of whose families they have represented to me as having been disturbed by the practices of the missionarities.

aries.

"As a professional man, I am precluded from mentioning the names of the
parties by whom I have been consulted,
or disclosing the circumstances of their
cases; but I can assure you that I have
had frequent complaints made to me of
conduct full as flagitious and dangerous
as that which it became my duty on I'uesday last to submit to the Supreme Court.
"I have the honour to remain, &c.

" LONGUEVILLE CLARKE."

" Sir:—While I cordially acknowledge the readiness and the frankness with which you replied to my former note, I must candidly confess that the reply has left involved, in as great obscurity as ever, the main points in which I feel most intercated.

" It is altogether needless to enter into any abstract discussion respecting 'errors of judgment' and 'imprudent zeal;' for, in all probability, what would be so characterized by you and those who coincide with you in opinion, might be accounted exercises of sound judgment, and 'zeal according to knowledge, by me and the thousands who think as I do. But when you refer to the outward acts of particular agents-these must certainly be held as more obviously cognizable by other men-The Great Author of Christianity himself has given his sanction to the rule: 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' Now, I have no desire to act the part of an inquisitor, to search officiously for the names of parties, or to pry into the details of specific cases. But, surely, when you charge missionaries with 'acts alike detrimental to the true interests of Christianity, and the extension of education,' and with conduct at once 'flagitious and danger. ous,' you cannot regard me as exceeding the bounds of moderation, when I earnestly wish to know something of the general nature of such reprehensible conduct and acts. You cannot, I should suppose, have any hesitation in stating, in a general way, what kind of acts those have been which you so pointedly condemn, and what sort of conduct that has been which calls for the use of epithets of censure so unmeasured on your part. The charges are conveyed in terms sufficiently condemnatory, and yet in terms so vague and indefinite, that it is impossible to conjecture what they are designed to represent and hold up to public reprobation. All that I urge, then, is the reasonable request that you be kindly pleased to lift up the veil, even partially, and so far remove the mystery as to let us distinctly understand towards what portion of the doings of missionaries, you intend to evoke the disapprobation of Europeans and natives. You must allow that, tamely to lie under grievous charges that are either unknown or unproven, would indicate a destitution of moral feeling, and a degree of base cowardice, not less dishonourable that unchristian. Should you kindly comply and I see no reason why you should decline complying, with my present moderate request, it will be in the power of those concerned, and of their friends, to judge how far the charges preferred are just or unjust. If the former, then must the missionaries acknowledge their error. and confess their guilt : if otherwise, they must be honourably acquitted as guiltless.

" Again; you exempt the Serampore missionaries from blame and animadversion. Now, though no one can yield to myself in admiration of the general conduct of the missionaries at Serampore, I cannot divine in what respect their proceedings towards the natives have essentially differed from those of their junior brethren in Calcutta. But, letting that pass, permit me to ask-Does your censure extend to all the missionaries of every denomination in Calcutta? If not, to what class or classes do you specially refer? Do you include me in the number of those who have been guilty of committing ' acts alike detrimental to the true interests of Christianity, and the extension of education,' and whose 'conduct has been at once flagitious and dangerous?"

" I have the honour to remain, &c, " ALEXANDER DUFF.

" 19th July, 1833."

" Calcutta, 19th July, 1833. " Rev. Sir :- I believe that the following is the sentence in my letter, of which you desire that I should give you an explanation :- But I can assure you that I have had frequent complaints made to me of conduct as flagitious and dangerous as

that which it became my duty on Tuesday last to submit to the Supreme Court.

" What that conduct was, in this particular case, will appear from the affidavit made by the father of the boy, and the return to the habeas-corpus by the schoolmaster. What that conduct has been, in other instances, was described in my address to the court, namely, 'an invasion of

"You have asked me if you are among the number to whom I allude? My reply is, that I spoke generally of a body of men, and that, as I have not pointed at any individual, the acknowledged usages of the world do not confer on you any right to call on me to be more specific.

"To the other matter contained in your letter I decline giving any reply, " I have the honour to remain, &c.

" LONGUEVILLE CLARKE."

" Sir : - As the charge preferred by you against the missionaries was brought forward in open court, and published in the public journals, I trust that you will have no objection to my giving a like publicity to your explanations, if I should deem it proper to do so.

"Your's respectfully, " ALEXANDER DUFF. " 20th July, 1833."

" Calcutta, July 20, 1833.

" Rev. Sir .- You must be well aware that my answers to those letters which you have addressed to me were written on the spur of the moment, and without any notion that they were to be laid before the public. On this account, I am desirous of explaining one expression of which I have made use. I have charged the missionaries with an invasion of the rights of Hindoo fathers. Now the right to which I allude is, the right which every father possesses, of rearing up his child in the faith in which he himself conscientiously believes. The invasion of this right, with which I charge the missionaries, consists in their instructing the child in a religion different from his father's, while he is yet of that early age that the right of instruction is in the father alone.

" I have applied the words as flagitious' to the conduct of the missionaries, in allusion to cases similar to that which I brought before the Supreme Court, but the particulars of which cases I am not at liberty to detail; and I have also applied the word 'dangerous' to their conduct, because I have known instances of the natives having withdrawn their children from certain places of public education, when they found that instruction was the pretext, but that apostacy was the object, of the teachers.

" I have the honour to remain, &c., " LONGLEVILLE CLARKE. Appended to this correspondence, is a letter from Mr. Duff to Mr. Clarke, described as "a few remarks," which is of such enormous length,—occupying six columns of a newspaper,—that we are thereby precluded from inserting it in full,

The writer expostulates, in pretty severe terms, with Mr. Clarke, especially for what he considers a subterfuge, in declining to say whether he included him (Mr. Duff) in the number of the accused. on the ground that he (Mr. Clarke) spoke generally of a body of men; observing: According to your view of the case, it would appear that any one, who claims a pre-eminence in malice, may fearlessly calumniate 'a body of men.' If I should. in a fit of wicked folly, declare 'that L, Clarke, Esq., barrister, is a liar and extortioner,' he might, I presume, justly prosecute me for libel. But if, inured in 'the usages of the world,' I should cautiously assert 'that the barristers of the Supreme Court in Calcutta are liars and extortioners,' Mr. Clarke, as one of these, might lie under the foul and calumnious imputation, all the days of his life, without redress." The writer further complains of the injustice of adopting the ex parte statements of Hindus, without hearing the other side. "It may be," he remarks, "that you are under peculiar obligations to natives, and that these may have. in various ways, contributed much more to your 'worldly' comfort than humble missionaries, who preach the self-denying doctrines of the cross."

Mr. Duff examines the alleged right of fathers, in detail : " If the right exists at all, it must be either natural or legal. Now, I deny that there is any separate legal right. I am fully aware that the futher is the guardian of his child, as to all civil rights, till the latter be of age: but I question how far the law confers the right of religious instruction on the father alone. Rather, I am prepared to deny that there is any such right conferred at all-else might the father prosecute the teacher of a religion, different from his own, for misdemennour :- an absurdity from which British law, with all its anomalies, is honourably exempt.' Referring to the clause of the act of parliament giving permission to teachers of religion to settle in India, he observes, that "religious and moral improvement' is as expressly contemplated and provided for, as ' the introduction of useful knowledge;" and he argues, "from this, it is clear that our British legislators were prepared to anticipate any possible changes that might arise from the peaceable inculcation of 'religion and morals,' and to regard these as 'the accomplishment of benevolent designs." He denies that there is any exemption in favour of minors-" any instituation that the teachers of 'religion and morals' are to

confine their efforts exclusively to persons above age, or that the attempt to teach persons under age in 'religion and morals' is to be considered a violation of right a breach of law: in other words, the law of the land evidently does not prohibit the instruction of persons under age, in reli-gion and morals—and, consequently, does not consider such instruction as illegal For if there be no law to forbid, there can be no law to violate: if there be no right legally conferred, there can be no right illegally infringed upon;" and he concludes that, in communicating religious knowledge to the children of Hin. doos, the missionaries have not "invaded legal rights.'

Mr. Duff acknowledges, in limine, the difficulty of discussing the question of natural right. He observes : " the question must then rest chiefly between those who loosely believe that all religious are alike expedient and alike pleasing in the sight of Heaven-and those who believe that all religions are inexpedient, and displeasing to God, save one, i. e. Christianity. If the advocates of the former branch of the alternative could establish their position, there would be no great difficulty in admitting, that it seemed to be the ordination of providence that the neonle of every country should inherit natural right to the religious system prevalent amongst them, in the same way they might be said to enjoy a natural right to the varied products of their respective soils. But this position has never been established to the satisfaction of any number of rational and enlightened men. And to proceed, without farther inquiry, to deduce inferences from it, as natural rights, were to build on a baseless assumption - were to resort to a plain ' begging of the question,' Widely different is the case with those who advocate the latter branch of the above alternative. They proceed on no assumption of the matter in dispute-they have recourse to no 'begging of the question.' The truth of Christianity having been demonstrated, times and ways without number, to the entire satisfaction of thousands and tens of thousands of the most rational and enlightened men that ever lived, its adherents have, as they think, an indisputable title to proceed on the admission of its truth. Believing, therefore, as they do, on grounds that have never been invalidated, that Christianity is true, they feel constrained to look upon every other religious system as erroneous-dishonourable to God, and destructive of the happiness of man. To be more specificthey would belie their reason and their conscience, did they not regard Hindooism as a system of error, and, as such, a system which does all that the impotency of human connivance can achieve to undeify the Deity, and all that the malice of the 'powers of darkness' can devise to infatuste and ruin man. Accordingly, they must deny, absolutely and without reserve, the existence of any natural right to teach and perpetuate a system of falsebood and delusion so loathsome and deadly. For, who has the power of conferring a natural right? The very expression imports that this is the sole and malienable prorogative of the Great Auther of Nature. One step more leads to the unanswerable query :—Is it possible, is it for a moment to be conceived, that the God of Truth, the pure and the holy God, who cannot look upon sin but with abhorrence, could have conferred on any of his creatures a natural right to inculcate Hindooism, i. e. to impart the knowledge of a system of hideous error ?"

Leaving the abstract question, and coming to the practical one, Mr. Duff denies that, in any sense of the expression, the rights of Hindoo parents have been invaded by the missionaries. Granting, for the sake of argument, that Hindoo parents have a legal and a natural right to teach their children the religion in which they themselves believe, he asks in what way such supposed rights have actually been invaded. "If you could adduce one instance, in which a pledge was given to natives that no religious knowledge would be communicated, and one wherein it appeared that the pledge was afterwards violated, then, indeed, would you prove not so much the rights were invaded, as that there was a gross breach of faith, a base and dishonourable treachery. But you cannot establish a single instance of this sort. On the contraix, all the natives know, or ought to know, that Christian principles are instilled in missionary schools, as well as they know that Hindooism is taught in Sanscrit seminaries conducted by learned Brahmuns. They know it from universal report; they know it from perusing newspapers; they know it from inspecting the class books employed; they know it from interrogating the pupils or masters; they know* it from visiting the schools and hearing the classes examined. Still, notwithstanding all this, do parents and guardians spontaneously bring their children and protegés to the superintendents of missionary schools; they are often importunate in their petitions for the admission of boys: they entreat, they beseech, they implore; and, after all, it not frequently happens that numbers of applications are rejected, for want of accommodation and other causes,'

* 'I have been informed, on the best authority, that the very father of Brijonauth Ghose was present at the last annual examination of the Mirrapure School, on which occasion the Lord Bishop expressly announced that the inculcation of Christian principles was the grand object of the conductors of the school.'

In answer to Mr. Clarke's statement, that the effect of the "dangerous" conduct of the missionaries is to induce Hindu parents to withdraw their children from certain places of public instruction, Mr. Duff remarks that causes entirely unconnected with missionary conduct have produced that effect. "Causes of a more general and permanent nature are actively at work. A liberal education and pure Hinduism, as it is called, cannot possibly co-exist. This, the principal advocates of education without religion' must have all along known : the Hindoos, as a body, certainly did not. Accordingly, whenever the latter begin to make the important discovery, many of the more bigotted of them immediately withdraw their children from the Hindoo College and the School Society's schools; and the severest censures have been possed on the heads of those who deluded them by the ensuaring profession: 'we do not wish to interfere in any degree with your religion.' Instances of this description are numerous. But not to go farther; have you not read the statement inserted in the Chundrica. and translated in the Durpun, by your late client, the father of the persecuted boy, Brijonauth Ghose? If not, for your edification, I shall here insert it. It is as follows: 'I sent my son to the Hindoo College to study English, and when he had risen to the fourth class, I thought he had made some progress in English knowledge. I therefore forbade his going to the college; for I have heard that the students in the higher classes of the college become nastiks i. c. infidels, or un-believers in Hinduism.' Now, I ask, who are responsible for this system of instruction, which, leading, as it does, to the renunciation of Hinduism, induces parents to act like your client, and remove their children from the Handoo College and School Society's schools? Plainly, not the missionaries, but the advocates of 'education apart from religion.'

Mr. Duff concludes: "I come now to your last and most aggravated charge. You dare, with unblushing efficiery, to stigmatize the conduct of the missionaries as 'flagitious.' It is well, Sir, for you, that you have limited the application of this term as to the offence, and generalized it as to the offenders, else might you, in your turn, be summoned to the bar of the Supreme Court for libel. And even now I know not how far an individual is at liberty to employ a libellous expression, and, when called to task for the use of it, to mince and explain it away to such a degree, that it is made to convey a meaning totally different from what it bears in standard works and common discourse. I might maintain, without fear of contradiction, that the very case to which you have appealed, and it is the worst which

you could adduce, is not of such a nature as to deserve the appellation 'flagitious. Neither reason, nor law, nor the usages of the world,' entitled you to apply to it so villainous a term. But not to insist any farther on this point, I now come forward, and, in my own name, and that of the Calcutta missionaries generally, deny, deny utterly, that there are any other cases in existence similar to that which you brought before the Supreme Court. And I call upon you, as in the presence of the Omniscient God, to come forward and substantiate your charge, or be accounted for ever the utterer and the writer of the basest untruth."

Mr. Clarke, in a brief reply to this letter, justifies himself against the accusation of being guilty of a subterfuge, stating that he had described the nature of the right which he said had been invaded, and he quotes Mr. Duff's acknowledgement, that "he had no desire to act the part of an inquisitor, to search officiously into the names of parties, or to pry into the details of specific cases," as a sufficient justification for withholding information as to the other cases. Mr. Clarke retorts on his adversary some of the hard words he had bestowed upon him, (particularly the terms " unblushing effrontery "), but with more temper, and in a tone rather of banter, "laughing at him, as at an angry man."

BURMISE IDOL.

The Burmese ambass idor, previous to his quitting Calcutta, petitioned the Governor-general to restore to him a large Burmese idol, which, he said, was much venerated in his country, and which, having been captured in the late war, was placed in the Asiatic Society's 100m. His Lordship complied with the request, and the precious block accompanied the envoy to Ava.

MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.

It will be naturally asked, how happens it that Hindoo parents continue to send their children to our schools? fact is, that the natives, notwithstanding their knowledge of our principles and motives, do not understand how a youth, that is sagacious and attached to his parents, can embrace Christianity. They know that no coercion is used to destroy the castes of their boys, and that, although our wish is that they be converted, we check, to the utmost of our power, such things as indiscriminate eating and drinking in them. They know that we prevent boys from doing any thing wantonly, and in an unprincipled manner, to wound the prejudices of their relations. They feel confident that, if a youth resolves to stand proof against the lessons of his instructor, he will never be converted; and as they are ignorant of the influence which truth has upon the mind, m they rest assured that no one can be made a Christian that keeps his resolution us. shaken. Education being offered without price, they cheerfully send their children trusting to their sagacity; and knowing if they determine upon embracing Chris. tianity, nothing can prevent them. Besides these, many parents, at the time of putting their children into a school, intend taking them away before they are promoted to the higher classes, and thus feel confident that no evil can come to pass. A large number are also actuated by the examples of others, and as, until very lately, there had not generally been instances of school-boys embracing Christianity, the parents had continued to hope that the missionaries would be ultimately defeated in their objects of converting their individual boys. The noise which the case of Brijonauth Ghose has made, and the conduct of many professing Christians, in levelling their fury against missionaries, have done some injury in alarming the natives; the Chundrika has in this matter given out that we forcibly carry away children to convert them, and this misrepresentation, more than any thing else, has done much mischief. As nothing is so serious a consideration with the natives as money, and as knowledge is given by the missionaries gratuitously, all their apprehensions are stifled by avarice. They think generally that there are few chances of a boy's becoming a Christian, and, without hesitation, avail themselves of the liberality of Christian teachers, When, under God's blessing, many instances of youths' embracing Christianity will be visible, it is impossible to say what the Hindoos then may do. Hitherto they had been considering our attempts to convert as fruitless, and their confidence had been strong .- Enquirer.

REVOLUTION IN SINDIAH'S STATE.

The India Gazette publishes the following letter from Gwalior :-" For the last four days, we have been in a state of alarm. A great revolution took place on the 10th July, but it has fortunately terminated without bloodshed. On the 8th, in the evening, the maharaja, on the plea of taking an airing, went over to Colonel Jacob's brigade, but the colonel immediately, on hearing of his highness's airival, went off to the regent's decree, directing his troops not to allow the maharaja entrance or protection. The maharaja, during the whole night, kept himself out of the palace, thinking that the troops (as they had privately declared in his favour) would join him; but his eudenvours to dethrone the regent proving fruitless, he early on the next morning repaired to the residency. The resident, on receiving intelligence of his approach, retired to his assistant's bungalow, leaving instructions to communicate to the maharaja his having gone on airing. The maharaja, on his arrrival, finding the resident absent, inquired if the doors of the residency were locked, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, took a seat on the ground under a neem tree, situated near a pucka well, about the distance of an hundred yards from the house. The resident. in the mean time, went over to the Baee Sahib, thinking the maharaja, on being denied admittance into the residency, would follow him to the camp. But the maharaja declared his resolution to continue at the residency till he had an interview with the resident. The sun was very powerful, and he had no other protection from it but a Marhatta chut-tree : the tree being leafless, afforded little or no shade. His case was acknowledged by every individual to be very distressing; he had had no rest nor victuals during the preceding day and night. The resident returned from camp at 10 o'clock, A M., and, at a proper distance, dismounted from his buggy, went up to his highness, and persuaded him to come into the residency, where they had a conversation for about an hour; after which his highness teturned both hopeless and helpless to the palace, where, it is said, he entreated the regent to look over his conduct. On the morning, between two and three A.M of the 10th, a regiment belonging to Colonel J kob's brigade repaired, of their own acroid, to the palace, where they climbed by a ladder to the maharaja's apartment, brought him out, and took him direct to a guden called Phoolbagh, where they were shortly joined by the rest of the troops including the artillery. The regent, on hearing of the maharaja's departure, made ber escape from the palace (where, had she continued a while longer, her person would have been seized) to her brother Hindoo Rao's dwelling, where Major Alexander with a regiment joined her. She was ultimately escorted by her brother, her son-in-law, Appa Sahib, a few other sudars, one regiment of infantry, and about 600 Suwars, and was making her way to the residency, but when she was about the distance of half a coss from the residency, the maharaja's troops, who were deputed on purpose, obstructed her pas-sage to the asylum she had sought, and the armies on both sides were ready for action. The resident, on receiving this intelligence, despatched two moonshees to prevent bloodshed. They succeeded in stopping them from immediate in the meantime Licut, Ross, assistantstopping them from immediate action, and resident, was despatched to the maraja, and orders after a couple of hours reached to allow the regent to go wherever she pleased, and the troops to return to Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 13. No. 50.

camp. Her highness then came to the residency, and tents were eracted for her accommodation. On the 11th, the troops again rebelled, and resolved to take away and imprison the regent in the camp, for without that they thought they were unsafe. The resident, however, soon went over and satisfied them by placing the maharaja on the musnud, acknowledging him the sovereign of the Gwahor state, and promising at the same time to send her highness to Dholepore. She left this for Dholepore the day before yesterday, and the disorder in camp is now somewhat quelled. The residency was exposed to danger, particularly as the regent sought an asylum in it, but no violence was suffered. For the three days that the disturbance lasted, the sun continued so powerful that a number of individuals and cattle expired through the heat.

We learn from the Bengal Chronicle that the brigade, above referred to, which the reader might suppose to be British troops, are "Scindiah's own rabble;" that "Colonel Jacob," their commander, is Yacoob Sahib, an Armenian, and "Major Alexander" a Portuguese half-caste, named José Secunder.

The Mefusit Uhlbar of July 27, adds the following particulars:—" The rajah, it is said, is merely a prisoner in the bands of the soldiery, who have impresent dither officers, whether to avoid appearances or not we cannot state correctly. He has complained most feelingly to the resident, regarding the restraint he is under, and of his irksome situation, saying that he is extremely sorry for what has occurred, and would be most happy to have the Baza Bare back again."

THE RIGHTS OF JOTEDARS.

An old Brahmin family, named Banerjee, had possession of a Jote jumma, consisting of six villages, in pergunna Nuldee, from time immemorial. The Nulden estate was purchased by the present proprictor's father, and on taking possession of it, he demanded from the Jotedars a considerable increase of rent. To this the Banerjees would not agree, alleging the regular possession of the Jote in the family for many generations at a certain fixed jumma, and denying the right of the new proprietors to assess their land at a higher rate than they had invariably The zemindar, following the dustoor of all the rich baboos in Bengal, sent an armed body of men and violently dispossessed the Brahmin of all his lands, and after assessing the under-tyots according to rule, let out the villages in lease to sundry individuals, distinctly stating, in each pottal, that in the event of Bancrice establishing his claims in the courts, the pottah should be considered null and void.

OW

or friends, spent several years in endearours to soften the heart of his lord, but of course without success, and at last he mt some individuals to advance cash to nable him to lodge a complaint in the Jessore Court about the year 1822. In 1824, the Jessore Court passed a decree in ns favour, and granted him possession of he lands in the Jessore district. The case was then carried to the Calcutta appeal fourt; the zemindar, however, finding he and got into a scrape, and fearing a heavy imount of damage, offered to settle the hatter if the Brahmin would give up all claim to the back profits of the land; this of course the old man willingly agreed to. and received a new pottab from his zemindar and came back to his family, rejoicing in spirit. A plain man would now suppose that the case was at an end, but mark the result-the villages of the Jote were partly situated in Jessore and partly in Dacca Jelalpore, and it appears that the Jessore decision could only grant possession of the lands under its immediate jurisdiction; and an individual named Buxee, in possession of the largest village in the Dacca Jelalpore district, on the tenure of the pottah granted by the zemindar, when he forcibly dispossessed the old family, refused to abide by the Jessore decree. It then became necessary to recommence the original suit in the Feridpoor Court, which was done in 1825, grounding the claim on the Jessore decree and the new pottah granted by the zemindar in 1824. The Feridoore Court decreed the case in favour of the Brahmin in 1828; the Dacca Appeal Court confirmed the decree in 1830, and the case was appealed to the Sudder Dewannee, which court sustained the appeal and disannulled the pottah granted to Banerjee by the zemin-dar, and remitted the case to the inferior court, with instructions to try, first, whether Bancrice had an original right to the Jote (the question first decided in the Jessore Court); and, second, whether Buxee's pottah was a legal and good in-strument? (the question decided in the Feridpore and Dacca courts); and if these questions are decided in the affirmative. then Banerjee is to get possession of the lands and to pay an increased rent to the Buxee of upwards of 500 per cent. This order was passed in February or March 1832, with the original pottah granted to Buxee before the court, in which it is distinetly specified, that in the event of Banerjee establishing his rights to the Jote, that pottal is to be considered null and void, and in the face of several decisions of the sudder in cases exactly similar to this one, originating in the same illegal acts from the same pergunns, in all of which the court held that the pottahs granted by the remindar, to the prejudice

The poor old Brahmin, destitute of money of the old Jotedars, were unjust and iller of friends, spent several years in endea- gal.—Ind. Gaz.

RUNJEET SINGH.

Lahore .- On the 9th May, the Maha. raja arrived at Koolee, on his route to Cashmeer, to investigate the abuses in that province. The vakeel of Yar Mahomud Khan, the nabob of Peshawur, having waited on the Maharaja, received a present of Rs. 100, and the Maharaja inquired of him whether he was aware that Shah Shoojah-ol-Moolk intends proceeding towards Kahool, to recover his hereditary dominions, and wished to know if the ruler of Peshawur would give him a friendly reception, and swear fealty to him for that province, or be hostile to the Shali. The vakeel replied, Yar Mahomud Khan is making warlike preparations, and the nazims of Sindish had collected a body of matchlock-men, together with some guns, and had proceeded to Shekarpoor, with the intention of opposing the Shah; therefore it is not probable that Shah Shoojah-ol-Moolk would regain his kingdom without a severe struggle. On this the Maharaja postponed his journey to Cashmeer, and ordered letters to be despatched to Yar Mahommud Khan at Peshawur, advising him to aid rather than resist Shah Shoojah-ol-Moolk in his endeavours to reconquer his realms. Letters were likewise despatched to Dost Mahommed Khan, the ruler of Mooltan, stating that Shah Shoojah intended proceeding to Bhawulpoor, and directing him to watch his motions, and transmit daily reports of his movements to the durbar. Lucka Sing, vakeel of Ajeeb Sing, the rajah of Alooleah, presented two hunting elephants and twenty-one trays of valuables, and requested permission to visit Cashmeer. The Maharaja ordered him to inform Raja Ajeeb Sing, that if he can obtain the permission of the British authorities at Amball to cross the Sutledge, he would be happy to see him, and make the tour of Cashineer with him .- Ayena Secunder.

OUDE.

Lucknow.—His majesty, having given instructions to his prime minister, Nabab Roshen od Dowlah, regarding the management of his kingdom, has given himself up to the pleasure of his seraglio; but the prudent vizier, by his zeal and diligence, and other estimable qualities peculiar to his nature, is actively following the precepts of his royal master, with the most beneficial effects to himself and the people committed to bis charge. Extortions, oppression, and bribery are, it may verily be believed, things unknown in this faithful minister's administration; and at leases of the Oude subjects are beginning

to form a goodly opinion of him. - Native

Luckynarain, a native of Cashmeer, presented to his Majesty the King of Oude a Persian translation of the English Manual and Platoon Ezercise, and was rewarded with a donation of Bs. 500.

DISTRESSED RYOTS.

About a week ago, some cultivators from the southward assembled en masse at the Government-house, uttering dolorous complaints; on an aide de-camp being sent to inquire into their grievances, they stated that the zemindars, whose lands they cultivate, have hitherto extorted from them Rs. 4 per bigga; oppressive as this was, they paid it hitherto nolens volens; but this year, owing to the devastation of the late gale, their crops had failed; yet the zemindars insisted on having the Rs. 4 per bigga this year also. His lordship, having taken down the names of the zemindars, ordered the complainants to pay but one rupee per bigga this year, and the next year some definite sum per bigga would be fixed for them to pay in future .- Ayena Secunder.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

We are happy to inform our readers that it is buzzed about, in certain quarters, that government has resolved to appoint one deputy and two assistant collectors in each district; the pay of the deputy being Rs 500 per month, and of the assistants Rs. 250 per month each, and under the session judges of Rs. 100 per month each. Assistants under the commissioners of revenue and circuit are likewise to be appointed, on salaries of Rs. 150 per month each. These situations are to be open to all natives, either Christians, Mahomedans, or Hindoos. There is a talk of increasing the pay of the zilla darogas to Rs. 100 per month each .- Ibid.

THE SHEIKAWATEES

We have just received the following account of the deplorable and harassed state in which the country bordering on Sheikawater continues:—

The Sheikawatees continue their depredations on the Behraitch frontier. A few days ago, a party of these freebooters entered that territory, on a plundering excursion, and carried off fourteen camels from a village called Begneepoor, with which they were retreating to the Sheikawattee country when they were accidentally inter by a party of the Behraitch sowars, who happened at the time to be going their usual rounds, and in the rencontre which took place, the ringleader of the gang was slain after he had wounded two of his adversaries. This individual was, it seems, a Joudhpoor thakoor, who having been exp. Jiled from that country for his

delinquences, readily obtained an asylum from his marauding brethren in the Buteesee and Sheikawatee tracts, and having endeared himself to them by his daring character, it is apprehended that they will not allow his death to pass unrevenged. It is stated, indeed, that they are already assembling in considerable numbers for that purpose, and so fully is it anticipated that they will attempt to execute their designs, that the Nawab Fyz Mohummud Khan has detached a body of troops to oppose them, and restore confidence to the inhabitants of the villages along the border, who are represented to be in the greatest state of alarm, and to have commenced deserting their habitations in apprehension of the meditated incursion. This precautionary measure may possibly deter the marauders from carrying their intention into execution, but the Nawab's frontier adjoining the Sherkawatees and Butcesce tracts is so open and extended, that it is impossible for him to defend all points at once, and it is consequently to be feared that the threatened descent will be made in some quarter where no resistance can be offered to the invaders. It is truly surprising that this disgraceful system of plunder and outrage is still suffered to go on without any effectual measures being taken to suppress it."—Delhi Gaz. With reference to a communication in

With reference to a communication in our last paper respecting the inroads of the Shekawatees, we are happy to state, on good authority, that reports of all the occurrences were prompily made to government, and that answers have been received, intimating an intention of adopting very decisive measures for obtaining redress.—

Ital.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

We learn from Rungpore that on the 21st ult, two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at that station; each of the shocks it is said lasted for three or four minutes, accompanied by loud claps of thunder, a shower of rain, and a runbling noise under ground like the bellowing of a bull. The earth, adds our informant, burst in three or four places, threw out flames and sulphurous smoke, and closed again. The inhabitants, and even the catth, in affright, ran for safety and shelter in all directions. We are happy, however, to add that no lives were lost nor any serious injury occurred to any person or property.—John Bull, Julu 26.

July 26.

It appears that another severe earth-quake was felt at Rungpore on the 8th July.

USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

We understand that Mr. Wilkinson, the political agent at Kotah, has, at the request of the raj-rana, written to the committee

of the Agra College, for a teacher of the English tongue, and the supply of some clementary works in that language. It is considered probable, that the rao-rajah of Boondie will place some youths also under the English teacher. We have never ourselves thought the introduction of the use of the English language, as the medium of diplomatic intercourse, as in itself a question of importance in any way. Though of little use, it would be the cause of inconvenience. If it be intended, however, as part of an extensive and wellregulated plan, to diffuse the use of our tongue throughout the whole of this fine dependency of the British Crown, we shall hail it as another link in a chain which will bind, as by a bond of sympathy, the mother country to the land of her conquest. If it be an isolated measure, however, it will produce no permanent effect, and we should not wonder if it grew into disuse on the succession of a new Governor General. -Mofussil Ukhlar.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we have to announce to our readers the active exertions that are at present making to educate the natives of this country. Some of the native chiefs have manifested a strong desire to learn the English language, and to establish English schools among their subjects, since the proposal of Lord William Bentinck to make that language the medium of communication between them and the British government, Letters have reached Calcutta from the Upper Provinces, requesting the selection of able and efficient teachers who are willing to be sent there, to take charge of English schools, as opportunities occur for establishing them. Lists of such persons are at present being prepared by individuals who take a deep interest in the cause of native education. This is certainly a gladdening prospect; but what is the British government doing for the fulfilment of this mighty object ?- Gyananneshun.

We are happy to state that many of the native chiefs of respectability are manifesting a disposition to study the English; in fact the Marattas, Rajpoots, Sicks, Jauts, &c., had never made the Persian the medium of their state papers, and it was only introduced into their public state papers, in consequence of their correspondences with our government being in that language, But now that English has been proposed to them by the Governor General, in lieu of the Persian, they one and all gladly reject the Persian, and apply themselves to the English; the only exception being the rais of Alwar.—Juena Secunder.

MR. BROOKE.

William Augustus Brooke, the venerable head of the civil service of Bengal, and agent of the Governor General at Benares, closed a long and highly meri-

torious career in death, on the 10th inst, at a very advanced age. It is not in our power to do justice to his exemplary character; and we will merely add, therefore, that Mr. Brooke was an honour to the service, to his country, and to mankind, leaving it to others more equal to the task, to commemorate the virtues and services which won for him universal exteen and respect.—Beng. Hark. July 16.

INTENDED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The Mofussil Ukhbar states that "a marriage is on the tapis, between Mirzs Unjum Shikoh, and Mirza Mohumud Tukee (two of the sons of Mirza Mohumud Shikoh, brother of the King of Delhi), and the two daughters of the late Allen Gardner, Esq., son of Colonel Gardner, of Khasgunge; it is rumoured, that the ceremony will take place on the lat of August next."

IRON STEAMERS.

In addition to the two iron steam vessels, brought out by Captain Johnston, on the Lackins, six others have been contracted for, to follow in the course of six months. Captain Johnston is also stated to be accompanied by five engineers for the public service, and seven artificers.—Incha Gaz.

The plates of the two iron steamers will be put together in the compound of the old export warchouse, and it is expected they will be ready for launching in five or six months. Besides the two iron flats coming out to be used with these tugs, there are two more iron steamers, with an equal number of flats, in preparation, making in all four steam tugs and four vessels for cargo and accommodation. We have been surprised to learn that the whole cost of these eight iron vessels with the machinery, exclusive of freight to India, is but £25,000.—Calcutta Courier.

ETIQUETTE OF THE DURBAR.

The editor of the Ayena Secunder states that, at a late durbar of the Governor General, the native gentlemen in the habit of frequenting the durbar, petitioned, stating that they have been for those two or three weeks past in the habit of leaving their shoes at the outer door on their entering the council chamber, in compliance with an order communicated to them on this subject, they therefore petition for the abolition of this obnoxious order, and beg that they be permitted as usual to enter with shoes on.

FOSSIL SHELLS ON THE TABLE LAND OF CENTRAL INDIA.

." A circumstance which must prove highly interesting to all lovers of geology has lately been brought to light by the dis-

covery of a bed of fossil shells (marine?) in a good state of preservation. Accident. as usual in discoveries of this kind, led to their detection. A well had been sunk some fourteen years ago by a native, half a mile distant from Saugor, beside the road leading to Jubbulpore, and with the stones turned out of it he erected a small but for his workmen, little dreaming at the time he was piling up such geological treasures. A man the other day, seeing something unusual in a lump of the limestone of which the hut was built, dragged it out, and took it to his master, Mr. Fraser, who immediately recognized it as being a shell: so interesting a fact could not be lost sight of, and means were immediately taken to follow up the discovery; on searching the walls of the dwelling, several other stones equally rich in shells were detected, and the owner of the ground being questioned, stated, they came out of the well, about half way down; but ocular proof was not to be obtained, from the sides of the well being stoned up with large blocks of sandstone. To allow a point of so much interest to re main in doubt would have been highly culpable, and Dr. Spry immediately set about sinking a shaft parallel to the well, that the locale might be effectually set at rest. After sinking through basalt, both soft and hard, he came, I understand, upon a hed of soft tatty red soil containing nodules of lime, and presently reached the anxiously-sought limestone bed, from which he had the satisfaction of disentombmg some rich specimens of shells. The hed is formed exactly seventeen feet below the present surface. The shells are univilved, of different sizes, some nearly as long as the hand, and all of them are what is termed received shells." -- Mofusul Ukbar, July 20.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

In the Calentia Christian Observer for August appears a letter from the Upper Provinces, containing a propos d of a learned and wealthy Brahmin for the propagation of Christianity in India:

" A Hindoo gentleman, who held until a short time back a respectable situation in the government service, has intentions of becoming converted to the Christian faith. All the rajas and chieftains of --- are in the habit of visiting him, and of paying great deference to his opinions, and he is consequently a very influential person. He is a Brahmin by caste, and a pundit. His words are, 'he is persuaded there has not been another person so truly free from sin, and so innocent, as Christ; and his doctrines inculcate truths and enforce virtues, to a degree of which history furni has no parallel. He feels therefore convinced, that he must have been something above the common race of mankind, an emanation from the Deity. I am,' says he,

anxious to be instructed in the ways pur-

scribed by him, and will endeayour to the utmost of my abilities to convince my deluded countrymen of their error. I an certain to be able to convert all the chieftains, and then the common people will of course conform to the religion of their rulers.'

" His plan for the accomplishment of the object in his view is, to commence with the opening of a school for the tuition of youth. He recommends that an English and a Sanscrit branch be simultaneously commenced. He is possessed of some money. There is a fine pucka house, built by him, which he wishes to give up for the use of the school, and will erect other accommodations for the use of the teachers, &c. A fine tank is attached to the pre-The assistance he requires is that a European well versed in religion be sent up, and he will supply the pundits from Kashee. The pecuniary assistance he demands is the payment of these for eighteen months, or two years, after which he says he will be able to provide for them. He is an old man, and has I believe no children of his own, and says he has not long to live, and he is therefore the more anxious for the speedy accomplishment of his plan, A reference to the ancient Sinserit writings, he says, will convince Hindoos, that Christ is superior to all human beings, and that there has been no Avatar like his."

THE ROLL NOOR DIAMOND.

A writer in the Delhi Gazette of August 3 gives the following account of how Runjeet Singh became possessed of the great Kohi Noor diamond.

In September 1812, the queens of Shab Sujah and Zeman Shah of Cabul took refuge from the troubles of their country, and were received in Lahore with every demonstration of respect. Sujah, the deposed king, having been treacherously serzed, was conveyed by the governor of Attock to his brother, who then ruled Cashmere. Two grand objects of the Sikh chief's ambition and avarice, the possession of the celebrated valley, and of the Hill of Light, a very valuable diamond belonging to the fallen family, seeming now to be brought by cocumistances within his grasp, he plotted industriously to make the attainment of the one a pretence for procuring the concession of the other. With this view, he gave the queen to understand that he was resolved to liberate her husband in the most chivalrous manner, and to bestow on him the fort of Rotas, with a territory sufficient to maintain his dignity. When the poor lady appeared overjoyed at this generous conduct in prospect, she received a hint from his highness's emissary that nothing was wanting do make him enter on the execution of these noble intentions but the Kihi Nour, on which he had somehow set his heart with the fondness of a lover. Her majesty,

evincing some skill in diplomacy, had no doubt that when her royal husband was at liberty, gratitude would induce him to concede any thing to so invaluable a friend in distress: but with respect to the diamond, it was in pawn at Candahar for two lacs of rupees. Runjeet, having satisfied himself that the prize, not so far off, was fairly in his power, and dreading its flight, threw the confidential servants of the nucens into close confinement, and placed a cordon of sentries round their residence. with strict orders to search every person who went out from them. This severity having no effect, he tried what starvation could do, and actually deprived the ladies and their household of food and water for two days. The Waffe Begum, as Shah Sujah's wife was called, still holding out, the Sikh at length discontinued his shameless treatment, on getting her promise that the king would redeem the jewel, and make a present of it to his deliverer when put in possession of Rotas. Runjeet Singh now pretending unbounded friendship for Futty Khan the vizier, and of late principal ruler of Affghanistan, obtained an interview with him on the banks of the Jhelum, in which they agreed to send a joint force for the reduction of Cashinere, which had rebelled, and reclaim the person of Shah Sujah. The expedition succeeded, though many of the Sikhs perished in the snow; Futty Khan installed his brother in the Government of the valley, and Runjeet had, for the time, to be satisfied with the custody of the royal captive, who was conveyed to his family at Lahore.

This success furnished a fair pretext for renewing his inhospitable demand to have the great diamond. The king professed his willingness to confirm his wife's promise, when the acquisition of his expected territory should enable him to recover the precious Koht Noor. Such evasion would not do. The unhappy members of this family were once more incarcerated in separate apartments, threatened with perpetual imprisonment in Govindguib, at Amritsir, and again denied provisions for several days. Shah Sujah at last negociated for a sum of money and a month's time, to redeem the article for which he suffered so much. He tried again to outwit his antagonist here, but proved no match for Runjeet, who knew the facility of giving money and taking it back from a prisoner without loss. Two lacs were therefore speedily advanced, and when the month expired, a day was appointed for surrendering the Hill of Light to the representative of the house of Sukerchukee.

The Shah and Runject Singh having been seated, face to face, with some interval—between them, Sujah, summoning all the majesty of a race of kings into his dignified countenance, assayed to overawe the mean-looking and low-minded grandson of a thief, during an impressive silence which,

says my authority, lasted one hour. the Sikh, who could no more read royalty in the glances of a monarch than the Grant in the manuscript, grew impatient at this quakerly interruption to business, and de. sired one who spoke Persian to remind ha majesty of the purpose for which they had The shah, without opening his lips, "spoke with his eyes" to an attendant who retiring, soon returned, and placed small parcel between the great men. Runjeet's itching fingers immediately unrolled numerous envelopes, when, to the consummation of his wishes, a large diam and anpeared, which jewellers behind him, who had seen it, recognized as the Kohi Noor,

Possessed of the treasure which he had incurred so much disgrace in acquiring, his next object was to recover the two lacs, or the value of them, from the wretched cap. tives. After their separation and imprisonment, they had been graciously permitted to enjoy the fresh air in tents pitched for them in the garden called Shahmar. It would have been impolite to insinuate that the rupees had never left his majesty's coffers, so the noble host of kings and queens now directed a party of experienced officials to pay them a domiciliary visit, and to bring him all their jewels and money without reservation. To obey this mandate loyally, the plunderers made sure work by taking away not only all the ornaments used by women of rank, but rich dresses, and every sword, shield, or matchlock, that a particle of gold or silver could recommend to their master. What perhaps shews the want of nobility in the man's nature more than the barbarous act itself, his highness, when the last spoils of his pillaged guests were laid before him, sent back the things which he thought of no value, with an apology for having taken them. " Let me not get a bad name," said he to his courtiers " for such rubbish." The royal family were now completely fleeced, and could not be shorn of more by the most practised ingenuity. Runject therefore allowed the females to escape to Lodiana where they were, some time afterwards, rejoined by then husbands, on whom the British government settled 50,000 rupees a year, which they continue to enjoy.

TOLERATION.

The Sumachar Darpun, of August 3, contains the following letter from a native, highly culogizing the conduct of Mr. R. C. Halkett, magistrate of Nuddea, in the following instance:

"Baboo Bamundas Mookhopadhya, of Oolagram, has for a long time been in the habit of celebrating the twelve festivals of his idol Juggunath. When he was engaged in cleaning and repairing the dancing-room, in anticipation of the great festival of the Ruth-jatra, his uncle, a man of eighty years of age, Radhanath Mookhopadhya, set himself to prevent the

atts, at which about 5,000 braushurs and Vyshuubs are fed and clothed, and the praises of Huri are celebrated. Radhanath, in violent opposition to the thing, complained to the magistrate of the zilla; and his excellency, in great kindness and for upholding religion, having come to the house of the above baboo, heard the truth from the respectable zemindars and religious people of the place, and admirably deciding the case, ordered the dancing-room to be delivered up to Banundas Baboo, that he might celebrate the festival."

ARMY RELIEF.

We have been favoured with the following memorandum of the relief ordered or intended for several of the different regiments in His Majesty's and the Company's service.

```
2d Local Horse, to Saugor.
3d do do. Neemuch.
4th do. do Bareilly.
If M. 3d Buffs Cawmpore.
— 16th Prof. Cawmpore.
— 16th do. Ghazepore.
— 4th do. Hechampore.
— 4th do. Chinsurah.
— 5th get. N.I. Saugor.
1th do. D. Allahabud.
1th do do. Mooradabad and Shaje-haipore.
— 5th do. Cawmpore.
— 5th do. Dehl.
— 5th do. Lucknow.
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50th do. do. Lucknow. 62d do. do. Loodeeanah. John Bull, July 22.

PATATE OF ALKKANDER AND CO.

From the half-yearly statement of disbursements and receipts of the assignees of the late firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. from 10th January to 10th July, 1833, it appears that the receipts amounted to S.Rs. 10.16,699 (including S. Rs. 2.73,302 from debtors to the estate); that the disbursements amounted to S. Rs. 8,25,677 (including S.Rs. 30,133 for incidental charges for preserving of property and law charges, and Rs. 57,209, expenses of establishment, &c); and that the balance was Rs. 1,91,022, including 1,87,000, deposited in the Union Bank, being an interest of four per cent. The advances to Indigo factories amounted to Rs. 4,89,147.

Mr. N. Alexander has made a proposition to the Insolvent Court, of considerable importance to the creditors of this estate. The proposition is to permit, under certain regulations, the debtors and creditors of the estate to enter into arrangement of accommodation with each other by assignment of debts in discharge of claims, which may relieve the estate of many heavy claims, without injustice to any where creditor; but, on the contrary, to the great benefit of all it and a state of the pro-

remain. Mr. Alexander explains the grounds of the proposition—the difficul-ties that oppose the realization of debts due to the firm, arising out of the nature of these claims, or the impossibility of making those arrangements of compromise, which more prosperous times rendered practicable. The advantages which would result from the adoption of the proposition, will appear from a case which actually occurred. A creditor of the estate proposed to take, as a set-off against his claim, rupee for rupec, a debt which the assignees considered desperate. Being a friend of the debtor's, he was willing to assist him in this way, upon the mere collateral security of a life-assurance on a good life, which the assignees of course could not have kept up, as in that way the estate would never be brought to a close. The proposition is under the consideration of the court.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The Steam Committee waited this morning upon the Governor-general, for the purpose of requesting the loan of the Hugh Landsay, to be run for a year at the expense of the fund. They were received very graciously by his lordship, and obtained much more than they asked for, being offered the Hugh Lindsay for one voyage, at the charge of Government, to start on the 1st February next, so as to allow intermediate arrangements in the Mediterranean. But the most gratifying of his lordship's communication is yet to be mentioned, that Government is disposed to offer a premium of twenty thousand pounds sterling to any joint stock company or mercantile contractor in India, who will engage to make four voyages with two steamers annually to Cosseir, besides leaving them all the benefit derivable from passengers and letter-carriage. Heartily do we congratulate the public upon the assurance it gives them that this grand and glorious enterprise will succeed. - Cal. Cour. Aug. 26.

Succeed.—Cat. Cont. Aug. 20.

We must correct an erroneous impression which we set the example of creating, and distinctly point out, that what fell from his lordship should only have been considered as a private intimation, and not a matter for public speculation, being herory to be suggestions which he might bring herory to be council, and which, if there approved, must be referred to Bombay, and afterwards to the home authorities, before any definitive order could be passed upon the subject.—Itad. Aug. 27.

We have been informed that Captain Johnstone offered at once to undertake the contract but his Lordship thought it better that it should be made known at home, and this liberal bonus offered to invite the competition of all England. There can be no manner of doubt now,

established on a permirentesis. There will be finalred of capitalists in England ready to engage, in the speculation. Unessauntsized on a permajent easts. There will be impadred so of capitalists in England ready to engage, in the speculation. Under these Eircumstances, a should no longer object to the running the Mugh Linday, meanwhile, and with such a prospect we incline to this that the Bombon committee in be equally ready to wave all objections to the plan .- Beng. Hurk., Aug. 27.

The Calcutta fund (including Meerut and Delhi contributions) amount to about 90,000 rupees; those of Madras and Bombay amount to about 85,000 fupees; so that, ficluding the balance of the old fund, there may be now about two lace subscribed. The list of subscribers at Bombay include the following: - Maharajah Lunjeet Sing, 5,000; governor and inhabitants of Damaun, 1,500; the rao of Cutch, 1,000; the nizam, 2,000; rajah Chandoo Lal, 1,000; rajah Bulant Sing, Bahadoor of Rutlam, 1,000; Nawab Gnoze Mahomed Khan, 1,000; Cazy Mooshib Ally, 100; Shaik Ally Azim, 100.

Madras.

4

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. WOLFT.

It is rumoured that the lord Bishop of Calcutta has issued his mandate to the clergy at this presidency to refuse Mr. Wolff the use of any of the churches under their control. If this report has any foundation, it is not so difficult to imagine his lordship's motive for the step he has demed it necessary to take as some are inclined to make it appear. It is not, we are convinced, merely because Mr. Wolff has not been regularly ordained, or that he has not been especially brought up to the Church of Ingland. The reasons may be found in Mr Wolff's confessions of and defence to, the charges advanced against him by Lieutenant Burnes. He has written quite enough to prove that his opinions go a step further than mere sin-· gularity; and so long as he is unable to bring forward a more sufficient refutation, it must be presumed that he prefers silence to controversy, when his character, not only as a missionary but as a man, is 'questioned and attacked. Madras Gaz. July 20.

FORGERIES.

We understand that several forgeries of notes, have lately been detected at the Government Bank. From all accounts its would appear to be almost impossible to detect the forgeries, committed as they are with, the most exquisite skill and ingeruity. The amount alone, we are in-formed, is crased by a chemical process, and a larger sum substituted in its place,

ever, that the perpetrators of these forge. ries will not escape detection, and that they will find it impossible to evade the strong arm of the law .- Ibid. June 19.

DISTRESS AMONGST THE NATIVES.

It is almost impossible to conceive the distress which our correspondent mentions as being prevalent at Vellore. Rice is there sold at four and a-half measures the rupee, gram at eight, and inferior grain is dear in proportion. The poor are actually starving; and will it be believed when we state, on the most undoubted authority, that at Vellore, on the 4th instant, hundreds witnessed the horrible and disyear old, partly devoured by its own mother! This unhappy woman had been for several days without any sustenance whatever, and when death relieved her belie from misery, satisfied the cravings of hungemby preying upon her lifeless child! -Mad. Gar. Aug 10.

It would appear that Government has, at the request of certain members of the native community, at last consented to deepen and repair the several tanks and wells in Madras, which have become dry and uscless from the long-continued drought which has prevailed, and been cause of much and serious distress throughout the country. It is to be regretted that something of this kind was not done months ago, or at least when first publicly noticed; still more is it to be regretted that, in the interior, reservoirs for water had not been made of sufficient extent to admit of a portion of the earth being irrigated and prepared for cultivation; it would have contributed in a great measure to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, and to check the progress of that distress and wretchedness which every where abound, and which is daily committing sad havock

upon human life .- Mad. Cour. Aug. 20. We hear, but do not vouch for its cor rectness, that Government have resolved on temoving a great portion of those natives who have contained from the interior and are dependent on the Monegar Choul try, from the vicinity of Madras; some to the places from whence they came, where care will be taken of them, and others to places where they may be taken care of at, it may be, less expense, certainly less inconvenience and danger, than is likely to follow their remaining at Madras .-

Ibid, Aug. 23.

By private letters received from Bangalore, it would appear that a considerable fall of rain had taken place, and that the appearance of the weather indicated a plentified supply; similar accounts have

also been received from other indeed, the full direit at Me firce days has been consider the past indeed, the rail series or areas the past firee days has been considerate, and we are heppy to say its opntinuance seems pretty certain. The change has, as might he expected, removed much alarm and fear from the minds of many, and we doubt not has had a good effect upon the rice-merchants, who, although they have not as yet reduced the price of grain, are evidently less inclined to restrict the sale than they were a few days ago. The ba-zars are now freely supplied, and the necessity for a guard to protect the venders being removed, the four companies of sepoys ordered for this duty have returned to Palavarame t does not appear that the merchants austained any serious loss on Monday, or that the starving multitude which attacked the bazars and godowns sought other plunder than grain, or that more or other violence was com-mitted than was necessary to obtain it; nor have we heard, and it is with pleasure we record it, that, neither at Triplicane or elsewhere, had the congregated mass of people sustained any Injury from the military called upon to disperse them. . Ibid.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The steam committee at this presidence have addressed a letter to that at Bombay, in which they state:—

" Your committeewill have observed from the resolutions passed at that meeting, that our society do not profess to engage in the actual prosecution of the important undertaking in question. The principle, on which the subscription in this presidency has been raised, has been that of assisting your committee in your efforts to accomplish the object by the contribution of a pecuniary fund. Acting on that principle, the Madras Committee desire to place the subscriptions raised frankly at the disposal of your committee; in the confidence that, from the character and quality of the members of it, the best possible arrangements will be made to bring your task to a successful issue. They repose in you a trust that; as far as circumstances admit, your committee will consult the convenience and interests of the public of this presidency that they at the same time consider, that mer interests, in common with those of the public at large, cannot fail to be essentially promoted by any effectual accomplishment of the views of your committee. The only stipulation, therefore, which the Madras committee are disposed to make, is, that your committee should be pleased to communicate an account of the disbursement of the fund about to be placed in their hands

ambay,

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first quarter meeting of the Editors of this firm was held on the 24th August; Mr. Wes. Newnham in the chair.

The trust-deed was and before the nating, where temperate that of the reditors in India, whose claims amount to about Rs. 8,82,000, 126 had signed it, whose claims amounted together to the sum of Rs. 5,68,027.

A statement of the disburshing and receipts was submitted to the meeting by the executive truster.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,00,184.

STEAM-SUBSCRIPTION

We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract of a letter from Capt. Wade, political agent at Loodianah:

"The sum of Sonards, 606 has been reed here and remitted to Calcutta, the Freatest part of which the secretary to the new
Calcutta steam-fund has been individually
requested to appropriate to your fund, and
I have the satisfaction to inform you that
Maharajah Tunjeet Sing, the ruler of the
Punjab, hat subscribed Rs. 5,000 towards
the same undertaking," in connexion with
the Bombay fund."

We have also the pleasure of stating the very handsome sum of Rs. 1,545 has been forwarded by his Excellency the Governor of Demann to the steam-committee here. These subscriptions make the Bunbay fund amount to rather more than Rs. 70,000.—Romb. Cour. Aug. 31.

THE CHOLERA.

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The cholera, we regret to my, is committing great ravages in Greatura, Breulla, and the neighbourhood, especially amongst the native imbabitants, who are dying off at the rate of forty or fifty a day. The poor, including the lainuring class, who are most exposed to the influence of the weather, appear to be the pracipal sufferers. Of those, however, who are surrounded by all the conforts of life, and are able to command prompt medical pid, not a few have fallen victims to this deadful scourge within the last fortnight.

ful scourge within the last fortnight.

We regret much to hear that, since the rain set in au Boona, the cholera has made its appearance, and earried off numbers of the inhabitants. Our latest accounts state that it is still raging there with great furly; while Nassuck, Punderpoor, and other large towns have also suffered accounts in the regret that it is still raging there with great furly; while Nassuck, Punderpoor, and other large towns have also suffered account in the regret furly.

Durpun, July 5.

We noticed only the other day that sever ral manutairs and other revenue officien

(N)

of the Poonah zillah, has been suspended from their offices with the get of malver-sation hanging over them. Since then, we have a superferent that Balajee Ren Bhavey, inancistuar, Deenket Hamcaunder and the Castenata, sincidars, and the find Happoon to ground the find Happoon to ground the the transfer and extortion, and dismissed from their situations. The transfer Sadeshwur Sactere, he steristader, or had native officer of the late revenue survey and assessment in the Decom, and some of his native assistants, has been concluded? but we have not received authentic information of the results. Brom their continuing in confinement, however, we infer that it has not terminated in their favour.

Major Robertson, the principal collector of Poons, appears to have set about in earest to rid his district establishment of the dishonest characters who have contrived to prey upon the substance of the people, and who by their extortions and other bad practices have added so much to the suffewings of the mots. All persons, including those in public employ, who have had opportunities of judging, concur in representing the establishments in the Deccan, a especially those in the Poona and Ahmednuggur districts, as the least honest, and must clever in eluding detection of their practices, of all the native servants of which Major Robertson has entered upon the task of purifying his establishment, and the qualifications which he has brought to bear upon this object, afford ground for hope that he will accomplish much that will entitle him to the thanks of governments and the gratitude of the people. tear It is in contemplation to introduce the employment of natives of Guzerat, and other provinces, into the native portion of the fiscal establishments in the Deccan, which are at present almost exclusively composed of bralmins of the Deccan and Dean, an artingement which we are con-vinced will be attended, with the best re-ults. The different classes will operate as a mutual check upon each other, as has been found to be the case in Guzerat, where the plan of employing people from other countries, along with the natives, has been acted upon with the greatest success. In the Deccan, under the present system combinations among native offices are, for obvious reasons, of very frequent ¤ce; and it is a melancholy fact, that, where combinations do not exist, there is a greater disposition, on the part of those servants, to constitution and to bring to the notice of their supporters, the malpractices which come to see the constitution of the their knowledge. - Ibid.

DEARTH AND DISTRESS.

The greatest miser now prevails in the

lichpoor, and throughout the variety of Be-rar. The fure of last, we will have been followed by an insulgrante apply during the present senson; and the conte-quent distress, instead of being alleviated by any measure of the Nizam's government, is rendered much worse by the rapacity of the minister Chundoo Lal, and the unparalleled tyranny and oppression of a wretch named Kishun Bishun, who by fraud and intrigue has usurped the place of his betters. Ryots have been driven from their villages, and forced to assume Great numbers have predatory habits. emigrated into Khandeish and the Nagpoor country. Those are support, to have property are many for plunder. for plunder; and wretched parents sell or give the starving offspring to whoever will them away.

The state of the weather and prospects of the season, we are most appy to state, have greatly improved, during the last fortnigut, in most parts of the Deccan and Guzerat. In the Ahmedabad zillah, the supply of rain has as yet been very beauty and the consequent rise in the price of provisions as caused a great deal of suffering amongst the poor classes; but the showers which have recently fallen in the Broach and Kaira districts, as well as in Katty. war, are represented as sufficient for all the present purposes of thin vator. A good deal of rain fell in some of the Surat pur-gunnahs about the same time; but in others, which were not so favoured, the young crops are already drooping. In the Deccan, refieshing showers have revived such of the crops as were yet young and healthy, particularly in the neighbourhood of Poonah, The Sholapoor districts, where so much distress prevailed, have received a plentiful supply of rain, which we earnestly hope will mitigate the sufferings of the poor inhabitants. Our last advices from Dharwar are very gratifying: on the 14th and 15th inst., that and the affjacent districts were blessed with abundant showers.

The gloomy apprehensions, for which there was lately but too much reason, have given place, in mpst parts of the country, to very favourable anticipations—and we find, in the cause of the change in our prospects, abundants, the for the depest gratitude to Provide for meetfully averting from the land the horrors of familie, with which it was threatened.—Bomb. Durpun, Aug. 90.

THE OPIUM-DEALERS OF KOTAH.

Extract of a letter, dated "Kotah, 1st July:"—" Bahadur Mullshet, the great opium merchant of Kotah, indeed the Rothschaf of Malwa and Rajasthan, wishes to follow my example, and give his mite to the encouragement of steam-navigation. The enclosed is a hoonder for Re. 100. He is a most enterprising man, and the

prince of agreepants of Hindostan. He during the months of November, December, veryly sends some ten or to the lacks of January, Plantary, and sometimes March, rupees, worth to opium to only and pays Jannoe be made by a sailing vessel in less nearly two lacks to us in the shape of duty upon it. This year he has sent two of his Marwarees -to Canton. He had bervants some difficulty in inducing them to undertake the sea voyage, but sacra fames auri, quæ non mortalia pectora cogis. He sancied the European agency-houses at Canton were not fair in their dealings, and had determined on sending his own confiden-tial servants. They yielded to his persuasions, at length, and are now perhaps watering on the golden shores of Sunka .-These are the men who afford the easiest admission to the h and enlarged views. Though so far the doved from the light of your presidency-schools and colleges, his extensive dealings with so many different parts of the wild have served vastly to enlighten his mind. He wow talks of purchasing a ship of his own to take his opium cargoes to Canton, and will do so. I expect, before long. I have no doubt that the applicate his young son, Daujee, sailto Budicenath, via the Sutlej, as far as will serve his turn.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF CORPS.

The following changes, we understand, are to take place in the army this year :-

11. M. 2d or Queen's Regals are to go from Bom-hay to Poona. 11. M. 40th, from Poona to Bombay. 1st Regt. Lt. Cav., from Sholapoor to Rajkote and Hursole. 2d Regt. Lt.Cav., from Deesa to Sholapoor. 3d do. do., from Rajkote and Hursole to

4th Regt. N.I., from Bombay to Hursole, 8th do. do., from Ahmednugger to Kullad-

ghee. 21st do. do., from Deesa to Bombay. 22d do. do., from Ahmedabad to Ahmed-

nugger. 25th do. do., from Hursole to Deesa. 26th do. do., from Kulladghee to Ahmedabad.

Bomb.Cour., Aug. 17.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE RED SEA,

"In Captain Wilson's pamphlet on steam-navigation, he thus considers and negatives the proposal "that fast sailing vessels should perform the stage from Bombay to Mock and from thence be towed up to Sue 1 the team-tugs."
"From what has been said, it is pre-

sumed the reader will understand the difficulty steamers would frequently have in dragging themselves up the sea, which would render towing another vessel at times impossible; the variation in the strength of the N. E. monsoon, between Bombay and Mocha, would, in five cases . out of six, prevent a sailing vauel doing it so quickly as a steamer; thus destroying all regularity-while it must have completely escaped the projector, that the passage back, from Mocha to Bombey,

during the months of November, December, January, Finding and sometimes March, cannot be made by a sailing west in least than six weeks:—the writer helf sean many instances in shich fing fits sating Armitean venets have been thanks to wark the six sailing and the six sailing and the six sailing weeks have been thanks to wark the six sailing with the six sailing that the six sailing was sailing to sail the six sailing was sailing steamer would to go the hole way from Suez to Bombay; but stilly did not the difficulty exist of getting back from Matha to Bombay, not to mention the improbabi-a to homosy, not to mention the improvement into the parallel of Judda to blocks, during the strong southerly winds which provide the above months, where the two of sailing vessels? for it must be due to every one, that it would only be goting to the double expense of steamers and sailing-vessels, to do that which would be better done by steamers alone. Sufficient has doubtless been said to show the the impracticability of this plan; and its having ever been suggested by an intelligent and otherwise experienced seamen, is a strik-ing proof of the delikions that may crist on steam subjects, where practical experi-

ence in the express case is wanting."

"In deciding on the class of vessels best suited for our purpose," he remarks, " the great expense of coal, however supplied, renders it imperative to adopt the smallest, capable of contending with the weather to be experienced, and at the same titue of sufficient power; and for this reference vessel of 270 tons with two forty-horse engines, has been proposed, as combiding the greatest practicable economy in coal, with safety, certainty and celerity in making the passage."

From the seventh annual reported that Bombay Native Education Society, it appears that the schools under the society generally, and more especially the Native central schools at Bombay, are in a very flourishing condition, and that the number of boss who attend them has recently cond tinued steading to increase, which the committee judy consider "a sure proof that a conviction of the advantages of education and a desire that their children should apjoy those advantages, is widely spreading joy mose auvantages, is witery spreating among the native populations, its the English central school, the largest condeavours have not proved so successful its condition, it is however appetted, will be greatly improved by certain arrange, ments which have lately been carried into effect. No boy is, in future, to be adapt-

ted into the English class who has not attined ic cerain degree of aroficiency in arithmetic and the grantmar of his own language; and a rule has been passed that those who are irregular in the attendance Be diemissed

the number of best, in the society's the number of best, in the society's theorem is the island of Bembay, is stated one in the English 73 are in the English

SUTTEE.

A shttee burnt her alf on the pile of her deepend this band, at Muttra, on the 13th of last month. The deceased's brother, and two of this nephewa (sons of that brother), have been arrested, and committed to gard, to take their trial, for urging the mideral to become a sutton and three the sutton and three the sutton and three the sutton and three the sutton and three the sutton and three three trials are the sutton and three three trials are the sutton and three three trials are three trials are the sutton and three trials are three trials are three trials are three trials are three trials are three trials are three trials are three trials are three trials are three trials are three trials are three trials are trials are three trials are trials are trials. . the widow to become a suttee, and threat. ming to kill her when she showed signs of dimension to act up to the resolution which she had been persuaded to take.—

THE COORG RAJAH.

The Bomban Gazette contains a letter from Mr. Wm. Jeaffleson, who has resided at tiarourt of the Coorg Rajah, in defence of his highness against the terrible accusa-tions against him (see last vol. p. 173). It would seem that he has been confounded with his late father who was in the habit practising the horrid barbarities ascribed to the son,

COINAGE IN THE DEPENDENT STATES.

We understand that the government has lately intimated to Angria, Hubsee and several (we believe all) of the chiefs and rajals on this side of India, that they are no longer to coin silver and copper money in their capitals as heretofore, but must re-cein supplies, in such quantities as they requires from the Bombay mint, paying a valuation for the same .- Bomb. Gaz. July 10.

THE ZAM'S TERRITORIES.

Hydrabad presents cenes of misery, marchy, and infamy, which human nature shudders to contemplate, unparalleled in any province in India. From the prolonged drought, thousands of the wretched peasantry have been compelled to fice from their villages and to seek refuge and a precarious living in the capital towns.

The city has the appearance of being in a tate of siege. Every man bears arms, many to a most preposterous manner, having horse pistols; even boys may be seen fastered be swords and wearing daggers in stead and wearing daggers in gir girdles. Nor are those turbulent peohe aw all idle with them; daily, nay fourly, conflict take place between the par-tizant of different noblemen, or the native and Arab portion of the population. Every rich mait has his portion of troops, besides

numbers of the superfluous papulation, in pay; these we uses at his own discretion, either to avenge his private animosities, or to administer to his pleasures. The nizam's own troops are in the town; but such skeleton-looking fellows I never beheld in any nation, many of them hardly bigger than the muskets they carry ; in fact, it is a pity to food them with the latter, as only serving to encumber their flight. The Arab portion of the population are particularly conspicuous in these fiots, and the most trivial circumstance occasions uprogr and bloodshed. The collectors of the revenue are another riotous class, ever at drayndaggers with each other, and, like other thieves, quarrelling about the division of the booty; two only out of many were living at the time I left, the rest had met with violent deaths: murders, in fact, are too common to deserve indice, and I firmly believe that there was one crime in the catalogue of infamy but is here unblushingly committed. "But the misery of the capital is trifling

in comparison to that of the country from

Hydrabad to the banks of the Beemah, at

Pondemoor, I counted between 2 and 300 villages in part or wholly deserted, and in adesolate and ruinous condition. Many of these villages, without one single inhabitant, were tottering to decay, house-wall and turret mingling to one common ruin ; and nearly all were covered with the bones of cattle, victims to the prolonged drought, to the griping avarice of land-owners, or to the idleness and carelessness of the villagers themselves, in not keeping their tanks in proper order. But alas! for them, what encouragement have they either for repairs or improvements, under the present iniquitous mode of government. stood gazing upon the wild scene around me, I have often fancied I beheld the track of the wild Pindary, as he swept the country before him: many a group I beheld around the dying buffalo, the staff of some poor family; many a thin cheek and sunken eye has arrested my attention, as the drooping owner begged a morsel of food; and in one place I beheld them eagerly bearing away the flesh from the carcase of some poor traveller's horse, that had died from diseas. Few showen had fallen up to the middle a hugust, and these only partial, sufficient indeed where they

pleasure of beholding green fields, purling streams, and nature in her loveliest dress." - Correge Bomb. Cour. Sept. 7.

CONDITION OF THE DECCAN.

fell to save the remainder of the cattle

from perishing. The Sattarah provinces in

the line of route were much the same, and it was only on entering the Company's territories I again had the unspeakable

The most favourable accounts, we are happy 10 state, continue to be received from

At Solapgor, there has been the Deccan. an abundant talk but high butes were still kept up-by the grain-dealers, and the inferings of the poor were very distressing. At Poons, and in the surrounding ountry, a great deal of rain has fallen ince the 29th of last month, and the hushandman has resumed with cheeful in-lustry the labours which he had depondngly abandoned. Many parts of the Dhar-war zilla also have been blessed with showers, which are supposed to be sufficient to save the crops which had begun to droop, and to admit of the seed being put into dields which had not been sown. Our advices from Kattymor are highly gratifying, and mention that of the coarse grains, an abuqdant harvest confidently looked for. Letters from Guzerat, however, give a nedancholy description of some parts of the country. The part of the country the country that one country the part of the Kaira and the data with the continued the contin absence of rain precludes their being renewed. The cultivators are in despair: and the coolees, with the other predatory tribes, it was feared, would take advantage of the calamity, to commit the excesses to which they are so prone. The ryots were therefore leaving their villages, and flocking into the large towns for protection; and amongst the inhabitants generally, such a degree of exceement prevailed, that the magistrate has considered it necessary to send his assistants into the districts with detachments of the disciplined police, to preserve the tranquillity of the country. The Surat collectorate has received a partial supply of rain. In several of the purgunnalis, however, the fields have been either burnt up by the drought, or destroyed by swarms of black worms, called "Kal e Yale," which consume even the grass wherever they appear. These calamities, however, it is some consolation to know, extend over but a small portion of the Bombay territories-and that in the rest, by the blessing of God, a famine appears to be no longer apprehended. The price of grain in Bombay continues to decrease .- Durpun, Sept. 6.

PREDATORY CHIEF.

We have been a round with the following extract of a letter from the Deccan, giving an account of the destruction of a Ramoossee leader, for whose apprehension the local authorities have long been anxious

"The Ramoossee Naik, Bhoojajee, had at last been killed. This is the min who has so long evaded every attempt to seize him, and who, after the execution of Oomajee Naik, a year ago, became the principal leader of the Ramon sees, that some time since infested the Dectan, but whose depredations were effectively put down last year by the active and persevering measures pursued against them.

The circumstances attending the seinure of Bhoojajce were these. A party of eleven rigin of the auxiliary horse returned in the footning of the 3d inst. to Pareccia, after an unsuccessful marchaliter hin; then about mon the shule day, the rectified frees riselligence, this were conducted to his place of reteast, the deep rawli reload to the Sewra-fill. Hand only fifty full to the him the him with h to the Sewra-Illi. Hands only fing min with him, the Sewars called obligation make his party throw down their arm, to which he replied, 'only gifth of fires.' Two of the Sewars then descended tuto the ravine, wishing to the do Mark alve, when some armishing remarks in which the sword of the of the feet of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the of the seward of the in which the sword of one of the Se-wars was broken, one of the Ramoossass wounded, and one of the horses wounded in two places. Two of the Ramoossees upon this fled up the side of the ravine and the remaining Sewars, in order in intimidate the Naik and take him him fired some shots over his bead, but without the desired effects. The Naiks bowever, and his two remaining companions being likely to get away, the Sewars fired at them, and Bhoojajee and one of his companions fell badly wounded, and with the other, who was not wounded, were brought to Sassoor, where the soon after expired. The other wounded man died near Poona."-Bombs Jour. Sept. 14.

GANG-ROBBERY BY SEPOYS.

Another large gang-robbery occurred on the night of the 19th, in the bazar, near the lines of the 11th regiment, involving consequences of the most serious nature. The amount of property carried off did not exceed some 3,000 *upees; but from the boldness of the robbery, the hour it was made, and the circumstances which subsequently took place, there can he no doubt a formidable combination exists, against which no ordinary precautions against which no ordinary precautions will suffice. It appears that between eight and nine o'clock, the magistrates were informed that the house of a Bagina had been attacked by forty or fifty people well armed, upon which they proceeded with a considerable body of the constabulary force to the spot; that, upon arriving there, they learned that, the robbers were supposed to be sapoys belonging so the native regiments sectioned in the island. The inagistrates proceeded in that direc-tion, and on their way a sepoy was found, under suspicious circumstances, and seized by one of the auxiliary horse employed the lines of the 11th regiment, and, accompanied by the adjutant, mustered themen, upon which some of them were that to Two of these returned horny, afterwards, and were taken into custods, and the police were places in particular round the lines towards the approach of the absences. While on this duty, the

men of the 11th made a general attack usen them with stones, using at the same usen them with stoffer, using the same time, the most violent and abusive large, gauge. The stones gere throwen in showers, and one of them brokefing arm of a burness, and was with the manispates; fr. Gay was also by and most the men greved severa coatspains. During, k the a fliary horse were with prevented from backing into twhere, being compretely armed, and probably have caused a conloss of life. They were, howrders viven to remain quiet, unil the manistrates, with great prudence, atthdrew to police, considering it better to bandon the object they had in view than to risk the loss of life.

It is much to be regretted that both the ommanding-officer and quarter-master of Tith were absent at Poons upon the casion, as also aresence might have had casion, as the presence might have had defect of keeping the men of their re-hald in a little more order. But, be this as it may, the circumstances that have been brought the light by this affair, when taken with those that lately occurred with region to the 6th regiment N. I., are quite sufficient toushow the danger to which person and property in the island will be exposed, as long exertive troops are quartered in the present manner. It is well known that most of the gang-robberies in the island have been attributed to them; and though the charge has been scouted by some, we imagine few will now be found to deny that it rests upon something more than mere prejudice. It s done to remove the danger to which the Shirabitants are exposed understhe present state of Mings .- Bomb, Cour. Sept 21.

Ceplon.

Speech of the Right Hop. the Governor, addressed to the Kandyan Chiefs and Headman-At the Hall of Audience, *Kandy, 24th Jan, 1833.

" You are aware that I received from his in festy's secretary of state, an order the 12th day of April 1832, and that the effect of this order has been to put an end at once to the system of compulsory labour, trary act, resort to Kandy for the purpose has so long existed in this country. The effect of this repeal will, of course, de-prive you, of the services of those official resiliates which have hitherto been attached to your as chiefa in office. You do not require to be convinced that the repeal of Compulsory althour in the island of Ceylon the Seen benevolently decided upon by his gradious Majesty the unit of England, for

the purpose of improving the condition of the mass of his subjects in this island. You are also aware, that his Majesty has on the present occasion surrendered those rights which he himself inherited on the capture of this colony. Notwithstanding this sur-render on his Majesty's part, you would I understand, consider your case as a hand one, we've your official retinues to be abo. lished, without an equitable principle of compensation being afforded to sout it is true that the duties with you have been in the habit of performing will be materially diminished by this measure, but I shall feel it my duty to represent to the secretary of state, for the information of his Majesty, that I chaider you have a claim for adequate and equitable com-pensation. Before, however, I enter mig details of this compensation, which I propose to extend to you, I have proceed to explain that his important change in the system of the Kandyan government makes it absolutely necessary to have an efficient class of chiefs actually resident in the provinces to which they are appointed

" Of eighteen paid chiefs, resident in one or other of the fourteen provinces, conti-guous to the central province of Kandy, only six at the present time perform provincial duties (one chief combining two districts), thus leaving seven districts without a chief.

" The districts which mercresident chiefs

Wallapana The four Corles Matele and Kotmale Newiakalawa Oudabulatgame Oudapalata,

"The provinces which have hitherto been exclusively managed by petty headmen are those of

Oudanawera Egoda tibe Vattinowera Harispattoo Doombera Tumpany, Megodda tihe

"The other eleven chiefs have been employed as assessors in the judicial courts, in departmental duties, and in attending national and religious ceremonies. You will understand, the spirit of this arrangement, is to assign local provincial duties to all paid chiefs, residence, as afready ex-plained, deing an in the asable condition; but, at the same time of will retail their present honorary apparatinents, and continue to execute the duties attached to them, as long as the people, of their own volun-

of attending those national ceremonies.

"It is, however, provided in the order in council, that 'nothing therein contained shall be construed to affect the services which tenants of lands in any other villages in the Kardyan provinces, not being temple villages, may be bound to render to the proprietors of such villages, so long as they continue tenants of such lands. This, you

mil not fail to observe, is a material recryation in gaur arour, and one which his Majesty has not reserved in life own instance, no power gaussigning with his Majesty's representative here, to enforce any out of labour, except in the special and lunited case of the royal villages, from tenants holding lands directly from the

"I have further to observe that a necessary consequence of the king's order in coungil will be, the diminution of the somber and duties of the petry headmen.

The extent of this reduction is yet to be considered; but although their number will be diminished, the class itself, will be raised in respectability and emolument. Those headmen will be retained on improved cyblument, who have shown the greatest and qualifications in the exercise of the country

"I have now only to express my constiction, that you will all of you appreciate the henevolent motives of his Majesty, and acquiesce in a change not only intended, but calculated, to produce a great sum of public benefit. Samp persuaded that your acquiescence will not be of a passive character, but that you will zealously co-operate in carrying the new measures consequent upon this change, into the most full and beneficial effect. Above all, I trust, that the mass of the people, who have been thus exempted from compulsory labour, will prove that they know how to value the boon that has been granted them, by increased industry on their own account, which will equally produce benefit to themselves, and to their country."

Dunnuwille Dassavo, on behalf of the assembled chiefs, replied to his excellency's address in Singhalese. The following is the translation of that reply:

"The speech which his excellency the governor has made to us, the chiefs here at present assembled, has been comprehended by all of us, and we rejoice at the alleviation with through a section for the pape of the pointry, has been accorded to them by an Majesty, our present British sovereign.

"We, the chiefs, who at present hold the superior offices, are exceedingly few inguinement, but our relations and giends who are not in office, are very numerous, and they having had to perform personal service for their lands, in common with the rest of the inpabitants, did as well as them endure much distress and supyance.

"But now his Majesty the king of England, our illustrious sowereign, having in the plenitude of his benevalance fall

commission towards us all, has delivered us and all the other inhabitants of the country, from his species of Rojalarea service, for which we render thanks, and have readyed to continue primanently faithful and loyal to his brain.

coffice, &c. and the embers o spective families, have examples four antestors, and became those who were eligible a perior offices in the state and engaged in agriculture, commerce the means of liveraged. view of ensuring the maint Buddhist religion, which has this country it in ancient securing to ourselves a prog mentation of our appropriate honours advantages, that we the chiefs, late conjuncture voluntarily si to the English government, and broa this the Kandyan country socjection thereto, and therefore we rook forward, rich hope that the motives which actuated don that occasion will not be disappointed hereafter, but that we shall cominge to receive the support of government.

"Further; our Buddhist religious hich has subsisted from the time of Develo Pac Tissa, a king who reigned in this island upwards of 2,100 was ago, has always been maintained chien by the exercise of the sovereign authority, and not alone but exercise of the sovereign authority, and not alone but exercise of the country, and neither would the chiefs nor the people at present feel the least regret if this illustrious government should, anthoritatively or other wise, cause all of us to celebrate the different religious festivate, and to perform the rites of our national religion, and therefore we all gust the government itself will still continue to enforce the observance of these institutions according to ancient usage.

"We all offer thanks for the favours we have received,"

The governor expressed his darm exprobation of the good feeling and some sense which generally dictated the reply of the Kandyan chiefs. His excellently assured them that every reasonable and prictable facility would be afforded for the celebration and observance of the national festivals and cerembnics, on the participation and observance of the national festivals and cerembnics, on the participation of government. He had understood that it had been a source of repeated complaints from the chiefs and priests, that the due observance of those ceremonials had been as the chiefs and priests, that the due observance of those ceremonials had been as force and labour. The complaints were well founded, the best tion of the power of exacting these vices would of itself remove the group of the complaint. It would be so obtained in infraction both on he spirit and the service and infraction both on he spirit and the service and infraction both on he spirit and the service and infraction both on he spirit and the service and infraction both on he spirit and the service and infraction both on he spirit and the service and infraction both on he spirit and the service and infraction both on he spirit and the service and infraction both on he spirit and the service and infraction both on the spirit and the service and infraction both on the spirit and the service and infraction both on the spirit and the service and infraction the service and infraction the service and infraction the service and infraction the service and in the service and infraction the service and infract

of his Majesty's order to apply companion in any case, and more especially so, regarding matters of conscience and religious observances. The vested rights of the fast tional church were glardedly preserved by that order wood violation, and courts of slaw would assure the guisite protection; and, a broint of facts if the people were so dispased to attend the religious ceremanies as to acquiesce in an authority endoring that attendance being issued by the activation, the fact of acquiescence as ing matters of conscience and religious the color by the fact of acquierence, as start of the chief, proved the uselessness of anything beasure.

A file of Ceylon papers to the end of August has I on received. The governor a file and returned from his visit to Candy, where, as well as throughout the whole his journey, he was very well recoived. The first adigar gave a splendid to the governor on the occasion, which is attended by all the principal natives of Candy. The walth of the king and queen of England, and prosperity to the British nation, &c. were given by the adi-gar, who prefered each with an appropriate speech, and expressed himself, it is said, with much eloquence and good taste, as would have done credit to any European. He alluded to the increase of social intercourse between the English and the natives, and said be augured from it many valuable political consequences. He delivoted his addresses in his native tongue. but an interpreter made them known to the company present.

Singapore. PIRÂCY.

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Our readers may recollect, that, in consequence of the representations of the Chinese merchants on the extent and frequency of piracies on the east coast of the Malayan peninsula, the governor despatched the M.C. schooner Zephyr, in May last to that quarter, to ascertain the correctness of the accounts which prevailed, relative to the subject. On the return of the vessel, the commander, we and, made an official report, stating that, having carefully examined all the islands along the coast, we was not able to dis-cored by thing in the shape of a pirate prow, with the exception of a few fishing boats at the mouth of the rivers Pahang, secural of these regarding the numerous streterred to, as having been issued by Admorp pirates which was said to infest miral, Gore, to the captains and commanders of H.M. ships and vessels on the swet he could obtain was, that they had gent name, and if such existed, they they deprecises durst not venture out. A mail dieet of Lingin pirate-prows had been along the coast, but the general re-national was, that it had proceeded up the

There were then the sampan puch at Tringshi, three of distance, and one at Pahang? On examining the naque dats of these vessels in the presence of some of the officials at each state, all declared they had been paid for the goods they had sold; and that none of the mer. clants residing in the several places owed them single dollar. The had men, in them single dollar. The nan-men, and defending themselves from the barge of being concerned in piracy, completed that the naquodats of the contact are not that they have been known to lose large sums of money by gambling, and it is difficult to say what reports they may carry to their creditors at Singapore.

Singapore. We have no reason to doubt the cor. rectness of this report, and we adopt that, as far as it goes, it tends to prove that the naquodahs of the ading purel have indulged in exaggers of much more than became their character or interest. But having taken the matter into due consideration, and having inquired minutely of those native merchants who are deeply and personally concerned in the trade with the east coast, we are fully persuaded that piracy has existed in that quarter of late to an unusual extent, At the least, two or three atrocious piratical acts have occurred, attended with loss of lives and property, to which the survivors made depositions on eath before the magistrates here. - Sing. Chron. July 18.

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.

The barque Elizabeth, on passing H.M. sloop-of-war Wolf, lately in the Straits, had a large shot fired at her from the latter vessel, for no other reason than that the captain did not understand (by instinct, we suppose,) that he is obliged to lower a royal-sail, on passing a king's vessel. The shot luckily fell short of the barque. More recently, the H.C.S. Duke of Sussex, on passing the Harrier, in the Straits likewise, had a musket ball fired into her deck, because the commanding officer refused to lower an upper sail; and it was only when the Harrier yawed round, and opened her ports, ostensibly for the surpose of the ring in a broad-side, that the stur, and independent Indiaman condescenced to make obeisance!

We noticed, in a late number, the order East-Indian station. It orders that-" in the event of any merchant vessel pass ing one of H.M. ships without paying the customary mark of respect, by lowering her upper sails, an officer is to be sen on board to take the name of the ship the master and the pilot, in order to their being proceeded a high according to lay. At the same time, the mark of respect to the lains a flag meat be enforced on all occasions. — Sing. Chron. Aug. &

Mauritius.

Private counts from Port Louis represent, that, notwithstanding the formidable and threatening position which the volunteer corps had assumed, its entire disbandment had been effected, and the removal of its chief from the island determined upon by the Government. This act, arbitrary it may be considered by space, the peate and future well being of the island appears to have rendered necessary, and we anticipate the beneficial effects of the measure, arbitrary as it may appear been felt before this. A French bark, with arms on board, had been seized by the naval authorities on the station, and it was supposed would be condemned. That the arms were destined for the use of the volunteer corps and its adherents, there appears to be but one opinion, which, if well-tomided, and can be established, will itself proclaum the design of the volunteer corps, and the importance to be attached to its surpression.

ppression. The violence of the Cernéen, a Mauritius periodical, has led to restrictions being imposed on the press at that island, and a law being enacted, which renders a heense necessary to authorize the publication of any newspaper or political journal. Such a law, however it may be modified by an assurance that the license will not be withdrawn until after conviction before the police correctionnelle, speaks little in favour of the authority from whence it emanated, and after all may produce different results to those contemplated. A smothered fire may do more mischief by its undermining action than it permitted to exhaust itself in its own burning. Other orders, it would appear, have been promulgated under the authority of Government, such as declating persons ineligible to any officeunder the government who cannot speak and write English Re., which are more calculated to the numbers of the disaffected, than to concluse the good-will of the evil-disposed. - Mad. Cour. Aug. 23.

The press-regulation referred to is published in the Gov. Gazette of June 22d. It enacts that no person shall be a printer or publisher without a license; and that no political journal shall be published without the authority of government, on pain of imprisonment from one to six months, and a fine of from £10 to £60.

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Voz.13. No.50.

Actherlands Andia.

It appears that the Dutch government It appears that the futtor government metava has at length become so much alarmed shout the site of its possessions in Sumatra, and even for the site of Padang fisch, that it has forwarded a reinforcement of 1,660 European takes to 4. that place ; and "it is estimated the this force will be no more than adequate to maintain possession of the territories they now holde and by no means equal to the now holer and by no means equal accomplishment of the ambitious riew of territorial acquisition which the Durch government are known to com, which extend to the overthrow of every independent charf on the island. Their attempts at conquest have already immediately nently endangered their possessions in Sumatra; and if the accounts we hear of the state of Java are correct, they do not repose on a bed of roses there; but the lessons of experience seem to be ost of the Dutch governmental the East, and the country of the the spuit of the age influences not its councils. - Bengal Hark., Aug. 10.

Late letters inform us that affairs in Java remain quiet, but not so at Padang, to which place the commissioner gental Vander Besch, proceeded on the 10th inst., on board H. N. M. corvette Amphitrite, with the intention of bringing the greater part of Samatra under the rule of the Dutch, and of cetablishing governor and several residents there. remains to be seen whether the presence of "the great man" (who, we hear, car-Hes Alli Bassa with him as aid-de-camp) will prove more effective in forwarding the ambitious views of the Dutch, with regard to Sumatra; or Whether the sturdly Padries, who are now offering such a strenuous and successful opposition to the encroachments of their invaders, will suddenly become more submissive, and tamely succumb to the frowns and dictates

of General Vander Bosch.
We are informed, on private authority that, on a very recent occasion, matters were so bad, that, had not finely succours arrived from Java, Padang ifself would have fallen into the hands of the natives, as the froops had been surrounded, and could render the town no assistance. We fear the Dutch, with the lunited resources, with find the subjugation of Sumatra a ruinous, if not a hope-

less, undertaking.

We are informed by letters also, that disturbances have taken place lately Jambie, near Palembang, whither trod-have been sent. The following paragraph is translated from the Java Cost rant of the 21st July :

" Intelligence has been to-day receiged that the chief of Jambi, supported by some discontented and runaway fatives of Palembang, had under ken to make

(O)

inroad into the district of Rawas, belonging to the residency of Palembang, and had already approached to within a distance of four days' journey up the river, and one and a-half days' journey down. The resident had already taken the necessary measures to repel this unexpected attack, which is the more strange, as this Jambi chief, the former year, had, in a very urgent manner, requested the aid of government to protect him against the pirates, who had made themselves masters of the mouth of the river Jambi; to do which of himself, he declared, he did not possess the enecessary means. In consequence of this request, four vessels of war, with the Amphitrite, were sent The squadron then returned, and since that time the greatest harmony had prewailed between the government of Palembang and the Jambi chief." — Sing. Chron., Aug. 22,

Pashalik of Bagdad.

Extract of a letter from Bassadore, dated 19th July .- " I have just received a letter from Bussorah, stating that the Montifique Shaik made an attack on that town on the 5th inst., and was repulsed with the loss of several killed and wound-The Turks had only three killed and four wounded: but it is reported that the town has since been carried by the Montifique tribe. The latter have also stopped the communication to and from Bussorah, and the Pasha of Bagdad has marched 5.000 men under the command of Mohamed Pasha, to force them to open the passage. Some assert, that in a narrow part of the river a chain has been carried across, and the boats are consequently all detained."

Colonel Taylor, our resident at Bag-dad, has been fined by the local authorities about £400 sterling, in consequence of one of his servants having beaten a Mussulman, who was bathing in the river opposite the colonel's window. The servant was sent to drive the fellow away, and a scuffle ensued, in which the servant came off second beats. A popular tunult was got up, and the colonel was obliged to blockade himself in his house until it subsided. He has appealed to Constantinople to have the fine remitted.

Arabia.

By the Palinurus, which arrived yesterday, we learn that Toorkee Bilmas, the rebel fugitive from Jedda, who, after seizing the Pasha's ships and taking Lo-

heia, Khodeida, and Mocha, was preparing to advance for the capture of Mecca itself, in conjunction with Ali in Majittul, a powerful Bedouin chief, has been deserted by the latter, and retired from Camfidia to Mocha. Mehemed Ali has purchased four vessels, with which has already captured Massowra, and is preparing to attack Bilmas, and retake from him. for his own retention? all those ports which the latter seized from the Iman of Senna. All these aircumstances confirm the supposition that peace has been concluded with his more powerful opponent.—Bombay Paper, Aug. 7.

Dergia.

A courier from Persia arrived at Constantinople on the 12th Discember, at the English consul's, annotuteing the death of the hereditary Prince Abbas Mirza. A very severe epidemic is now raging in Persia; it has committed most awfar avages, being fatal in almost every case. The shah, on the courier's departure was so ill that his life had been despaired of. The greatest consternation prevailed throughout Persia.

Siam.

An anonymous writer, in the Singa pore Chronicle, gives the following detail of a visit to the capital of Siam, and of a interview with the king :—

"Having arrived a little above the place, the party were received by Radsthe, an other of the household, an joined by some naquodahs, who were also proceeding to the audience. They we not taken in a straight direction to the place, but by a circuitous way, throug narrow, dirty streets, until at length the came to a large shed or room, outside the inner palace wall, where they were requested to sit down and arrange the presents intended for the king.

" The party at length were ordered in the presence of his majesty. Arriving the door of the hall, there is inside, abo two feet, a Chinaspainted glass scree past which one person only at a time c pass, the screen preventing persons of side from seeing the king. When Ra side from seeing the king. sethie, the port captain, and others, t rived at the door, they, as is usual wi all natives, went down on their kne made three salaams outside, and th crept in on their knees and elbows hands. When they arrive in the presen of his majesty, they join their hands, a make three grand salaams, nearly touch the floor with their foreheads each tin The writer walked in bolt upright, me his majesty a bow, after the European fushion, and stepping about five feet in advance of the screen, sat down on the door with his feet placed behind him; he then joined his hands together, held them up before his face, and gave them three shakes the air by way of salaam. done, and Phya Chulia having read a list of his presents, he was obliged to lift up his hands again and give another shake, in doing which he was nearly measuring the door with his length. The naquodahs remained on their knees and elbows all the time, like the Siamese; they seemed to he in an easy position, sitting on their legs and teet, and learning on their arms and elbows.

"The king inquired, through Phya Chulia, the cause of the writer's not having gone to Europe. that business did not then permit of it. The king next asked if he had made much profit in Smin; to which he replied, that formerly he was doing pretty well, but had been losing for the two last years. Phya Chuha said he durst not report this answer to the king, and in heu of it responded, that formerly there was much profit, but now not much. The king then asked why the Americans did not come to trade? The answer was, that sugar could now be had cheaper in other countries. Phya Chulia would not give in this reply, but said the writer did not know the cause. His majesty inquired where the Americans went to trade? Answer, all over the world. He then asked it any more Englishmen were coming to reside in Stam, or if the writer only was permitted to do so? The latter replied, that if there were abundance of profit, many would come. This answer was not reported to the king, but in heu of it Phya Chulia, as formerly, said, the writer did not know. His majesty next inquired what Europeans thought of Cochin China, and whether it was a large country? Answer, the general opinion is, that it is a large country, but not a powerful one. He then asked whether the Cochin Chinese or the Burmese were the stronger nation? Answer, the Burmese; and by interence, the Siamese. The king lastly asked why the English did not trade with Cochin China? To which the writer replied, that he did not know, but he supposed the produce of that country did not answer the English market: the French generally traded there.

"The writer had a good view of the audience hall. At the head or upper end, was a large throne, raised about twenty feet high, wide at the foot and tapering to the top. In front is another throne, of a smaller size, but of the same shape; and about one-third of the way down the hall is a small gilt table, three feet high, covered with velvet cushions, on which

sat, or rather laid, the king. At a sidedoor to the feet of his maiesty was Chow Fa; and opposite were one or two other princes, all lying down. Well down the hall, was the head minister, in the same position; and after him the other ministers, according to their rank. The presents were placed in the middle, and the visitors immediately behind them. The hall was crowded with petty officers. The king, during the audience, are heartily of seeree and betcl, washing his mouth occasionally with tea. A little behind, numerous servants were in attendance, mostly all boys, There were two or three on each fide fanning his majesty with a gold fan. On both sides, also, were several tiers of white umbrellas; and on a cushion beside the king were the sword of state, a gold spittoon, and a gold betel box.

'His majesty is low in stature, very corpulent, but of fair complexion. He was clothed in a pality silk-Stand dress, with a small bit of eripe, of a light brownish colour, around him. When he rose, he took the sword of state in his hand, and walked off, stopping a few seconds to speak to Chow Fa; and when he turned his back to make his exit at a door behind the large throne, all gave three grand salaams, after which they began chatting aloud.

"Most of the time spent in the audience was occupied by giving the king his titles. At every question and every answer there were three salaams; then followed the titles, and then the question or answer, which made the matter rather

tedious at last.

e The hall is a spacious building, and the walls and pullars me painted to unitate papering. The length may be 90 or 100 tect. The pillars supporting the roof are very large, being square, about five feet each way. From the roof several pality China glass chandeliers and some obl-fashioned ornaments were hanging. On the walls between each pillar were several portraits (or daibs) on glass, representing European men and women.

" The place outside is pretty clean, the ground being paved with large flag-stones. The palace covers a large space, and consists of several detached buildings. After an audience, it is usual to shew strangers the curiosities kept within the range. The first is the white elephant. He is generally brought out with a gold cloth, like a saddle-cloth, on his back, and a gold net over his forehead. He is called the White Elephant, but he literally is a dun one, the colour being light dun, resembling a white buffalo-colour. His size is not large, being about ten to eleven feet high; his tusks are small and very old. Outside were numerous black elephants, some of immense size, probably fourteen feet high, with tusks of six or seven feet long, and ornamented with gold or gilt rings. A great many convicts are employed in cutting grass for these animals, and this is considered a great degradation in Siam. When a person does wrong, it is usual to say, he should be sent to cut grass for the elephants.

it was formerly the custom, on entering the audience-hall, to take off one's shoes; this Mr. Crawfurd submitted to in 1822, but he omitted to state when he put his shoes on again. The fact is, some one either had on stole his shoes during the audience, and this was the more annoying, as a shower of rain had tallen, and he was obliged to walk in his silk stocking soles to see the white elephant, pagoda, &c.

The next curiositis are two or three white monkies; they are very white and pretty, and are kept in the elephant sheds with a large white headed elephant, which is shortly expected to turn white altogether, from age.

On leaving the palace, the writer observed some petty officers torturing a man, in order to make him confess something of which he declared total ignorance. The unfortunate wretch was placed between two bamboos, like the legs of a compass opened out, with his neck towards the end which was tied close; the open ends were then pulled together, so as to squeeze the neck dreadfully. A small instrument of the same description was on one of his fingers. His feet were then stretched and tied to one angle, while a rope fastened round his middle was drawn tight to the opposite angle, so as to pull him almost in halves. Ruttans were lying ready to flog him with. At length they put an instrument, like a nut-cracker, consisting of two pieces of wood fastened at one end, and having in the middle a small piece of wood, of the size of a betel nut, projecting, just above the ear of the man, and pulled it close; he shivered from head to toot, and the excessive pain he endured seemed too much for human nature to bear.

"On visiting Prince Crom-ma-Chebet, the writer was well received, and treated with tea, sweetmeats, and fruits. This prince is very childish in his manner, and any little curiosity pleases him much. His audience-hall is fitted up like a doctor's shop, with bottles and medicines in small drawers and cases. He had a medicine chest made up under his own eye, and according to his own fancy. There is a great quantity of glassware at one end of the hall, and a large glass throne for his god Budh. The hall is hung with chandeliers, one of which in particular is valuable and handsome.

" Luc-noi - nam, or the swimming child, is a little girl of three years old; she could swim at the age of one year,

and never seems happy but when in the water. When put into it, she goes through many evolutions, but does not swim like other human beings; she rolls herself round and round, apparently without the least exertion to keep herself affort, and seems as light as cork. When taken out of the water she is very cross, cries, and strives with all her strength to regain it. When placed in it. she is very playful, and tumbles and rolls herself in it with evident pleasure. She can neither speak nor walk; the only sound she emits is a kind of gargling noise in the throat, like a person choaking. The mother is a good-looking woman, and has had four children, two boys and two girls, of whom the two former are dead, and the elder girl is now seven or eight years old. She is generally swimming with or watching her sister, to give her a new direction, in case of accident from a boat or the bank. The swimming child is likewise defective in her sight and has not yet tasted any other food than her mother's milk."

China.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

The following is a narrative of the voyage of this vessel:-

Notwithstanding the strong northerly and easterly breeze, which prevails at the season when she took her departure, she reached the Shan-tung promontory within the space of a month. Thence we stretched over to the coast of Manchoo Tartary, where we arrived on the 21th of November, in a large bay. The weather had hitherto been tolerable, and this was the first day we felt a little cold. Many junks were here at an anchor, laden with the produce of these fertile regions, on their return to Keang nan. Shan tung and Full keen. We had long conversations with several captains, who unanimously dissuaded us from going higher up, because, they said, we would meet with ice. But this could not frighten Europeans, who are accustomed to cold from their youth. It we even came to extremes, we could very soon run down to the south, and easily escape the danger of being frozen up in the gulph of Leaou-tung-With this determination we went as far as Kae-choo, a very large trading place. After many inquiries, we concluded that it was unadvisable to anchor here at this season of the year, because the water was too shoal, and the prevailing northerly winds might have driven us upon a bank.

We left, therefore, the Kae choo roads for Kin choo, and bore away from the coast in order to get into deeper water. A fair breeze favoured us, we had all sails

set, and anticipated the pleasure of very soon seeing the Great Wall. We had dined, and were looking forward to the pleasure of recreating our health by passing a winter month in those regions. All on a sudden, we heard the cry that the ship is on shore! and very soon felt that this really was the case, for she gave very hard thumps. However, finding two fathoms of water alongside, we flattered ourselves with the hope, that we might get off at high-water. Alas! we were nistaken, it was high-water, and the flood carried us with irresistible power further upon the bank. We tried to back her off, the wind having shifted to the N.E, but all to no purpose. When we sent the cutter to sound, we found eleven feet in very direction. We began therefore to throw the kentledge and a part of the cargo overboard, to lighten her astern. Meanwhile the water fell to eight feet, the knocking ceased, the ship being hard and tast; and thus we passed a night be-tween hope and fear. Trusting to the interposition of a kind Providence, we commended ourselves to the care of the Almighty.

How little, however, were our hopes realized on the following day! A northerly breeze had blown very fresh throughout the night. The water decreased in consequence to an alarming degree-we had only six feet left. To render our situation the more wretched, we felt the effects of the cold; the lascars were unable to move, and we had to trust to a handful of Europeans. At the flood-tide we succeeded in getting her head round and forced her to the S.E., having ten or eleven feet along-side. She gave many a heavy knock, which was truly appalling, and we surely believed that she would spring a-leak or lose her rudder. But, at the ebb-tide, our consternation was greater; the ship laid gradually over until she touched her beam ends, and thus settled in the sand. What had we now to expect, it the north wind con-tinued! If the cold increased and the water decreased! With what a feverish anxiety we looked to find out, whether she went further over; and how we calculated, whether she could stand much longer the northerly gale, which blew upon her broadside! The gunner sounded and reported that there was three and a half feet water alongside. Though we found three or four fathoms a mile distant from us, we were unable to move the ship in order to get into deeper water. The flood tide returned, she righted a little, but remained immovably fixed in the sand. Unless God changed the wind we were lost men. Our situation became hourly more dangerous; the ice made its appearance in large lumps; the lascars lost all energy and gave themselves up to despair. Could we save ourselves by swimming? The shore was
twenty-five or thirty miles distant; the
water was excessively cold. At the same
time the sea was running very high, and
we had reason to fear that our boats
would be swamped before we reached the
shore. But what to do with the poor
lascars, who were perfectly helpless?
Having given up the vessel for lost, we
finally resolved to go on shore, in order
to procure some assistance, and to save
a certain number of the native crew.

It was on the 29th of November, that our party, consisting of eight Europeans and thirteen sick lascars, set out for Kae choo. The thermometer was at twentythree in the cabin. The wind blew fresh. and many a speay swept along, coating our boat with ice and wetting our clothes, but the same ice secured us from the piercing cold. The sufferings of the lascars were very severe, their piercing cries rent our hearts; but what availed our compassion, when we could lend them no effectual assistance? "We die, we die!" was their general outery. After having stowed one upon the other, and given themas much of our clothing as we could spare, we left them to their lot. Their eries died away, some no longer moved, and others seemed to have fallen into a state of stupor. Thus, after many vain attempts, we reached the shore in the afternoon in the most wretched condition. The place where we landed was barren, and we saw only a few fishermen's hovels and several fishing boats hauled upon the beach. Thus forsaken, we ascended the hills, some earrying the provisions we had brought with us and others transporting the lasears. We were very soon met by fishermen, who, astonished at our wretched condition, gave a heavy sigh, and hastened down to the boat. We did not implore their aid, but they set immediately to work, assisting us to bring up our baggage, and opened their hovels for our reception. Here we found beds, with a flecce under them, heated. We put the lascars upon them, some of whom were senseless, but the heat was not sufficient to thaw their limbs. They cried "fire, fire " and these humane fishermen lighted one to satisfy their urgent demand, though it was perhaps the last fuel they possessed. began now to take off our icy coat, and to make ourselves comfortable in this new lodging. A short conversation with our hosts shewed us that we had to do with very poor people, whose delight it was to assist their suffering fellow creatures. "We have often been in similar circumstances," they said, " and can fully sympathize with you. Our boats, year our lives, are at your service; we will depart with you as soon as the tide is in our

favour, and request you to shew us the place where the ship has gotten aground." We went upon an eminence and pointed it out to them: they took the bearings of the compass, shrugged up their shoulders. saving, "it is very dangerous; but no matter, we will try." An intelligent man came afterwards to us : we conversed with him upon the subject; he assured us of the readiness wherewith they would hasten to the ship, but I regret, he added, that you must first get us permission from the mandarms. This acted like a thunder clap upon us Well aware that humanity was excluded from the breast of a mandarin, we considered our application futile. The time we went up to Kae choo, which was still ten miles distant, the ship might be dashed to pieces or fall over; but there was no alternative; we could not persuade those men-

Meanwhile, one of the lascars had expired, another had fallen into fits, and those who were conscious surrounded a straw are. We were soon driven out by the smoke, and sought for other quarters in a temple built upon a hill. Here we met a priest, who with his cook refused us admittance. We told him, that all men between the four seas were brothren, and it ought to be a matter of joy to him, when a friend came from a distant country, These classical quotations from Confucius appeased his anger - we cited a few maxins upon hospitality, and he permitted us to enter, apologized for his rudeness, and spread a table. There was a company of well-dressed Shan tung men present, all of whom showed themselves interested in our tate, and tried to console us. After having shown them a watch and a musical box, their curiosity and admination were greatly excited. They conceived a great idea of a nation so ingemous. Here we were very comfortable; though there seemed to be a great many guests, we got a place to lay down upon a hot bed, and suffered very little cold during the night. The weather was clear, the cold intense: we drew our long-boat upon the beach, wherein the fishermen greatly assisted us.

The next morning, three of the party set out for Kae choo, in order to implore the help of the mandarins. They had taken a guide, who walked so very slow as greatly to increase their regret for the loss of time to their unfortunate companions on board the ship. Our way led through many a fettile held we saw time lartis, and a thriving, wealthy population, so that we were strongly reminded of home, from which we were now so far. A proclamation stuck up, in both the Manchoo and Chinese languages, was strong evidence of the paternal care of the government for the patrimony of the imperial family. It enforced the cultivation

of the waste country, relieved the people from heavy taxes, and encouraged them in the pursuit of agriculture. The country is undulated, interspersed with groves, and watered by several creeks.

It was a very fine day, and we should have enjoyed the scenery, if we had not been so strongly reminded of our helpless condition. The people we met were startled by our sudden appearance; but after some desultory questions about our native country and our errand, they withdrew. After having passed many a hamlet, the high walls of Kae choo rose in our view: the population became numerous, and the houses were better built. Hitherto we had not seen one Tartar; all the men we met were Shang tung colomists; but as soon as we passed the gates, we very soon saw that we were not far from them

Kae choo is a very large place, surrounded by a new, very high wall, and is the principal emporium of Tartary. The houses are low, no buildings of any importance were to be seen; but the mercantile bustle in the streets, and well-funnshed shops, convinced us that it was the emporium, whence annually two thousand junks departed.

Our guide had on a sudden withdrawn: we were left to feel the way ourselves, till we met with a police runner. He conducted us into an open court, gave us some slips of paper, and requested that we would write down what we wanted. After having satisfied their curiosity, we insisted upon having immediately an interview with the principal mandarin of the district. The more urgent we were in our request to be immediately admitted to an audience, the more indifferent our conductors showed themselves. In the meanwhile, the people had become very numerous; anxious to get a sight of us; they had posted themselves on a dechynty along the wall; their number increased with every moment In general they were well dressed, and many had broadcloth jackets. They took a great interest in us, made incessart inquiries, and were very importunate to have a full look in our faces.

A considerable time had clapsed in the limitess attempt to interest the mandarins in our layour. We began to despond, when we were called into a room, where an examination about our affairs began. We very soon satisfied them as for as regarded the ship. The conversation was carried on upon slips of paper: we evaded all unnecessary questions, but hurt their feelings by not giving them the full names and sunames of the crew. The visitors were very numerous, some of them seemed to be very intelligent. A sparing dinner had been brought into the room; of this we partook

with reluctance. From the tenor of the conversation, we saw that the mundarins had lost sight of our ship; they could form no idea of our danger, and therefore we resolved to leave them immediately. However, we wished to try one experiment, and ordered water poured into a large bowl to be brought into the room. Taking a cup, which floated so as to touch occasionally the bottom, we gave them an ocular demonstration of our situation; then knocking the cup very hard against the bowl, we convinced them that our ship must go to pieces. When this was reported to them, they wrote on a chit, " we understand your danger, and will help you." After this, they sent a military Manchoo mandarin into the room; he was the forerunner of two literary mandarins, who asked us, whether our nation sent, at stated times, a tributebearer to Peking. We informed them, that we had sent an ambassador, but never a tribute-bearer. " Well." he said. "this amounts to the same. We will be off with you immediately." They packed us accordingly into two carts, and drove away under a military e-cort to Ma tow, the harbour of Kae-choo. When, after a tormenting jolting upon these miserable roads, we reached this place, a number of Fuh-keen men surrounded us, and recognized one of the party as their countryman. " How glad we will be," they said, " to hasten to your assistance; only get the permission and we will start. Their lighters were at this time of the year hailed upon the shore, and were thickly coated with ice. However, a southerly breeze, which had blown during the day, had thawed the ice, and they had some prospect of getting them into the open sea. Whilst we were deliberating moon the best plan to effect this purpose, two Fuh-keen captains, the owners of these eraft, were called before the chief magistrate, and received the strictest orders to get immediately ready for sea. They besitated at first, knelt down, and requested to be allowed time to ponder upon this matter; but the mandain threatened them with severe punishment, and they agreed to sail immediately at the peril of their lives. Delighted at our success, we were about to take leave of the mandarins, when all on a sudden their tone was changed. They had held a short consultation, and resolved not to send assistance before they had reported the case to their superiors. We asked them, if, in the mean time, all the lives were lost, " what will you do? From this moment you become responsible for the lives of eighty persons: if they are lost, the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, will require them from you." To this we received no answer; they hurried away, and

we, ourselves, were again packed into carts, and sent under a more numerous escort to the temple to join our companions. Our situation was now desperate. We could neither help ourselves nor our friends, and gloomy torebodings filled our breasts. Only the hope upon the Almighty God, who would never for sake us, gave us courage, and, notwithstanding our forlorn state, we hoped and believed that he would save us by the single interposition of his power. Under such feelings, we reached the temple. evening was serene, and the firmament glittered in all its majesty and splendour: our prayers were directed to Him who rules the sky.

Meantime, our friends in the temple had been busy to procure some water, to send it on board. They had spent a day of anxiety, and hailed us with joyful exclamations. But how dejected were they when they heard the result of our endeavours! Mr. R. addressed, therefore, the following letter to the chief authority at Kar-choo, which was sent away the same night:

"The English Captain Lo and the others respectfully inform the chief magisrate of Kne-choo district, that their vessel has gotten upon a bank and cannot float; and they apprehend, that, if the vessel is not yet lost, she will very soon go to pieces, according to the report we gave previously. Notwith-tanding our carnest entreaties to send the Fuli-keen lighters alongside to save the lives of the crew, your honour has refused permission, and thus you are responsible for the lives which will be lost.

"The inhabitants of the middle kings dom cherish humanity in their bosons: the Great Emperor evinces humanity towards distant foreigners, and by no means suffers to see them drowned like beasts. We hope that your honour will innutate this pattern. Yet, if you slight eighty lives, and all are lost, you will have to answer for it. The rulers of our country will be anxious to inquire after them. We therefore humbly hope your honour will examine the case, and grant our petition.

"12th year of Taou-kwang, 10th moon, 9th day."

Our humane priest was highly upbraided for having received us into the temple, and so generously releved our wants. He however turned towards the mandarins, and said, "If humanity is bainshed from your bosons, kill by heartless cruckly forlorn strangers; but I will and can never deny to them my hospitable rook." This resolute answer put them to silence, and they withdrew. Our apartments were now filled with Man-choo solders, and agreat number of strangers, who had througed thither during all the day. Before we went to sleep, we resolved to send the long-boat back to the ship, to save what she could, and leave the other things.

The next morning dawned, and Mr. R. wrote a letter to the captain, wherein he requested him to use his utmost endeayours to get her off, and to persevere till she had become so leaky as to preclude all hope of fitting her out for the voyage back. The letter, dictated by despair, was sent off immediately, whilst two of us staid behind in order to try again whether we could influence the mandarins. Those who remained were just going to talk with the mandarm in the adjoining room, that he might supply them with provisions, for which they paid down the money. All on a sudden, we saw our companions return with the joyful exclamation, " Our ship is safely riding at anchor! we have seen her from the This circumstance filled us with utter joy; whilst the mandaims were struck with terror. The same man, who treated us shortly before with haughty insolence, became now all politeness; he made apologies, and besought us to forget the insult offered to us. We now paid our generous host; but the mandarin wanted to take from him the present. Such an outrageous behaviour roused our indignation, and we expostulated very loudly, and the consequence was, that the things were returned to him. Now we took with a light heart our departure, leaving the lascars behind.

On board the ship we learnt, that the day previous, at 7 A. M., the ship had righted, all sails were set on the foremast to pay her head off to the cast. As she straick very hard, it was found that she straich a good deal during the night, so that the bolt-ends on the statboard side cracked. The S.S.W breeze continued; at eleven, the captain set all sail, the ship's head was E.S.E. The southerly breeze had increased the water; she deepened suddenly from two to four and six fathoms, and thus, after many a hard knock, escaped undurt. Praise be to our Almighty deliverer!

On the 2d of December, we went on shore to fetch the lascars. It blew from the south; there was a heavy swell and duzzling rain. The ice was floating in large detached pieces from the shore towards the sea. It was towards evening when we reached our former landingplace. Using the utmost dispatch, we sent the lascars into the boat and inquired about the provisions, which had been promised. The joyful fishermen, who had exulted at our unexpected deliverance, met us with congratulation. We were going to embark, being disappointed in getting the provisions, of which we had delivered a list, when a large

number of troops came down the hill-We went up to the commanding officer and requested him most earnestly to withdraw them, in order to prevent our having recourse to arms. They first hesitated; but perceiving a sailor with a pair of pistols in his pockets, they did it in great haste, and were very soon out of sight. The commander-in chief, however, had come down in a cabriolet, and posted himself upon a hill, in order to inspect our motions better. He sent down two officers, who besought us in the most humble terms to come up to their commander, a great man, and a relation to the emperor. We found in him an old, decrepit Tartar, with a light blue button. wearing a peacock feather. He spoke broken Chinese, and had an interpreter with him. We addressed him in short and energetic terms, painting in glowing language the cruel behaviour of the magistrate at Kac-choo in not affording us assistance when we wanted it most. He promised to report it to the emperor. We then took leave he repeated several times, " Supreme heaven has saved you; may be speed your voyage, and grant success!" Thus we parted, after having taken an affectionate leave of the fisherman and the priest, who were sent down on purpose to conciliate our good-will. On our return we had very boisterous weather, and the boat was in considerable danger. The lascars again suffered very severely. Dec. 3d we left those dreary regions. The ship was, on the outside and inside, coated with solid ice; we had a very heavy sea on, and every spray congealed. Had we stayed longer, we should have been frozen in. consequences of this severe frost on board the ship were dreadful; and it it had not been for the European sailors, we should have been unable to work the ship. bank is in lat. 40° 31' N. lat. 121° 48' E.

FORMOSA.

The rebellion rages as fiercely as ever, and with the most determined resolution. The substance of our information is as follows:

" After the supposed tranquility, the colonists from Canton province enlisted as soldiers to revenge themselves on the Fo-keen men, and were, on that account. supported by the mandarins At first they proved successful, and cut off many thousand heads, after having been joined by the garrisons; but the Fo-keen men. all at once, engaged at the loss of so many of their friends, retaliated upon the aggressors, and killed many thousands. The carnage is going on without cesastion, but is confined to the interior. The Fo-keen men have resolved to fight to the last, till they have revenged the blood of their countrymen.

The supply of grain for Fo köén province is thus still checked; the consequences to that province in case of failure of the crops this year may be dreadful.— Cuaton Rey., June 15.

ARORIGINAL CHINESE.

We had an opportunity, a few days since of seeing a number of the aboriginal Chinese, who dwell in the adjoining province, and in certain districts elsewhere, quite separate from the Chinese who have adopted the Tartar customs. These persons, who were strong and well-built men, had but little resemblance to the Chinese of this province, their countenances approaching more to that of the Malay. The head was not shaved, as is usual here, but the hair gathered up in a roll on the top of the head, over which a cloth was worn, something in the manner of a turban. They were accompanied by interpreters, and came down in two peculiar boats, having on beard petty mandarius on business at Canton. excited some curiosity among the Chinese, and we even heard one of them call the strangers "Pun te fan-hwei," i.e. " Chinese foreign devils!" — Chinese Courier, June 1.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

Estimate of Quantity and Total Value of Indian Opium consumed in China during the last Six Years.

Years Pati	ia. Benare	_1 -	T	otal.
T CALS		-		
Che	sts Chests	('hests.	Chests	Amount.
1020-29 4,0 1029-30 5,1 1030-31 5,0 1031-32 4,0	006 1,128 331 1,130 564 1,579 865 1,575 442 1,518 410 1,880	7,171 6,857 12,100 8,265		S.Rs. 10,425,075 (12,533-215 (12,057,157 (12,064,263 (11,501,534 (15,352,429

NEW ANCHORNGE FOR THE TINTIN FIFFT.

A new station has lately been selected for the Lintin fleet of opium ships, which will render their position more secure against cruisers in case of war, and less hable to damage in the heavy gales of autumn. The small harbour called Machow, on the right shore of the river, a few miles above Lintin, has been surveyed, and found perfectly safe and sufficiently commodious, and thither the fleet has accordingly removed. This arrangement is much approved, and even should there be no war to require extraordinary caution in the ships of the fleet, it is thought the new station will be found so much more convenient than those of Lintin and the Capsing-moon, that it will be Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 13, No. 50.

adopted in future as the rendezvous of the opium ships.—Chinese Courier, June 1.

IMPORTATION OF RICE.

An edict, of which the following are extracts, has been issued by the governor, heut, governor, and hoppo, to the hong merchants, encouraging the import of rice:

"The local government, which cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, has implored the holy favour (unperial favour) to grant to the barbarian ships of all nations, that if they come without any other cargo but rice to the port of Canton, as formerly, they shall not pay the enter-port duties. Let the hong merchants report how much rice they have brought, store it up in their hongs, and sell it according to the market After having disposed of it, allow these ships to take in an export cargo, and levy the export duties according to the same laws as upon the other barbarian ships. This will benefit the revenues, suit the people, and bring foreign business upon a firm footing, and all parties will be equally benefited.

" We have with profound respect received the imperial pleasure upon this subject, the matter is granted; and we have issued accordingly our explicit commands, that they may be obeyed, as is upon record. Barbarian merchants, who bring rice to the port of Canton, will thus have an equal profit upon their return cargoes. These barbarian merchants may therefore leap for joy, and go incessantly bickwards and forwards But the number of barbarian rice vessels, which repaired this year to the port of Canton are not very considerable, and the whole amount of their imports is scarcely a tenth part of the rice which come from the west.

"We fear that the custom-house servants, and the boatmen of the revenue-hoats, exercise extortions, under some pretence, beyond the legal dates which are to be levied, and thus prevent the barbarians from trading.

"It is plain that the barbutian merchants come a very long way to sell their rice at Canton according to the ancient laws, which lessen the duties. There has since also been granted to them, upon representation, leave to return with a cargo to their country, not solely to procure subsistence for the inhabitants of the metropolis, but also to show superabundant compassion towards distant for regues: —how can you expect under any name, or in any way, more than what the customary duties and fees amount to? At the present moment, we give our explicit orders to those in office, in regard to the duties and fees which ought to be

(P)

levied upon rice-ships;—all which are not in the tariff are strictly forbidden, and beyond this no extortions are permitted. In entering the port, the expenses are lessened, and on going out of the post they have not to pay very much. As soon as they have arrived here, they can dispose of their cargo, and quickly come back, and those barbarian merchants will make a very great profit."

BRICISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following is an approximation to the amount of the British trade with Canton for the past year.

Imports.

Cotton, Bombay Peculs, 331,054
Do., Bengal do. 85,695
Do., Bengal do. 85,695 Do., Madras do. 19,739
Broad Cloth Pieces, 47,000
Camblets do. 7,300
Long Ells 6 do. 151,000
Cotton Piece Goods do. 54,000
Cotton Varn Peculs, 3,100
fron do. 31,500
Lead do. 26,500
Tin do. 6.000
Steel do. 1,000
Pepper do. 17,500
Rattans do. 15,000
Betel Nut do. 47,000
Cutch do. 800
Putchuck do. 3, 100
Sandalwooddo, 2,300
Ohbanum do. 4,600
Ivory do goo
Rice do. 50 ton
Rice
Tin plates
Skins Pices, 10,000
Sharks' Fins and Fish maws, Picces, 10,000 in value Proces, 10,000
in value Sp Drs 175,000
Printed Cottons Muchos and a
Fancy Goods do. 106,100
Coral Beads do. 50,000
Pearls and Diamonds do 350,000
Cornelians do. 40,000
Export .
Nankin Silk Peculs, 4,400
Canton ditto do 2,200
Nankin Cloth Pieces, 121,000
Cotton Twist Peculs, 1,275
Sugar Candy do, 14,000
Soft Sugar
Cassia Lignea do 14,000
Do. Buds do. 50
Camphor do. 5,000
Alum do. 6,000
Rl ub irb do. 1,400
Cochineal do ha
South American Copper do, 10,760
Tin
Mother to pearl Shells do, Jou
Vermillion Boxes, 1,500

Bullion to London Sp. Drs. 2,132,936
400 to takulla do 1 074 551
100. to Bombay do. 1479-250
Do. to sundry places do. 140,016
, , ma 140,000
Sp. Drs. 4,826,755

THE CHIN-CHOO OR FO-KEEN MEN.

No Chinese tibe is so widely spread on the coast of China and Man-choo Tartary, as that of the Chin-choo men, as we call them. They designate themselves Fokien lang—Ho-kien men—because they are natives of that province. The principal districts, from whence they come are Chang-choo-foo, Tung-gan-leen, Tseun-choo-foo, and Hing-kwa-foo, all situated

in the south eastern part of Puh-keen province, between 24° and 26° of N, lat. As the inhabitants of the east coast of Canton province differ very little, both in language and manners, from those of Fokien-lang, we generally comprise them under the name of Chin-choo men. Almost all the emigrants to the Indian Archipelago, Cochin China and Siam, &c. belong to one or other of these races : the latter are the more numerous, the former the wealthier part of the community. Both Formosa and Hae-nan have been colonised by them; even the barren Piscadores or Pang-hoo islands number thousands of inhabitants belonging to their tribe. We may judge of the prolific extent of this race, when we trace their settlements all along the coast of Chekeang up to Ning-po. All the sea-ports of the empire swarm with Fo-kien-lang, who are the soul of every trade and enterprise. They are a haughty, stubborn race, often cruel and violent, yet there is a great deal of generosity and sense of honour in their breast. As such, they are shunned by their northern countrymen, whom they despise and not unfrequently insult. The poorest amongst them thinks himself ennobled by the title of Ho-kienlang, and is offended whenever another name is applied to him. They are superstitions and given to idolatry, hundreds of temples, dedicated to the queen of heaven, their country-woman; and numerons high-towering pagodas, are erected by their subscriptions, and thousands of lazy Budhu priests are maintained by their hard earnings. It is needless to dwell upon their skill in navigation; if they were disciplined after the European manner, and had shu's like our own, they Would very soon sail round the Cape of Good Hope, or go in search of the dollar country. We have been a passenger on board a brig, of which a Ho-kien-lang was the commander, who took the sun, and was by no means a bad sailor. It government would grant them permission, they would doubtless improve upon their vessels, yet they are strictly confined to the model of a shoe; and woe unto him who changes the fashion. If by unschance the vessels built in Siam, and in other parts, deviate a little from this form, they have to pay a very high duty as soon as they make their appearance in any Chinese port, and would be prohibited from entering the northern ones.

Every Ho-kien-lang is by nature a merchant, and he trades, from as soon as he can lisp, till he sinks into the grave.

Though they are superior to all their countrymen in navigation, they are extremely deficient in mechanical arts; even in their own districts, a great part of the mechanics are emigrants from other properiors. Neither do they much excel in

Their native districts are agriculture. harren and stony; to raise the supplies for a moderate family is a very arduous undertaking, and therefore they leave just as many hands as are indispensably necessary for the cultivation of the ground, and betake themselves to the sea and to other countries, in order to supply their wants. It is a notorious fact, that they kill more female children, immediately after their birth, than the Chinese in other provin-They pretend to do this in order to ruse the value of the surviving part, for otherwise their education would be disadvantageous, as long as the male population emigrates in such great number.

Their partiality for intercourse with strangers, gives us hope that they will be the means of promoting our commercial interests with the northern ports. Our possessions in the Indian Archipelago are the frequent topic of their conversation. They admire such a liberal government, which grants them so many privileges in its own dominions that are attenty denied to the English nation in Fo-kien province.

The large sums of money annually remitted by the Fo-kien-lang in our settlements to their families and friends at home, speak volumes in favour of our administration and nation.

A few remarks upon their language will not be amiss. Some have considered it as a pators sargon, or local dialect. We may here observe, that it is spoken by at least twenty millions of people, though with some variations, but intelligible to all parties. They have their own national dictionary, which is a very well digested work, and though not large, very explicit. Their language varies considerably from the mandarin, nor is it easy for Fo-kienlang to speak that tongue fluently. The sounds are harsh, but more distinguish able to a European ear. The system of intonation is carried to the greatest nicety; the practised tongue of a Ho-kienlang will never blunder in this point, nor can be understand a foreigner who does not pay attention to it. It has several initials, which the mandarin does not possess, and a greater number of final consonants. They read the character in a different way, and they express the idea which it conveys by different words. Fin is man in the reading, and lang in the language of conversation. In the spoken language there is a great poverty of particles : even the most necessary conjunctions and prepositions are often left out. -Canton Reg. June 17.

The following is an extract of a letter from Canton, dated July 13, 1833, by way of New York:—

"Canton raw silk is not procurable, and the inundations in this and the next provinces have destroyed the mulberrytree completely. Nankin silk must be substituted for local use, and although the crop there is stated to be good, we anticipate a moderate export next season. The teas in the Woping district, which supplies much of inferior qualities, have been materially hurt by the rise of the river, and also the rice crops. This city has been partially under water for many days, but is now almost free."

By the Peking Gazette of the 27th March, we learn that another son has been born to the Emperor, who is to be named Yih-hin, "Great and continued joy."

Australasia.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Papers have been received from Hobart Town to the 6th of September. The legislative assembly was opened, on the 28th of August, by a speech from the lieut, governor, Col. Arthur, who, after adverting to the progressive improvement in every department, and the flourishing state of the colony, says .- " The exports of the colony, which on my arrival, in the year 1821, amounted to £14,500 currency, now exceed £157,907 sterling; and the revenue derived from indirect taxation, which in 1823 amounted to no more than £27,000, and in the first half-year of 1821, in the words of my very able predecessor, 'declined almost to a total failure, with,' as appeared to him, 'little prospect of much or early improvement,' may now be quoted at; £75,000, independent of a very large extraordinary revenue, which the crown has derived from the sale of lands." He further stated the determination of the government to facilitate institutions for education and religious worship throughout the colony, and for the making and improvement of roads.

The total estimated value of imports to Hobart Town, during the quarter ending the 5th of July last, was £40,632, 18s. 4d. The duties levied upon the importation of these amounted to £9,250, 13s. 3d.; exports during the same period from Hobart Town, £26,522, 12s. The imports and exports of Launceston were not included in the above.

As an instance of the rise in the value of land in the colony, we find that two acres, which were bought two years ago for £20 (considered then a very high price), had lately been sold by auction for £320. Another allotment of an acre and a-half, disposed of eighteen months previous for the sum of £40, was, at the same time as the above, sold by auction for £300.

On the 29th August, Mr Gellard, of

the Colonist, was sentenced by Judge Montagu to twelve months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine to the king of £100, for a libel on his Majesty's government.

Cape of Good Mope.

The accounts from this colony reach to the 16th of November.

The farmers on the north frontier having sustained considerable losses from the continual inroads of banditti, who for some time past had been securing the Bechuana country, and the whole of the borders of the Orange River, the government had sent a party against them, who had pursued them into the districts where they usually congregated, and it was hoped that they would soon be entirely exterminated. A great deal of stolen cuttle had been recaptured.

Egypt.

We learn by letters from Alexandria that the affairs of Candia have been settled, and recent occurrences on the Red Sea have taken a most favourable turn. The flottla of Mehemet Ali had triumphed every where. There is now a reasonable hope of a lasting peace, by means of which agriculture may be attended to, and the prosperity of Egypt promoted, and the prosperity of Egypt promoted, on the honter of Yemen, but it was

soon put down, and the chief has fled. -

Extract of a letter dated Nov. 16:-" The pasha has taken every precaution for meeting the dearth, and other ill effects to be expected from the failure of the annual overflowing of the Nile. He has been to Carro, and issued an interdiction against the exportation of corn, and taken other measures to insure the sustenance of the population at large, without interrupting the regular course of commerce; thus showing himself an excellent economist, and obtaining general eulogiums, Ibrahim Pasha is engaged in draining the marshes of Syria, forming roads, and canals, and taking every measure for rendering the communications more easy and less expensive; thus laying the basis for the future prosperity of that country. The government is also erecting large manufactories for working the produce of Egypt. It is just announced also, that mines of coal have been discovered in that country, which will greatly facilitate the execution of these projects."-Ibid.

The Moniteur Egyptica contains a statistical atticle on Alexandia, from which tappears that the population of the city amounts to between 36,000 and 40,600 individuals; of whom 3,000 are English, Maltese, and Ionans, 300 French, 40 Germans, 30 Italians, 10 Swiss, 10 Algermes, 20 natives of the Levant, 400 Greeks, 500 Tuscans, 296 Austrians, 150 Neapolitans, 70 Sardmians, and 60 Spaniards; in all 4,896 foreigners.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

We have no papers from India of a later date than have been extracted in the preceding pages.

The comments, which appear in the liberal Calcutta papers, upon the ministerial India project, evince an incipient hostility to it. We subjoin an extract from the Ben-al Chomide of August 17th:

" India is, then, hereafter, to place every year, in London, £620,000 for proprictors' dividends. This will require 63 lacs of rupees to be sent home, plus 63 lacs of pence, which the transporting and transmuting will cost, so long as the exchange continues against this country (a state of things not likely soon to alter). The cost of the yearly operation to India will thus be more than 651 lacs of rupees. It we compare this with the cost of the remittances for which India is now hable, on account of interest upon the 6 per cents., we shall find that the new or substituted system of paying proprietors' dividends (which will cost 65) lacs as above) requires a larger slice out of the Indian revenues by almost 17 lacs of rupees! For 6 per cent, interest on 7; crore45 lacs; but, for each rupee 25 pence have to be placed in London, or £168,750; to which add expense of so placing the above sum, at 23 pence per supee; and the operation costs India in all, above 487 lacs. The difference is not less than 16 or 17 lacs against the dwindling revenues and unfortunate people of India, by the new arrangement. Whence is this hightful hatus to be filled up? There will no longer be a China monopoly to make it good; and if there should possibly be a million or two of surplus ' commercial assets,' on winding-up, and after completing the arrangements detailed in the early part of this article, still the interest of that, when laid out at 3 or 4 per cent. in England, would probably not cover half the new deficit of 17 lacs. A trifle more might be saved in remittance by withdrawing the indulgence of interest bills from every English holder of Indian government securities. But what are all these among so many? The great and staring deficiency will remain, considerably exceeding, we imagine, half a million sterling i

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

BELIEF OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 1, 1833.
-With the sanction of Government, the following relief and movement of corns will take place, at the periods, and in the order specified:

Light Cavalry.

2d Regt., from Neemuch to Saugor; right wing on the 10th Nov.; left wing when relieved by the right wing of the 3d

3d Regt., from Bareilly to Neemuch ; right wing on the 10th Nov.; left wing when relieved by the right wing of the 4th regt.

4th Regt., from Saugor to Bareilly; right wing on the 10th Nov.; left wing when relieved by the right wing of the 2d regt.

Native Infantry.

2d Regt., from Dinapore to Surger, when relieved by the 56th regt.

10th Regt., from Campore to Barrackpore, on the 1st of December,

12th Regt., from Lucknow to Allahabad, on the 1st of November.

14th Regt., from Loodianah to Moradabad and Shajchanpore, when relieved by the 62d regt.

15th Regt., from Moradabad and Sha-jehanpore to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 11th regt.

20th Regt, from Sectapore to Delhi, when relieved by the 48th regt.

48th Regt., from Barrackpore to See-

tapore, on the 1st of D. cember, 56th Regt., from Sugor to Dinapore, on the 10th of November.

59th Regt, from Allahabad to Lucknow, when relieved by the 12th regt.

62d Regt., from Delhi to Loodianah, on the 1st of December.

A wing of the 43d regt, will proceed from Secrore to Lucknow, as a temporary arrangement.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Aug. 2. Mr. William Gorton to be agent to Governor-general at Benares.

General Department.

Aug. 5. Mr. C. T. Davidson to be assistant to salt agent and superintendent of salt chokies at Bullooah and Chittagong.

Judicial and Revenue Degartment.

Aug. 5. Mr. M. W. Caruthers to be assistant nder commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Dacca division.

Mr. C. B. Quinton to be ditto under ditto of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. R. Hampton to be assistant under commis-sioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Beaulean division.

Financial Department.

July 29. Mr. T. Bruce to officiate as civil auditor during absence of Mr. Wynch.

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker has been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 25, 1633.—Assist. Surg. Alex. C. Duncan, M.D., to be medical storckeeper at Neemuch, v. Babington proceeded on furlough. (30th N.I. Lieut, C. H. Cobbe to be capt, of a comp., and Ens. C. R. Browne to be heut., from 12th July 1833, in suc. to C. B. Mc Kenly dec.

55th N.I. Supernum, Lieut, by Graham brought on effective strength of tt, v. P. J. Fleming dec., 22d July 1833.

Fleming dec., 22d July 1833.
The following acting ensigns and cade to be ensigns, to fill a women's in futantity on this establishment:—Georgie Rames in futantity on this establishment:—Georgie Rames in the following 1834, in suc. to Conf. III. Days from 18th Juny 1834, in suc. to Conf. III. Days for Roberts, 218, June 1813, in suc. to Locat. II. Riddell resigned; F. B. Rosampier, doc, in suc. to East, II. R. Budd, das, in suc. to Leatt. Col. J. C. B. Parke retured; Winsuch 1844, and tetrire I. J. D. Fergusson, do., in suc. to Leatt. II. Wakmoon struck off, Georgie Verner, 22d June 1833, in suc. to Leatt. J. V. Wood dec.; 21d June 1833, in suc. to Capt. J. Frederick dec.

Aug. 2 .-- The following officers to have rank of Aftg. 2.—) the following outcors to leave rank of captain by brevet: -1 tent. Addrew Spens, 74th N.L. from 15th July 1933, I knit. R. D. White, 69th N.L., from 18th July 1833; Lecut. the Hon. P. C. Sundart, 70th N.L., from 18th July 1833; 1st-Lieut. R. G. Roberts, artil. (egt., from 20th July 1833

Assist. Surg. Win. Mitchelson to be surgeon, from 23d July 1833, v. J. Browne, dec.

Hond Quarters, July 9, 1833.—The following presidency division orders confirmed: Assist, Surg. J. H. W. Wangh to do drive with a datalyment proceeding to Benary with tressure, under command of capt A. Wilson, (a)th N I.; date 23d June.—Assist, Surg. C. Nixon to assume medical charge of 3d tr. 1st brig and data himent 5th bar, artillery at Dum Dum, x. Barber app. a civil assist, surgeon; date 23d June.

Surg. W. Panton to join and do duty with 9th N I. al Ages, until further orders.

Cant. J. W. H. Targer, myshel estab., per-

Capt. J. W. H. Turner, invalid estab., per-mitted to reside and receive his allowinges at Barrackpore.

July 10 — The following division orders confirmed: —Capt. G. R. Crommelin, 1st L.C., to do duty with Lieut. Col. Paker's detachment of artiflery, with Lieut. Col. Paker's detachment of artillery, proceeding from presidency by water to favmpore; date 26th June —Assist, surg. B. Beil, 10th N.I., to perform medical duties of Culs staffino of Cawnpore, during absence of Assist. Surg. Chalmers, b.D.; date 24 July.—Lieut. W. H. fladders to act as adj. to 16th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Exans; date 24th June.

Exans; date 24th June.

July 11.—The following removals and appointments made in medical department:—burgs. S.

Laudhow fon furt.) to 52d N. L.; J. Hall (on furt.)

from 10th to 16th do.; B. Bell (new prom.) to 10th

do.—Assit. Surgs. W. Wardow (on furt.) from 31st

to 19th N. L.; H. Sull, from 33th to 42th do.; W. S.

Dicken (on furt.) from 52d to 1st do.; H. A.

Brassey to do duty under superintending surg. at

Halha,bad J. A. Mackean, to do duty under super
intending surgeon at Cawnpore; H. M. Green to

do duty with H. M. 16th fore; J. H. W. Waugh

to do duty under superintending surgeon at Agra;

1 F. C. Henderson, st. 19 to join and do duty with 10th L.C.

July 18 and 13.—The following orders confidenced:—Lieut. C. S. Guthrie to resume duties of acting adj. of engineers; glate 27th Janc.—Assist. Sug. R. Foley, to proceed to Chinsurah, and duty with H.M. 18th Foot: date 30th June.

July 16.—Lieut. E. T. Spry, 24th N.I., having been pronounced by examiners of College of Fort William fully qualified for appointment of interpreter, accordingly exempted from future examination in native languages.

61st N.I. Lleut. P. B. Turner to be adj., v. Cu-mine prom.—Ens. J. C. Innes to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Turner app. adj.

July 17.—Maker Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay to

July 20.—The following order confirmed:

Lleut, T. C. Wilton to act as adj. to 38th N.
during absence of Lleut, Scott; date 5th July.

July 22—The following removals and postings made: -Licut Gen. G. Prole (on furl. from Joth to 14th N.L.; Col. J. Robertson new prom. 46th do.; Lieut, Col. W. Kennedy from 41st to 46th do.; Lieut, Col. B. Susmore (new prom.) to 41st do.

Ast do.

July 23.—The following regimental orders confirmed: —Lieut. C. V. Bazett to act as unit rp. and qu. mast to 9th L.C. during absence of Lieut.

Turker: date 7th July.—Lieut. J. L. Hevell to act as adj. to 7th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Boland., date 10th July.

July 25.—Lieut. J. C. Sage, invalid estab., permitted to reside and draw his allowances at presimited to reside and draw his allowances at presimited.

Fort William, Aug. 3.—Infinitry. Laeut. Col. W. C. Baddely, c.n., to be col., v. T. Shudham dec., with rank from 14th June 1833, v. E. P. Wilson dec.—Major Henry Hall to be lieut. col., from 14th June 1833, v. Baddely prom.

Regt. of Artillern. 2d-Lieut. Geo. Larkins to be lat-lieut., from 25th July 1833, v. W. T. Garratt

33d N.I. Capt, C. D'O. Aplin to be major, Licut. George Irwin to be capt, of a comp., and Fns. James Macadam to be hout, from 14th June 1833, in suc. to H. Hall prom-

Col. John Tombs, of Cavalry, to command Rajpootana field force, with rank of brigadier, v. Brigadier Wilson dec.

Surg. David Woodburn to be garrison Surgeon medical storckeeper at Agra, v. surg. Green app. a presidency surg.

Lieut, J. L. Revell, 7th N.I., to be capt. by

brevet, from 6th Aug. 1843.

The following Acting Easterns to be Finagas to fill vacancies in Infantry on this Establishment: H. D. Van Homrigh, from 2d July 1833, in suc-to Capt. J. S. Pitts deer, and J. C. Phillips, from 4th July 1833, in suc. to Licut. J. J. Kudoch resigned.

Ens. F. W. Home, of Infantry, at his own request, permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

Assist, Surg. James Pagan to officiate at civil station of Rungpore, during continued absence of Assist, Surg. John Jackson.

Head Quarters, July 29.—The following orders confluent: Cadet W. H. Tombs to do duty with Jist N.I., at Barrackpore: date 11th July.—Ens. G. M. IIIII to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 17th N.I.; date 20th July.

The following removals and postings made:— Brig. Gen. J. O'Halloran, c.n., from 25th to 3nh N.L.; Capt. W. H. Wood (new prom.) to 25th do.; 23.1.; Capt. 19.11. Wood new prom.) to 25th do.; Col. J. A. P. Macgregor, from 61st to 37th do.; Col. J. A. P. Macgregor, from 37th to 61st do.; Lieut. Col. J. Dun (on furl.) from 37th to 25th do.; Lieut. Col. T. A. Cobbe (new prom.) to 37th

Lient. J. W. Robertson, of Engineers, to join sappers and miners at Delhi, when relieved from his duties at Mhow.

Returned to duty from Rurope.-Aug. 2. 1st Lieut. P. W. Willis, corps of engineers.

PHRIAHARE

To Europe.—Aug. 2. Lieut. George Urquhart, 65th N.I., on private the To Singapore.—Aug. 2. Stapt. W. P. Welland, 55th N.I., for 18 months, for health (eventually Van Diemen's Land).

To Isle of France.—July 31. Lieut. Col. T. A. Cobbe, agent to Governor-general at Moorshedabad, for five months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Ai rivals in the River.

Arrivate in the River.

JULY 28. Alsson, Smith, from Port Louis and Ceylon.—29. H. M. S. Magicaenne, Plumridge, from Madras; and Nelson Wood, Ball, from Lucerpool, Mauritus, and Coringa.—30. Emma, Hudson, from London and Madelra.—31. Fanny, Betwood, from London and Madelra.—31. Fanny, Betwood, from London and Madelra.—31. Fanny, Bothwood, from London and ditto; and Thetis, Boothby, from Mauritus, and Madras.—3. Penshop# Hutchinson, from Mauritus; and Merope, Pollock, from Mauritus, and Madras.—3. Penshop# Hutchinson, from Mauritus; and Merope, Whitney, from Boston.—7. Cloruda, Mutan, From London and Mauritus.—9. Memone, Enkin, from Loverpool.—12. Prince of Victoria, Hart, from Liverpool.—14. Bull, Hughes, and Elizbeth, Blenkusop, both from Bombay.—15. Lady Kennarcay, Moncrieff, from London and Madras.—16. Capricorii, Smith, from Liverpool and Ceylon.

Departure from Calentta.

Departures from Calcutta.

Department from Calcutta.
JULY 25. Exporter, Anwyl, for Mauritius.—
At a. 4. Bedamman, Pearce, for Mauritius and Uverpool; Remarm, McLeed, Indom Onk, Worthington, and Oney, Chambers, all for Mauritius; and Care into Bentinek, Roc, for Bombay.—5. Condict, Highes, for Mauritius, and Care, Towne, for Boston.—7. Robert, Blyth, for Liverpool; and Exfedited, Alport, for Chame. 8. Indich, Ager, and Industry, Combes, both for Mauritius.—16. Galatter, Tayl, for Mauritius.—16. Enemal Care Source, Fisher, for Mattas.—14. Falson, Oversione, for Inna; Revento, Oglive, for Matrisia, and Billiom Wilson, Maller, for Mauritius.—18. Soulph, Wallace, for Cham.—21. Arab, Sparkes, for London.

Sailed from Sauger.

Sailed from Saugor.

At a 14. II. C. Ships Barren Hastings, Sandys, and Kelhe Castle, Pattullo, both for China.—18. II. C. S. Fansithat, Scott, for China.

Firshit to London (Yug. 19.)-£4. 4s. tc £6 per ton ; Bullion, 4 per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BUR LHS.

Birthy.

July 1. M Silchar, the lady of Capt. T. Fisher,
A. G. G. Agent, of a daughter.

7. M. Nevnuch, the lady of G. C. Ponsonby,
Esq. 2d Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

15. M Patta, the lady of the Rev. Thomas N.
Stevens, of a daughter.

24. M Cautta, Mrs. George Hill, of a son,
24. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. C. H. Cobbe,
Goln N. I. of a daughter.

25. At Hooghly, the lady of D. Carmichael
Smyth, Esq. of a daughter.

36. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Capt. Orr,
Siln N. I. of a son (store dead).

— At Akrah Farm, the lady of J. M. De Verlane, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Akran Farm, the lady of J. M. De Verin-ne, Esq., of a daughter. Aug. 5. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Sewell, of a daughter. — At Simila, the lady of Capt. T. R. Fell, alde-de camp to Maj. Gen. Sir J. W. Adains, K.C.B.,

10. At Calcutta, the lady of the Hon. C. R. Lindsay, civil service, of a daughter (since dead).

MARRIAGES.

July 25. At Cawnpore, Mr. J. T. Bonny, jun. of Lucknow, an assistant in the residency office, to Miss Margaret Goldrick. 30. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Clarke, branch pilot,

H. C. Marine, to Miss Catherthe Harris, nicee of the C. Garcia, of Calcutta.

— R. C. G. Gogerly of Calcutta.

— R. C. Garcia, at the Jaigne London, Missionary Society to Miss. E. A. Wilker, of Aberden, of the Miss. E. A. Wilker, of Aberden, of the Calcutta, George Alexander, Essay of the Calcutta, George Alexander, Essay of the Calcutta, Hongo, of Rock Valley, in the county of Tipperary,

11. A. Calcutta, Henry Robert Alexander, Esq. 11. C. China divis service, to Elisabeth Charlotte, second daughter of James Young, Esq. of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

June 8. At Seetapoor Oude, Capt. II. James, 20th regt. N.I. 38. Capt. Hugh McLatchie of H. M. 26th regt.

38. Capt. Hugh McLatchie of H. M. 26th regt. of Foot.
I foot. July 4. At Sultampore, Benares, Lieut. Edmund Stuart, of H. M. 44th regt.
13. At Cawmore, Alex. Mackenzie, Esq. officiating judge and session judge.
17. At Saugor, Mr. Win. Dow, assistant surgeon of the H.C.S. Dight.
23. At Delhi, Margaiet, wife of Capt. David Bruce, Bengal army, and daugher of the late Rev. Dr. Durcan, minister of Ratho, Sevidand.
— At Calcutta, of spasmodic choiera, Mr. Alexander Horsburgh.

- At Chicago, or specifical ander Horsburgh.

- At Cuttack, John Brown, Esq., third member of the Medical Board, aged 63.

25. At Futtyghur, Lieut. W. T. Garrett, of the

M. Futtyghur, Lieut, W. T. Garrett, of the artillery.
 At Doorgapore, in Kishnaghur, Alexander Mac Donald, Esq., aged 42.
 At Calcutta, Ann Frances, wife of Mr. W.

29. At Calcutta, Ann. France, C. Breen, aged 25. — At Calcutta, Mrs. Reid, wife of Mr. J. Reid, H. C. Marine, 30. At Bulliah Indigo Factory, Shahabad, Mr.

30. At Bulbah Indigo Factory, Shahabad, Mr. Henry Innes, spct. 23.

496. L. M. Calcutta, aged. 29. Wilham Plumor Wilson, Eag., universally externed and tagestred.

4. At Calcutta, Capt. F. A. Balbat, commander of the French hark I. F. Iroz, aged. 43.

— M. Calcutta, Mr. Floomse Champson, chief officer of the late I. I. C. I. S. Lond. Ambie. 24.

7. M. Balbaogurh, neer Meerit, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Mackenzie, superintendent Hon. Company's stud.

B. At Cardien Reach. Caroline Mary, wife of

Company's stud.

8. At Gardien Reach, Caroline Mary, wife of Henry Paulin, 1-sq. solicitor to the Hon. Company, in her 57th year.

— At Chowringhee, Hannah Maria, wife of William Bradden, 1-sq. civil service, in her 4.5d

year.

10. Francis Holden Spencer, Esq., assistant to
the salt agent, Barripore, aged 14.

13. At Calcuta, Vardon Gasper, Esq., late of
Madras, aged 18.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 27, 1833.—The Right Hon, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following move-

The 19th N.I. to march from Palaveram to Vellore, and to be there stationed.

The 4th Regt. N l. to march from Vellore to Bangalore on being relieved by the 19th regt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 27 Frederick Hall, Esq., to act as special assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingle-

R. Catheart, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.

G. Sparkes, Eag., to act as sesistant guides and joint criminal judge of Medura. B. A. Comwy. Eag., to act as an emissant to accountaring general.

Commander Guy, of the Indian navy, to be master attendant at Crificut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. Groves, Aug. 33, 1833.—Surg. Thomas Williams, to be garrison surgeon at Trichinopoly, from 14th Aug. 1848, v. Currie prom. Aug. 30.—Ath. C. C. Leut. Alight Borradalle to be Capt., from 12th March, v. O'Brien prom.

6th L. C. Cornet M. S. Ottley, to be heut, from 31st May 1833, v. Sandys prom.

39th N. I. Ens. A. F. Beavan, to be lieut. from 31st July, v. Dyce dec.

45th N. I. Capt. Angus McPherson to be major, and Leut. P. Fletcher to be capt., v. Blake dec.; date of coms. 24th Aug. 1833.

Cadets of Infantry G. J. Purvis and A. G. Young admitted on estab, and promete entigens. Sept. 3.—41st N. I. Ens. John Fornt to be heart, v. Evelyn dec.; date of coin. 22d Aug. 1833.

Cadets of Infantry J. F. Stevens and W. I. Wapshare admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. David Trail admitted on estab as an assist, surg., and directed to do duty under medical officer in charge of general hospital at presidency. Cadet of Cavalry J. F. Rose admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Head Quarters, Aug. 21.—Assist, Surg. Thomas Willy to afford medical aid to suppers and miners and paupers employed on Northern road.

..... panys. corporyed on Northern road, Auz = 28 + Assist. Suig. J. J. Purvis, from 14th regt, to take medical charge of detachment of arullery at Masulipatain.

Ang 29.—Lent. George Balfour, 4th bit, ar-tillery, hwing passed prescribed examination in Hindoostance language, deemed by Com.-in Chief cruttled to reward authorized by Hon, the Court of Directors.

Ang. 31 —Ensigns G. J. Purvis, J. F. Stevens, and V. G. Young to do duty with 5th N. I.
Sopt. 2—1-leut. T. A. C. Godfrey brought on effective strength of horse brigade of artillers, v. Croft returned to Entope, and removed to shibat—1 leut. G. S. Cotter brought on effective strength of ditto ditto, during absence of Leuvestringth of ditto ditto, during absence of Leuvestringth of outpoyed on other duty.

Returned to duty, from Europe.-Aug. 30. Lieut. , H. Gordon.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 27. Licut. Thomas Maynor, 26th N. 1, for health.—Sept. 3. Licut. J. Wilkinson, 41st N. L., for health.

To See —Aug. 23. Lieut. W. K. Worster, 3d bat, arttl., until 1st Jan. 1834, for health.—Sept. 3. Lieut. W. Cuppage, 21st N. L., until 30th June 1834, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 3. Capt. F. H. Fly, deputy assist, qu. mast, gen., centre division, until 1st March 1835, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Avo. 20. Sir Charles Malolm, Tudor, from Bombay.—28. Ludy M Naghten, Faith, from London and Isle of France, and Deongen, Markenzie, from Isle of France and Deongen, Markenzie, from Isle of France and Pondicherry.—27. L'Antonitée, Colin, from Maurillus and Pondicherry.—28, II. M. S. Meledle, Hart, (with Annuals Hage, from Truconallèc.—31. Ruby, IIII, from Port Louis, Act.; Poteron Buttanshaw, France, from Sunderland, Torbay, and Marletta,—Sept. I. Coperacus, May, from Marilius,

Colombo, ac.—s. General Gascoyne, Fisher, from Calcuma, and foother de Bourbon, Lacrolx, from Bourbon,—e Royal William, Ireland; from Lon-don—d. Greeken, Smith, from Madeign and Co-Departures.

Departures.

Mo. 27. Str Charles Malcolm, Tudor, for Calcutta.—Sert. I. II. M. S. Alligator, Lambert, on a cruise: Daoid Barelay, Fewson, for Calcutta; Ridey, Hill, for Covelong; and L'Andisterte, Ballet, for Pondicherry.—S. Drongen, Mackenzie, for Calcutta.—I. L'Amile, Ducon, for Calcutta and Courier de Bourbon. Lacroix, for Coringa.

6. Lady M'Naghten, Faith, for Calcutta.

BIRTH AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

• April 5. At Moulinem, the lady of vape. Some ran, II.M. 41st regt. of a daughter.

June 12. At Secundephalt, the lady of Capt. Henry Lee, 11th N L, of a son.

On bord the ship Tholas, the lady of Dr.

Some of a daughter.

— on norret the stup Thetau, the lady of Dr. Hopkins, of a doughter.
11. At Janhah, the lady of Capt. R. Alexander, assist, qu. mast, general, of a daughter.
16. At Hydgabad, the lady of Lieut, and Adj. Meadows Taylor, H.H. the Nizam's service, of a

18. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Claud Currle, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a son.
19. At Nungumbaucum, the lady of L. Cooper,

Esq., of a son. 20 At On camund, the wife of the Rev. B.

20 At Ostroamund, the wife of the Rev. B. Schmid, of a son.
— At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. G. Sperschneder, of a daughter.
— At Combitorr, Mrs. Addls. of a son.
22. At Cam more, the lady of Lieut. D. Strettell, 20th N.I., of a daughter,
— In comp at Shikaipoor, the lady of Capt. Dowker, 2d regt, of a daughter.
24. At Pondicherry, the lady of Thos. Defines, 8a. of a son.

24. At Ponticherry, the largy of a fine section 22. At Royapett, Mrs. C. Joseph, of asson. 27. At Berh unpore, the lady of Latat Col. S. I. Hodgom, 49th regt., of a son. 28. At Ponticherry, the lady of John Vrathoon, William of Admostra.

Hodgson, 49th regt., of a son.
29. At Pondscherry, the lady of John Vrathoon,
Esq., of a daughter.
30. At Fort 8st. George, the lady of Cupt. John
Bickinson, of a daughter.
John 20. At the residency, the lady of Cupt.
John 20. At the residency, the lady of Cupt.
John 20. At the residency, the lady of Cupt.
John 20. At the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of the lady of a daughter.
24. At Nadarsam, the lady of Leatt. Montague
Perrena, 1st. N.L., of a son.
—Miss. Galeb Forster, of a daughter.
18. At Camenore, the lady of Leatt. W. H.
Miller, deputy commissive, of a daughter.
15. At Bangdore, the lady of Major E. G. Taylor, 13M. It M. L. Drags, of a daughter,
17. At Kamptee, the lady of Leatt. W. Mitchill, 23d regt, of a son.
20. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut, W. S. Mitchill, 23d regt, of a son.

20. At Secundershoot, the hady of Licut, Wynter, Hib regt., of a son.

22. At Kampfee, the budy of Edw. A. Langley, Estj., 3d L.C., of a daughter

23. At Veryery, the hady of Major F. Haleman, 15th N. L., of a son.

24. At Veryery, the hady of Major F. Haleman, 25. At Veryegaption, the hady of H. Colbeck, Estj., 4th N. J., et a daughter

27. At Madras, the hady of T. G. Taylor, Esq., 4th N. J. et a daughter, 27. At Madras, the hady of T. G. Taylor, Esq., 4th Shafarpoor, the hady of Capt. A. H. Jeffiel; 28 N. J., of a son, which survived its birth only two hours.

ring, 20 A. 7. of a Son, which survived its nirth only two hours. 20. At Bowerpully, near Hydrathad, the lady of Capt, Donald Micloed, 4th L.C., of a daughter, — At Bolarum, the lady of D. S. Young, Esc.,

of a son.
2). At Bowenpilly, the lady of Capt. Anderson,
4th L.C., of a daughter.
30. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. C. Coffin,
paymaster N.S. F., of a son.
Atc. I. At Poonsmallee, the lady of Dr. Campbell, of a son.
4. Yt Bolarum, the lady of Capt. A. Mottet,
Nizam's service, of a daughter.

At Tanjore, the lady of Lieut W. Gomperts,
44th N.I., of a son,
— At grickinopoly, the lady of Capt. Litch
field, of a daughter.
6. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Foss, 15th N.I.,
daughter.
At Nellore, Mrs. D. Ross, of a daughter.
7. At Nellore, the lady of T. L. Johnson, Esq.,
of a son.
— At Cannabore, the lady of Lieut.W. T. Subs-

At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut.W. T. Stube

— At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. W. T. Stubs, 11.M. 40th regt, of a son, 14. At Palghautcherr & the lady of Assist. Surg. George Felgeome, 51st W. I. of a daughter.

16. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Chas. Mac Evers Palmer, 14th N. I. of a son. 20. At Cuddalore, the lady of John Dent, Esq., civil service, of a son. Lattely. At Bularum, near Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Wilson, 2d Nizam's infantry, of a daughter. daughter.

DEATHS

Aug 22 At Vizagap dam, Lieut. and Adj. W. E. L. Evelyn, of the 41st regt. N. I.

2 At Midras, Major Benjamin Blake, of the

45th regt. N. I. 43th regt. N. 1.
— At Fort 8-t George, James Hennen, Esq., as-sistant surgeon H. M. 57th regt., son of the late Dr. John Hennen, inspector of hospitals, aged 23, 31. Mrs. Thomas Dashwood, aged 26.

Bomban.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS

SUPPRINTINGING OFFICER OF CADERS.

Bombay Castle, July 11, 1833 — The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve the officer con manding the marine battalion from the duties of superintending officer of cadets, and to direct that all expenses connected therewith be immediately discontinued,

2d. The town major will, on the arrival of ships from England, send the requisite communication on board, and cause the attendance of all cadets at his office, from whence they will be transferred to the adjutant-general of the army, to be disposed as his Exc, the Commander-in-chief may direct.

HORSE ALLOWANCE TO OFFICIRS.

Bombay Castle, July 20, 1883 - With reference to the G. O. dated the 31st May 1832, the Right Hon, the Governor in Council is pleased, in addition to the officers therein enumerated, and in furtherance of the principle of assimilation with the Bengal establishment, to permit the judge advocate general of the army to draw an allowance for two horses, such being enjoyed by the judge advocate general of the Bengal army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. &c.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 14 Mr. Anderson to act as action pulsne judge, and Mr. Ballie as second puter judge of courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut, during absence of Mr. Ironside.

20. Mr. Willis to act as magistrate of centre division, and Mr J. Williams as magistrate of Ma-

1834-]
Into division and in Court of Requests, during imployment of Mr. Cray, on special duty.

Sept. 25. G. W. Andgiron, Eag., to 19 judicial commissioner for Decapa and Kandeigh, in consquence of new arrangements made under Reg. 111. of 1832.

F. H. Bullic, Esq., to be judicial commission for turerat and the Conkan, ditto ditto.

J. Henderson, Esq., to be judicial commissioner for Southern Mahratta country, Itutinagherry, and Sholapore, divided ditto.

Putical Theorems.

C. 25. Mr. Canel Arthur Hanburt, Tack, 10.

Sout. 25. Mr. Capel Arthur Haubury Tracy, to be acting assistant to Resident in Cutch.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 17. Mr. J. Vibart to be principal collector of Surat.

Mr. E. B. Mills to be collector of Ahmedebad Mr. W. Stubbs to be collector of Kana.

General Department.

Aug. 13. Charles Norris, Fsq., chief secretary to government, to be secretary in attendance on the Hon. the Governor.

John Bax and L. R. Reid, Esqs., to conduct Mr. Norris's duties in Secret, Political, and Military Departments,

Sept. 9. John Mill, Esq., to resume charge of his office of assessor to Court of Petry consequent on arrival of A. S. I emesse appointed to office of advocate-general. A. S. Lemessirier, Fog.

Separate Departie at.

Aug. 22. Mr. P. W. Buiton to proceed to Tannah, to proceente his studies in Handoostanee lan-

PROMOTIONS.

TROBESTION MATCHAIL THORY VOUNG, I dwarff H. FOWNSON, William C. Andrews, John W. Lanfard, Friedrick J. H. Reeves, Nugens Kirkland, William W. Malet, James Seton, The Hon, Musgaree V. H. Huris, William Giek, Mexander N. Shiw, Charles Sons, Walett Hunter, Hury G. Barnatt, Rolket C. Moles Precover, and Wm. Richardson, date of rule laft with the precovery of the last section of the control of the

Ta b Junor Merchan's, Pdward G Lawett, William G Clarke, Henry Reeves, Arthur Malet, Robert D Luard, and Arthur Hornby, date of rank 6th June 1833.

rank out june 1833.
The Fartor s—John Gordon, Heavy I Shile, John Webb, William H. Dyke, George V.F. Campbell, William Control, George Madolin, Gilbert J. Blune, Richard Spoorte, John S. Ley, William Dent, Godfrey Lee Larant, Archibad A. N. Campbell, and Chailes Price; date of rank 1-1 June,1833.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPART MENT

Sept. 3.—The following removal sanctioned:— The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A. from Sholapoor to Southern Concan, for performance of divine service-very sunday at Severndroog and Daponic.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Ang 1, 1631 - Licut, I. A. Guerin, 14th N.L., admitted on effective strength, from 20th Sept. 1831, v. Stuart prom.

Ang. 3.—The following temportry arrangement, confirmed:—Superintending Sing, F. C. Trash to act as thrift member of Medical Board during absence of Sing, Kemball, on leave at Calcula—Sing, J. Otto to act as superintending sing, to Poona division of army, during absence of Sing. Tresh.

meno, Surg. 11180.

Aug. 10.—18th V I. Ens. and Qu. Mast and Interp. R. Wallace to be adj., v. James promit and Lieut. D. Davidson to be qu. mast, and micrp., v. Wallace; date of app. 21st July 13 st.

20th N.I. Fns. R. J. Holmes to be qu. mast, and interp., v. Wilson proceeding to Europe; date 20th July 1833.

Anat. Journ N. S. Vot. 13. No. 50,

Aug. 13.—2d Gr.W.L. Em. J. Mt., v. Bowatet plec, : date

End W. F. Goddon for the from the May Su-man to be posted and G. M. Thomas to be a family of the May Survey of the May Survey of the May 17.—The forthering temporary applied ments confirmed: —Lieut. A. Thomas to perfect duttes of add, as the M. L., from 21st to 31st July-Jents. F. Criscall to act as a 4d, to 8th N. L., from 1st Aug., dufting absence of Lieut. Morse.

Aug. 19. Licut. J. D. Smyth, 4th N.I., to take thange of office of barrack-master at Bombay until

23 - Mr. David Clark admitted on estab. as

Anz. 28 — The following to porary arrangements confirmed:—Surg. J. P. Weeks to accurate the surgent that the surgent Poona division of army, from departure of Surg. J. 18th until arrival to Surg. J. Otton from Su. at.—Surg. D. C. Bell to act as garrison suggest at Surat Tretuning medical charge of loth N.L.; from date of Surg. Ortons departure from that station.

Aug. 30 - Cidet of Engineers G. B. Munbee admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d bent.

Mr. H. M. Felix admitted on establishment as en assist, surggon,

8th N.L.-Lieut, F. Cristall to be adi, v. Morse

with NAS-Hard Peter Ferral to be an investigation of proceeding to Europe, date 20th Aug. 1833.

Aug., 31.—Infantiu, Major R. Campbell to be heat (o), v. Pearson dec., date both July 173

7th N. I. Fent. J. R. Hubbert admitted on effective strength from 18th April 1833.

twe strongth from 18th April 1835. 21st N.J. Capt. R. W. Gillum to be major, and Lyar, A.J. Kameett to be capt., in suc. to Camp 1/11 prom., date 16th July 18. 1.— Supernum. 1. at S. I. Steveral sadmitted on effective strength 19 m above date, A. Kennett prom.

East, G. H. Robert on to the rank from 24th Aug 1833, and posted to 5th N I, v. H. S. Hut-

thron, d.c. Gison, 6.6.

The adown/temporal, once counts to have effect from date of decarative of capt. M. Williamshot to Cape of Good Hope. Deputy Assist, via V. 1 for N. Campbell to act as assist, quarter from the cape of cape. Leath F. P. Der Hoste, I are also at Depoular, to act as deputy assist, quarter from the cape of the cape. hast general or amay.

8 pt no Capt W Incob having returned to pre-sidency, to resume charge of his duties as ordinated assistant to command int of artiflecy.

Sept. 4 - Capt. C. H. Johnson to command at Akulcote, v. I in c. etc.

ASTRONG, V. P. M. CO.

LIGHT G. J. James on to be second assistant to indicary auditor general, v. Je husom.

Soft G.—Light, H. Standerd, hossearted, to act in the per or ordinance store department at Subb-port, during absence of 2d Light Kirkpatrick, on leave to Pouch. pore, during shi leave to Poona.

(cave to Poona, Spt.) = 1 cut F. Parrant, 3d L.C., and Licut. Spins Powell, H.M. 40th Foot, placed at disposal of Wape Pasan ore, from date of that officer's arrival at Bombey, for employment in Persta. The app. of Licut. Fowellandject to sunction of Con-position of Licut.

Lacut, S. Powell to be an extra aide de camp to Right Hom, the Governor, subject to sanction of Com, in Chaef in India

Lieut, D. E. Mills, 19th regt., to be acting se-and assist, com, general at Dersa, in room of our Parant, placed at disposal of Major Pas-

S. pt. 12 -Cadet of Engineers Robert Leech ada

mitted on estab, and prom to 2d out.

May t David Campbell, John Keith, and Re-Left Williams, admitted on establishment as assist. surgions.

Assist Sing, Stedman relieved from duty in Indian Navy.

Sept. 17. 1st but Astillera, Licut, J. M. Glasso ble adj. v. B. be, resigned; date al Sept. 1633, 2d-Licut, John Pottinger to act as adj. until forther orders.

MACLONIAL PROPERTY OF THE ACT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

 (\mathbf{Q})

Ens. Heary Cracroft to rank from 24th Aug-1833, and posted to 3d Gr. N.I., v. Clarke prog-Sept. 19.—Assist Surg. D. Clark placed abdis pass of superintendent of addan Navy, for carty in that branch of service.

٠, branch of service.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 30. Lieut. Thos. Dickson, 13th N.I.—Sept. 12. Capt. W. Maunsell, 6th N.I.—Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, 8th N.I.—Lieut. C. T. Whitehead, 12th N.I.—Vasist. Surg. W. Leggett.—Assist. Surg. B. P. Rooke.

FUROUGHS.

To Europe,—Aug. 19. Lieut. H. C. Morse, &h. N. I., for health,—31. Col. R. Whish, right of artill, (to proceed after 14 De.)—vapt. 3. Lieut. GFF, Sympson, European regt., for health—20. Lieut. F. D. Bagshave, 5th N. J., for health—20. embulk from Goal.—21. Eins. F. Twynun, 4th N.I., for twelve months, on private affairs. -23 Ens. A. Wels ead, 8th N.I., for health.

To Hydernhad.- Aug. 17. Lieut. C. Giberne, 16th N.L., for four months, on private allaus.

10th N.1., 10th monays, on private almost. To tape to food Hepe.—Vug 16. Capt. F. B. Humfton, 1st L.C., barrack master of presidency, for twelve months, for health.—23. Capt. F. M. Willoughlyy, 18th N. I., assist, qu. mast. gra, of army, for litto, diffice—Sept. 20. Majoral Luttle, left, wing Europ. Regt, on private affairs (exentible to Europ. tually to Europe).

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, Sept. 16, 1933. The following promotions sanctioned in Indian Navy, consequent upon Capt. Tanner's retirement, and Communder McDowall's being invalided: --

Commander G. B. Brucks to be capt . v. Tanner retired; date 31st Jan. 1843

Lieut, R. Moresby to be commander, v. Brucks prom., date 31st Jan. 1833.

Licut, Richard Lloyd to be commander, v. McDowill invalided; date 13th May 1535.

Mr. Midshipman, F. P. Webb to be heut., v. Moresby prom; date 31st Jan 1854

Mr. Midshipman Griffiths Jenkies to be heat, v. Lleyd prom , date 13th May 1843

Sept. 16. - Lieut, Wybard Indian may, con-ficined in situation of interpreter to senior officer in Persian Gult.

PURIOUGH.

To Europy.- Aug. 47. Lieut H. B. Lynch, Indian Navy, for health,

SHIPPING.

Avo 16. General Heeutt, Bankaer, from London; and John Paylor, Crawford, from Liverpool, -21. Kord, Codfro, from Prycool, -21. The poly Robinson, from Rio de Junctor; and New Goor, Brown, from Fond in and Seilly -50. Calcutta, Grunds, from Liverpool -28. If C. bilg of war Kapbrades, Betton, from Perman Guili, --serie, 2. Huddergled, Nockes, From 1: verpool -4. House, Brown, from London,--10. Warestey, Kusman, from Machae-22. Hounty Hall, Hadding, from Freepool.

Departure .

Departures,
Aug. 13. Sultano, Wergeron for Calcutta —10.
14 Mes. Londree Corde, Harres, for Calcutta —20.
2. Charles Fore, Roude, Carley, and Herry, and Region, Levis, for Boston (America)—5. New Goods, from, for Calcutta; and H.C. Surveying Fing Pullmann, Haings, for Presentor and Araban Culti-27. Kent, Coulto, for London—28. John Tuplor, Crawford, for Livepool.

Freight to Great Britain (Sept. 21).—Entirely combal at \$3, 10s. 1 | ton.

. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 20. At Byculla, Mrs. Newell, of a son. 1. July 27. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Col. Wh 54, commanding N. D. of the army, of a soft. In 1. Aug. 2. At Satara, the lady of Capt. H. Lyons,

Aug. 2. Af Satara, the lady of Capt. H. L₁ous, 28d tegt., of a son.

— At Ahmedahab the lady of the Rev. R. Y. Keays, chaplain, of son.

5. At Byculla, Mr & M. McAulay, of a daughter,
— At Colaba, Mrs. C.; Eurton, of a son.

8. At Hyderabad, "Birdy of a daughter,
10. At Surat, Mrs. M. Kelly, of a daughter,
23. At Bombay, the lady of Major Manson, C.B., regt. of artilley, of a daughter,
— 11 Belgaum, the lady of Capt. McGillivray, of ungmers, of a daughter,

5. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. McGillivray, of ungmers, of a daughter,

26. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. McGillivray, of ungmers, of a daughter,

26. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. McGillivray, of ungmers, of a daughter,

26. At Bombay, the lady of John Willian e

of engineers, of a daughter.

26. At Hombry, the lady of John William 5,
Esq., (18) service, of a son (since dead).

34. W Bombry, the lady of Alex, Bell, Esq.,
George, of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Colabali, the lady of Capt. Beyts, of

3. At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. D. Shaw, 28th N.L., of a son.

N.J., of a son. H. At Ahmedning jer, the lady of Capt. J Swanson, acting unitary paymaster at the presi-dency, of a daughter. Lt. At Hombay, the lady of J. S. Unwin, Esq.,

of a daughter.

a daughter.

— M Poona, Mrs. G. B. Staith, of a son.

Io. M Bycullah, Mrs. P. Cowley, of a daughter.

P. Li the Fort, Mrs. J. Mullaly, of son.

24. M Griganin, the Edy of H.F. Boaden, Esq.,

MARKIAGIS.

Sept 3. At Bombay, Mr. John Corkett, Indian Naty, to Wiss Waria Horton

By, to Wiss Waria Horton

By, to Wiss Waria Horton

Citi Service, Jourth on of C. H. Trady, L. q.,
M.P., of Todaington Park, Glonestershare, and grandon of the life Viscount Fracy, to Elect Annat Tuskatt, daughter of the lat. Algor Fyler, Royal Art Hoy, and Step daughter of Inc. Kar. Licut Gen Su Colon Hakett, K.C.B and G.C.H., Companied in Chief. Commander-in cluef.

— M Vaniedabid, William Wirden Rell, Fra

M Yamedabid, William Wirden Bell, Fsq., of the civil service, to Anne Richardson, eldest daughter of Lieut (o) Thatcher

25 A Bombay, H. Gibi, Fsq., of the medical establishment, to Mary Charlotte, relect of the late Lieu. T. Brown, Bombay army.

DIATHS.

Mag. 4. M Sholapore, Licut, J. C. Bowater, of the 2d gremadier riggt N L. 9. M Bondry, Mr. Robert Bishop, aged 34-17. M Surat, Mrs. Sortt, in her 20th year, Sort 4. M Colaba, Fanny Myrah, wife of Win-to Jolithe, Psy. deputy I N sportkeeper, aged 27-6. M Masgon, M dtilda, wife of Mr. Win-Est, in her 20th year. 7. M Kukee, J. Brady, Esq., surgeon Queen's Roy ds.

Roy ds 10. At Kivel, Mr. Win, Gordon, Supreme Court

keeper, aged 48.
15 At Mazagon, Joze Antonio Xavier de Silva. a captam in the late Peishwa's service, in the 60th

a captain in the late Peishwa's service, in the 60th year of his again and are feel, sept. d. Al. Landaur, of fever, Lieut, James Stephen, 19th year of his again, N.A. Late he. Of the left a morbus, Rampie Mo erige, on of the prancipal native clerks in the office of the Company's solitority, aged is? He had served in the same office for nearly horty years — Drowtied, off Lamoo, by the upsetting of a boat, Capt. Webster, of the wineful in pig. Ripee; also, Mr. Richard Richardson, second officer.

Cepton.

Arrivals at Colomba. June 13. Beneach n, Powell, from Liverpool.-July J. Irie, Mackwood, from London.-Aug. 4. Copernicus, May, from London and Mauritius. . .

BIRTHS.

Aprile 0. At Colombo, the wife of Mr. G. P. Mack, of a daughter.
June 9. The lady of John Heyliger, Esq., of

At Colombo, Mrs. J. II., of a daughter.
11. At Colombo, Mrs. J. II., of a daughter.
12. At St. Sebastian's II. G. H. Boyd, of a

o7th regt., of a daughter.

July 19. At Colombo, Mrs. C. W. Hoffman, of

a som.
24. At Jaffna, the lady of Robert Atherton,
Esq., of a daughter.
Aug. 15. At Grand Pass, the lady of Capt. Schneider, of a son.

MARRIAGES

July 14. At Jaffna, Mr. H. J. Kriekenbeek to Maria, eldest daughter of C. H. Leembrussen,

1849. 20 At Kandy, Wm. Lucas, Esq., assist, surgeon Ceylon rule regt., to Ann, fifth daughter of the litte Rev. N. Gaistin, colonial chaplain.

DEATH.

Aug. 2. At Calpentyn, Gabriel Casie Chitty, modeliar, aged 54. He had served the British forternment as moodeliar of Putlam and Calpentyn for a period of twenty years.

Denang.

May 27. The Indy of Capt. Philip Blair, of the Dutch back Batavia, of a daughter.

Singavore.

July 11. The lady of Mr. Jordon Johannes, of a July 11. The lady of Mr. Jordon Johannes, of a daug ter Aug. 4. The lady of T. O. Crane, Esq., of a 8.01.

DEATH

Litely. Drowned at sea, on the passage from China, Mr. Marshall, in temporary command of the bark Red Rocer.

Van Diemen's Land.

BUSTUS

July 12. The wife of Mr. Henry Wilkinson, as-

sistant surveyor, of a son.

21. At Tolosa, the lady of George Hull, Esq., of a son.

Aug. 2. At Bagdad, Mrs. Felix Wakefield, of a son.
16. The lady of Mr. D. Smith, of Cachmere, Ross Bridge, of a son.

MARRIAGIS.

July 2. At New Norfolk, Wm. H. Dixon, Esq., to Sarah, Christian, daughter of John Kerr, Lsq.,

in Saran Cinisani, daugner of John Reit, 1981, Bush park. Aug. 23. At Hobart Town, John Grant Smith, E-q. audit office, to Charlotte, daughter of Hugh Matdonald, Esq., Bosdale, South Ust.

Feb. 22. Drowned, in attempting to foil the Derwent, at a spot almost impracticable, Dr. Ro-

bertson, of the Macquarie district, and shous 32 year. He was a native of Dundee. March 32 Drowsed at Lunceston, aged 13, Frederick Biller, son of Marwascote, of Chron, and nephrewof Lieut, Lingdon, obtunnander outsite billy Thomas Laure.

July 5. At Gler Kak, in her 32d year, Jane, 400 of Mr. Janes Aitken, and eldert daughter of Marcus Sympt, Eaq., of Ballymogue Lodge, county of Armagh, Ireland.

7. At Hobart Town, Mr. J. Y. Pasmore, of the customs.

customs.

customs,
— Mary, wife of Lieut Dyball, R.N., of Nor-folk Plains.

At. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Parker, Esq., of Norfolk Plains, and mother of the late Mrs. Dy-barton Plains, and mother of the late Mrs. Dy-

ball.

16. M Hobart Town, Mr. Ewen Allan, of the firm of Sutherland and Allan, merchants.

19. At Vron, the residence of her daughter, aged 13, Anne, safe of James Fletcher, Esq.—

— At his residence. New Nottok, George Thompson, Esq., a magistrate of the colony.

22. George Turnley, Esq., merchant.

Acc 7, Mrs. Field, of Brown's River, wildow of the late Capt. Field.

23. Suddenly, of apoplevy, Russell Roberts, Esq., of the Survey Office, thind and youngest son of Wim Roberts, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey.

Lettib, Mr. Thomas, Jady of Dr. Thomas, of Rubmond. She poisoned herself in a fit of temperary insamity. porary insanity.

Cave of Good Bove.

APPOINTMENTS.

Esclesiastical —The Rev. J. Spyker to be third number on establishment of Cape Town.—The Rev. W. Robertson to be muster of Swellendam. —The Rev. J. C. La Febre Morrees to be muster of Walmesbury.—The Rev. E. H. F. de Roubbax to be minister at Tygerberg.

BIRTH.

that 22. The lady of the Hon, Mr. Justice Menzies, of a son.

MARRIAGES

Sept. 1. M Swellendam, Mr. C. H. Gais'rook to a Maria Theodora, second daughter of J. F. Burg, L. Sa., Clerk of the care, & & &c. for the above-mentioned district. A Whomakhasch, Laut. J. H. Smith, 620 gd. Burgal, M. L. G. Julia, Amer. (diet daughter of Maj C. C. Michell, H. M. surveyor general and civil engineer to this volous.)

Well mention with the control of the

DEATHS.

Aug. 31. Mrs. Dorothea Thornhill, wife of Christopher Thornhill, Esq. late of Thornhill, he the county of Dutham. Sept. 29. Drowned, whilst bathing with a com-panion in the River Reskenma, near Fort Wife Shire, Lleut. E. W. Blentowe, H.M. 75th rest., and son of R. W. Blentowe, Rap., Haye, Mid-

Oct 20. At Cape Town, Angelina, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas Winter, aged 18 years.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

FRIVY COUNCIL, JUDICIAL COMMITTEE,

Jan. 4.

George James Gordon, Executor of Futteh Yab. Khan, Appellant; Khajeh Aboo Mahomed Khan and others, Respondents. This is a sun connected with the celebrated "Patna Cause," referred to by Mr. Mill, which involves property to an immense amount, and now came before this court, on an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, at Calcutta.

The sut was commenced in 1817, in the Patria Provincial Court, by Futtch Yab Khan and Jader Ali Khan, claiming one-tourth share (with mesne profits from 1777) of certain Land-revenue, granted by the emperor of Delin to Shahbaz Beg Khan, a Mahoanedan adventurer of distinction at Patria, by an adminific (perpetual) grant, and of which he died possessed in 1776, without issue; and this claim was founded on their rights as heirs of their great aimt, Nad ra Beguin, widow of Shahbaz Beg, and who, on his death, became, by the Madiomedan law, entitled to one fourth of the estate.

Shahbaz Beg left a brother and a nephew, through whom the respondents, who are in posse sion, derive their title Shortly after his death disputes relative to the succession arose between the vidow and the pephew, the widow at first claiming and taking possession of the whole estate, under deeds of heba nama and egra i-aum, which she alleged the deceased had executed in her favour hadyr Beg Khan, the nephew, in 1777, petrioned the Patna Council (exercise g the judicial functions over the division). describing himself as the adopted son and heir of the deceased, and praying that his right might be ascertained. The council, according to practice in cases of disputed succession, directed its Mahomedan lawofficer to take an account of the estate and effects, to allot shares of each climitent, according to the Musulman lay of mhentance, and report their proceedings to the council. The law-officers reported that the deeds, on which the widow rested her claim, were spurious and recommended that, exclusive of the altunigha, which, they stated, did not compose a part of the inheritance), the deceased's property should be dyided into four shares, three to be en to Buhadur Khan (his father being the legal heir, and himself the adopted son), and the resonning share to the widow. Upon this report and opinion, the Patna Council (20th January 1777) adjudged that the property should be divided

* Hist of British Judia, book v. c. to.

The twelve shares, three of which were the right of Natiga Begum, the widow, and rame of Aulum Beg (father of Buhadur Khan), the heir, and affected the law-officers to collect the property, and make over to the widow the three shares (one-fourth of the whole), and to Buhadur Beg Khan the nine shares, and that, as to the altompha mehals, Buhadur Beg should hold them on the part of Aulum Beg, paying annually to the begum, "during her natural bfe," one-fourth of their produce. The council further directed a prosecution against certain persons implicated in the fabrication of the forged papers

This decree showed, on the face of it. that the law officers, appointed to advise the council, decided on questions of fact (a cucumstance which attracted the attention and rebuke of Governor-general Hastings), but the council departed from the opinion of the law-officers on a question of law which it was in their province to expound, and dealt partially with the altumqha, as a portion of the deceased's property, though the futwa declared it "did not compose a part of the inherit-ance." This latter encumstance is explained by a reference to the nature of altumpha grants, which, though importing ab olute gift in perpetuity, were, under the native governments, resumable by the state, and being generally the reward of military service, carried with them the obligation of military duty, which was inconsistent with the rule of succession, whereby women were entitled to a share: in fact, this very grant, when recognized by the Company's government in 1785, was treated as a species of male feud, descendable calv to males

Nadua Begum resisted this decree to the utmost of her power, in spite of measures of coercion, which were strongly animadycrited upon in the subsequent sentence of the Supreme Court. She is said to have been driven from her husband's home, by Buhadur Khan, and the lawofacers, "turned into the public streets and bazaars, without bedding, covering, or friend," and compelled to seek refuge in the monument of Shah Azum (carrying with her the altumpha grants, and female slaves of the deceased), where she remained for several months, receiving food and protection from the faqueers, being watched by hirearrahs and sepoys. The division and altotment of the property, meanwhile, took place, but it is alleged that the begum received no part of her portion.

To set as le the order of the Patna Council, the legum should have proceeded of the Suddder Dewanny Adawlut, which exercised an appellate jurisdiction over

that Council. But during the well-known disputes between the government and the Supreme, Court, upon the question of co-ordinate jurisdiction, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut had suspended its sittings, in May 1775, and does not appear to have been in the exercise of its functions till early in 1779: Sir Elijah Impey, chief june of the Supreme Court, assumed the office of chief judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adamlat in October 1780. The begum made no appeal to this court, but sought redress in the court of Mahomed Reza Khan, the Naib Subah, where she obtained a judgment, athriming her claim to the entirety of the property, which judgment was wholly disregarded. She however brought an action in the Supreme Court against three members of the Patna Council, in respect of their acts, and obtained a verdict for 15,000 rapees; but this judgment was reversed by the Privy Council, as the nets done by the defendarts were done in then judicial office. She also, in Novembet 1777, brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Patoa law officers and Buhadur Beg, for assault, battery, talse impreonment, and asportation of her effects, which was detended by the Company. The defendants pleaded to the infishetion, which was over-tuled, and the Supreme Court, which had no appellate juri-diction over the Patna Coun ed, nevertheless assumed the right of inquiring into its judicial proceedings, and applying the maxim of the Euglish law, delegatus non potest delegare, held (Feb. 1779) that the decree of the Patna Council was yord, as founded on the result of the manny of its law-officers, and that all acts done by those officers and Buhadui Beg, in execution of the decree, were illegal, it recognized the decds of gift set up by the begum as good and valid, and awarded to the beguin 3 00,000 rupees, as damages for loss of property and personal mjuries. On this judgment the defendants were taken in execution, one (the cauz a) died in the journey to Calcutta, Buhadu. Beg and the two muttees were committed to the common pail of Calcutta, where they remained till liberated under the act 21 Geo. 111. cap. 70 (1781), passed for setthing the question of jurisdiction, and which contained a special enactment for their case, and allowed them liberty to appeal, in May 1783, of which they did not avail themselves. The begum, in consequence, instituted an action in the Supreme Court, in December 1790, to enforce the security (5.23,000 inpecs), given by the Company on behalf of Buhadur Beg and the two multees, to prosecute the appeal. The Supreme Court (in Equity), in March 1792, restrained buther proceedings against the Company, upon payment to the begun of the difference le-

tween the sum levied under the execution (47,574 rupees), and a fourth part of the personal estate of Shahbaz Beg Khan, estimating at 62,408 rupees. This decision entirely set aside the deeds of gift, confirmed the Patan order, and annulled the judgment of the Supreme Court in the action. The government, in April 1763, directed that the claims of the beginn on Buhadur Beg Khan should be received by the judge of Patan, without the usual russoom, or per-centage.

The vidow accordingly claimed, in the Patna City Court, the accumulated amount of proceeds from the mehals since 1777, which she represented at Rs. 1,66,914, and prayed that the allumpha might be divided, and that she might receive her one-fourth. In November 1796 this suit was dismissed with costs, on the ground that the begun's claim was of more than twelve years' standing and therefore barried by the regulations; the decree of the Patna Crumeil having been made in 1776, and the begun never having such out expection, but proceeded a mist. No appear was made to the Patna Provincial Court.

Nadira Beginn died in May 1798, having a short time survived Bulgdin Beg Khan. Her rights descended to Roshun begun, her sister and heir. She died in 1803, and her rights descended to her two grandsons, Futteh Yab Khan and Jafer Ali Khan, then young and poor. In September 1817, they commenced, in the Provincial Court of Patra, a suit (out of which the present appeal has arisen), in which they claimed from the respondents, possessions of the altumelia lands, one-fourth part, with mesne profits, and interest since 1777, making in the whole a sum of Rs. 19,52,000 In November 1819, the suit was dismissed by the Provincial Court, on the ground of lapse of time, and that the suit had been dismissed by the City Court. The plaintiffs appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which annulled the decision of the Patna Provincial Court, and directed the suit to be entertained. The Provincial Court accordingly resumed the suit and in April 1822, the officiating judge (M) Filiot) decided that the proceedings of the Patna Council, in 1777, had judicially decided that Nadira Begum was entailed to only a limiterest in the produce of the lands, and he dismissed the suit with costs From his decison, Futteh Yab Khan alone appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and in June 1825, the otherating judge (Mr. Courtney Smith) sustained the appeal, being of opinion that the right and treest of a widow could not be confined to her natural life (and was iso stated in the futura), but that her chare devolved to her heirs; that the lands are without the jurisdiction of the Patna City Court, and that its decision was of no force. Another

judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut (Mr. C. T. Scaly) was of opinion, that the appeal should be dismissed with costs, on the ground that the words "during her natural life" were in the decrease the Patna Council, which was not appealed from, and could not now be questioned. The chief judge (Mr. Leycester) was of opinion, that the reasons assigned by the Provincial Court for dismissing the suit were sufficient; that is was contrary to the regulations to re-hear a case decided in 1796; that, whether decided or not. alapse of time barred the suit; and that, under the former judgment, the widow was only entitled to a life-interest in her share. The fourth judge (Mr. Doim) coincided with the chief judge, adding that there was in fact no discordance between the fdien and the decree of the Patna Council, masmuch as the altumpha lands were, in the opinion of the lawyers, distinct from the other property judgment of the court was that, as the decree of 1776 and 1796 precladed it from entering into the ments of the case. and the plaintil was barred by lapse of time, the appeal should be dismissed, the decision of the Patna Provincial Court affirmed, and the costs of both courts be paid by the appellant.

From the decision, Futteh Yab Khan appealed to the King in Council; but dying afterwards, the appeal was prosecuted by the present appellant, an English gentleman at Calcutta, as executor of Futteh Yab Khan. The grounds of appeal were the following -First, that the plaintiff's claims were not barred by the proceedings of the Patna Council, because the order made in 1777 does not profess to decide the rights now in question, and if it did. cannot be available for that purpose, being void, ex facie, as involving a departure from a known rule of Mahomedan law, with respect to a widow's claim, secondly, that the plaintiff's claims are not barred by the decision of De Patna City Court in 1796, which . was void for want of purisdiction, or did not effect the present claim, which was for lands, or was founded on a misconception in point of law, and thirdly, that the claims are not barred by a lapse of time, which, according to the opinion of the Musulman doctors, cannot nullity a civil night; and the government regulation of 1793 does not recognize time alone as a bar.

The Vice-Chancellor. In this case, their lordships are of opinion that it is not necessary to hear counsel to the respondents of they have all agreed that, in any way of putting the case, the appellants are barred by length of time, according to the terms of the regulations of the government of Bogy 1. If the appellants think that they can practice in the Melonician

law of inheritance, independently of the arguments that have been drawn from the construction attempted to be put on the words of the decree of 1777, then it appears that Nadira Begum died in the year 1798; and there is no reason whatever why her heirs raight not have brought their suit prior to the year 1817. But if they put their case on the ground that, by the decree of 1777, she is to be considered as having acquired a right to the fourth part of the inheritance of her hisband, we must look at the terms of that decree. Now the decree of 1777, as it is set out in the printed papers, directs "that as to the Altumpha mehals, Buhadur Khan shall, on the part of Aulum Ber, hold and keep possession and occupation of them, and shall annually give to Mussum. maut Nadira Beguin, during her natural life, three shares of twelve, as aforesaid, from the produce of them;" and it is remarkable that, on looking at the case reterred to by the counsel for the appellants, in Macnaghten's Adamlat Reports, between " Omar Khan and Moohummud Khan and others," which was a cause between the heirs of Aulum Beg, there seems to be a translation from the Persian of that very decree of 1777, which represents that the Altumgha, according to custom. was to be delivered over to the charge of Buhadur Khan, who was to allow the widow one-fourth of the produce for her maintenance.

Their loid-hips are therefore of opimon, that, upon the true construction of the decree of 1777, Buhadur Khan was to be considered as only the depositary or agent of Aulum Beg who was the heir of the deceased husband of Nadua Regum, hable to the obligation to pay to her, for her life only, the produce of onefourth of the inheritance; and it is plain, upon looking at what took place in the case of the dispute between the heirs of Aulum Beg, that the right of her heirs to inherit, after the expiration of her life, never was in any way acknowledged. Then lordships are of opinion, that the regulation of 1793 directly applies to this case, and it is impossible to bring this ease within the fourth section of the regulation of 1805, because it cannot be truly said that Buhadin Khan was mortgagee or depositary for Nadira Beguin. otherwise than as he was subject to pay to her one-fourth of the proceeds during her life; and this being their lordships opinion, the consequence is, that the decree of the court below must be affirmed. As it appears, however, that there was some variance in the opinions

* 3d Macnaghten, 198. The extracts from the proceedings of the Patra Provincial Council, on the occision in question, are set out exchange in the above case, from a copy furnished from the Record Office at Calcutta by the secretary to governmen. of the judges of the court below, and of the reasons upon which the judgment appealed against was ultimately given, we, are of opinion that it should be affirmed without costs.

Mr. Scryt. Spankie observed, that as the suit had been carried on by the East India Company, off the part of the respondents, at the spant to recover their cost from the respondents. A doubt might exist on the subject, as they had undertaken this suit before the passing of the last Privy Council Act.

The court recommended a petition to be presented on the subject.

January 6th.

Raia Hamun Chull Sing, Appellant; Koomer Gunsheam Sing (heir to Raja Koosul Sing and Rance Bhuddorun), Respon-This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in Bengal. The subject of the suit is the right to the zemindary or talook of Robrob Kullaun, in the Onde ceded territory. Rajah Koosul Sing (a Rajpoot), the late zemindar or talookdar, died in 1775, without male issue, He had six wives, two of whom survived him. Rance Chunder Bunse and Rance Bhuddorun. The appellant was adopted by the semor widow (Chander Bunse), with the privity of the jumor, and became heir to the zemindary. In 1801, the territory, in which Robroh was included, was ceded to the Company, about which time Rance Chunder Bun e died When a new settlement took place in 1804-5, Rince Bhuddorun laid claim to the remindary, and in collusion with Koomer Suddun Sing, the appellant's agent, got it entered in her name and granted an under-lease of it to Koomer Chundun Sing, Koomer Suddun Sing's son. The appellant petitioned the revenue board to be reinstated. and in 1808 obtained a judgment in his favour, in a suit instituted by the rance, in May 1810; but being still kept out of possession, the appellant was compelled to proceed in forma pauperis, in the Provincial Court of Bareilly, against the rance and Koomer Chundun Sing, to recover possession. The defendants' answer to the suit, pleaded that the adoption of the appellant was not regular and legal; that the nankar allowances of government were made to the defendants, the appellant being the manager only of the estate, the collections of which he embezzled, so that the rance was obliged to take the estate under her own name. Amongst the evidence, were the answers of the pundits of the Zillah Court of Bareilly, to the questions as to the nature of a raj as well as a zemindary; whether they are divisible on the death of the possessor; whether they are devisable, and what is the line of succession. The answers are too voluminous to be cited. The Provincial Court, in 1813, dismissed the claim of the plaintiff (appellant), on the ground that his adop-tion was not regular and legal, for if it had been, he would have obtained possession at first of the whole raj, which is not subject to partition, whereas, he entered into the Robroh talook only. The ap. pellant appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adamlut. During the protracted inquiry of this court, relative to a formery discovered amongst the proceedings and an abstraction of documents, the rance died, when three claims were made to her succession, one by the appellant, one by the respondent, and the other by one Ruttun the respondent claimed on the ground of a lawful matriage between Koosul Sing, the late raja, and Rance Bhuddorun (a Rappootni of the Gehlote tribe) after the Gundarya form. introduced another question, whether, should the appellant's claim by adoption fail, the respondent's mother's marriage was good. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, after taking the opinion of pundits and genealogists, in August 1817, confirmed the decision of the Provincial Court of Appeal, disallowing the claims of the appellant, and adjudged the right of succession to the property of Rgy Koosul Sing and Rinee Bhilddorun to the respondent. I'rom this decision the appellant appealed to the King in Council, on the ground that no sufficient authority has been produced to show that his adoption was invalid; that his claim is corroborated by the conduct of the rance and her agents in respect to the forged papers and by the opinion of the zemindars, and that there is a defect in the respondent's proof of his mother's marriage.

The argument commenced on the 1st and ended on the 3d January.

Sir Jas. Parke, this day, delivered their lordships' judgment. The two parts of the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adaw-lut required a distinct consideration? As to the lirst, the only question was, whether the appellant had established a right to the remindary as against the rance, and in deciding that question, the alleged title of the now respondent must be omitted it had never been proved, as a fact in the cause, that the deceased raja da a child, the present respondent. The whole question turned on the alleged adoption and its validity.

Their lordships did not question the doctrine contended for by the appellant, that immeterupted and undisputed possession, for a long period of time-constituted sufficient prima faire evidence of title. Whether such a possession had been proved in this case, on the part of Hamun Chull Sing, was very doubtful; but their lordships thought it unincessary

assuming that the possession was proved, it was perfectly clear, upon the plaintiff's own shewing, that such parties by adoption, and to that alone: if there was no such title, the possession availed nothing.

Of the fact of an adoption by the senior widow, there could be no doubt, and therefore the question, on this branch of the case, was reduced to the simple point, whether it was a valid one. It night here be admitted, on the assurption of proof of long possession, that any presumption of fact should be in favour of its validity, and that the anis of proving its invalidity ought to be on the other side.

Their lordships had to decide this point with the means of information they could obtain from the native authorities in the court below and the text-books cited in the argument and they were bound not to advise the reversal of the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, unless they were satisfied it was wrong, especially as the judge of that court must necessarily have more information on the subject than most of their lordships. Upon a full consideration of the authorities, then lordships were of opinion that they could not come to the conclusion that the decision of the court below was wrong. Without pretending to decide what is the law in other districts of India, their lordships felt bound to say that, in this particular district, upon the authorities brought forward in this particular case, they must pronounce that the law required the direction of the husband in order to the validity of an adoption at all events, they could not say that it did not, which they must do in order to reverse the judgment.

It was clear from the evidence, that no such authority was given by the husband in this case, in one pleading or document, in any stage of the case, suggested that such an authority was given. Their lordships, therefore, thought, upon this view of the law, that the adoption was invalid, and therefore that the title which rested on that adoption, and was the foundation of the present suit, was invalid, and that so much be altimided.

The second part of the decree, which establishes the right of the respondent to the remindary, could not, in their lordships' judgment, be supported. It was contended that the appellant had no interest in that part of the decision, and could not be heard to complain of it; but in truth he had, at least it was not clear than the had not, some interest. If he had acquired no right to the possession, subsequent to that right upon which he founded his plaint, he could perhaps hive had no ground to complain of a decision which, after negativing his claim. Sira of what of another. But as he acquired a

possession of some sort, by lawful authority, that title should not have been disturbed by the decree of the Sudder Court establishing the right of another, who was not. for this purpose, a party to the cause; but the appellant should have been allowed to retain possession as far as that court was concerned, and the executive government should have been allowed to continue or take away the title which it had given. The court below had not the right to determine the question of title of a third person, for it was not the question in the cause; that part of their decree, which had that effect, must therefore be reversed, and the executive government would deal with the possesson as it thought fit.

The decree was partly affirmed and partly reversed without costs.

January 7th.

The Bank of Bengal, Appellants, the Past-India Company, Respondents. This was an appeal from a norsuit given in June 1831, in the Supreme Court, Calcutta. The plaint was originally filed in December 1829, and the cause was tried in February 1830, when a verdict was found for the plaintiffs on certain counts, with leave for defendants to move for a nonsuit or a new trial. The court, with consent of parties, afterwards set uside the verdict, and a new trial was granted, with leave for plaintiffs to amend their plaint, defendants agreeing to admit a demand and refusal of interest on the three promissory notes in question, which were forged Company's paper paid into the bank of Bengal, a corporation existing under a charter granted, with the authority of Parliament, by the Governor General in Council, in 1823, and in which the Company are large shareholders. The declaration contains counts upon the several promissory notes (which are transferrable by endorsement), alleging them to be such, that the plaintiffs were endorsees, and alleging promises to pay the interest; together with counts for money had and received. The fact of the forgenes was clearly proved, but the anpellants endeavoured to fix upon the repondents a distinct liability to pay the interest upon the notes, on the ground that they had been authenticated and pronounced to be genuine by an officer of the respondents; and that the appellants had advanced their money upon the notes, and had become the endorsees, upon the faith of that representation. As the minate details of the case are so fully given in the reports referred to in the note, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

The appellants sought a reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and that the rule for entering a

[.] See vols. iv. p. 177, v. pp. 163, 185.

verdict for the plaintiffs, should be made absolute, for the following reasons : because, in the case of an individual trader, a statement made by him to a party who advances money on the faith of that state. ment, that a negociable instrument, purporting to be made by his authority, was so made, is as binding as an original authority to the maler of the instrument would have been, and renders it wholly immaterial whether such original authority existed or not; secondly, because the matters in evidence amount to such a statement of the defendants, that the notes in question were made by their authority: lastly, because the Company have no privilege, by act of Parliament or otherwise, to resist the performance of obligations, which, in law and good faith, would be binding on the individual trader.

The reasons assigned by the respondents, in support of the order of the Supreme Court, are these first, that the notes were proved to be forgeries, and the alleged authentication or acknowledgment of their genumeness, by Mr. Oxborough, was not binding upon the respondents, masmich as he acted with-out authority, secondly, that the notes, assuming them to be valid, do not constitute a legal contract with all the remedies incident thereto, but debentures acknowledging an obligation to the holder by the state, being issued for the public service, upon the public credit of the government, and concern the respondents in their political capacity only. in which they are not amenable to the Surreme Court; lastly, that if the appellants should obtain a verdict and sue out execution, process must be executed upon the revenues of India, or the commercial property of the Company, whereas, the notes having been issued for political objects, the Company's commercial effects are not hable thereto, and process cannot go against the revenues of India, by reason of the public inconvenience thence accruing, and because it would interfere with the specific appropriation of those revenues by law.

The argument commenced on the 5th, and ended on the 7th January, when

The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine delivered the judgment of their lord-hips.

He observed that the appellants' claim resed upon the assumption that the respondents had, through Mr. Oxborough as their agent, admitted that the notes were issued by them, and it was conceded in the argument that, without such acknewledgment, the appellants made out no case at the trial. But their lordships were of opinion that Mr. Oxborough's authority had not been sufficiently proved, and therefore forbore to call upon the Assat Jour. N. S. Vol. 13. No. 50.

respondents to support their objections. The notes purported to have been issued on behalf of the respondents by the Governor General in Council, and to have been signed by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, as government secretary, which appeared to have been the invariable form of all promissory notes issued by the Company in India. Without discussing the question, whether it was competent for the Company to have made such a contract through the agency of any other persons, it was sufficient that there was no evidence of then having ever exercised such a power; and, therefore, looking at the respondents in the light in which they have been viewed by the counsel for the appellant, simply as a commercial firm, the Governor General in Council must be considered as the only agent authorized to make and issue promissory notes on behalt of the Company in Indie, and the secretary to the Government as the only agent anpointed to sign them, until some express authority to others be proved.

It had been assumed, however, that the Company had delegated to other and inferior others the duty and power of ascertaining and certifying the authenticity of such notes, and that they thereby indirectly authorized another department to pledge the Company's responsibility upon notes not originally made and issued by the Governor General in Conneil. Conceding, for the sake of argument, that it was competent for them to do so, it required clear and cogent evidence to prove the unprobable fact, that they had reposed in an inferior other the power of involving them in unlimited responsibility, not only by a fraudulent misrepresentation but by an homest mistake, or careless maccuracy, when they had guarded the original issue of the notes by such high and formal sanctions. To try the truth of this assumption, the time when, and the circumstances under which, this authority was supposed to have been con-ferred, were to be considered, and the and the Mr. Oxevidence adduced to prove it. borough professed to have derived it though Mr. Wood, the accountant-general, in 1824. But it was impossible, from the evidence, to behave that Mr. Wood intended by his instructions that his clerk should, by affixing in initials to these notes, do more than certify that, upon comparison, they corresponded with the entries in the register, which, it was not suspected, at the time, would not afford a sufficient test; and, although from the discovery of fabricated notes, a closer inspection was subsequently found necessary, it was not pretended that Mr. Oxborough received any more extensive general authority from Mr. Wood. It appeared to their lordships, from the ١t (R)

whole evidence, that the only authority given, or intended to be given, to Mr. Oxborough by Mr. Wood, was to certify that the notes corresponded with the entries in the register. If any doubtremained, it would be removed by reference to the, correspondence between Mr. Wood and the Government, which clearly pointed to this to the only duty contemplated by Mr. Wood or sanctioned by the Governor General.

But it had been contended that, although Mr Wood may never have intended to give Mr. Oxborough the power he supposes to have been conferred upon him, he in fact exercised it, and therefore the Company must be responsible for the acts of their agent. But considering Mr. Oxborough's situation and duties in the office, -to search the register,-the argument derived from the practice lost all weight. A copy of the letter authorizing the fee, which was hung up in the office, would have satisfied any person for what purpose the fee was required, and no instance had been proved of the Company's having recognized Mr. Oxbotough's authority, by acting on his certificate, without further scrutiny.

Their lordship's were, therefore, of opinion, that no authority was in fact given to Mr. Oxborough, and that the Company were not responsible for any erroneous opinion formed by him or by the Bank of Bengal, as to the extent of his authority; and they admined the judgment of the court below; but, in deference to the opinion of the learned judge who dissented from that judgment, they admined it without costs.

January 8th.

Gopee Mohun Thakon and others, Appellants; Raja Radhanat, Respondent .--This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in Bengal. The respondent, in 1780, succeeded to the zemindary of Pinagepore, in the province of Bewidow of the preceding zemindar, was required by the government, as usual, to •nommate a dewan, or manager, on behalf of her son. She appointed her elder brother, Jankiram Sing, dewan, and authorized Sudmand Sircar to continue in his capacity of chief vakeel at Calcutta; which appointments were confirmed by government in 1780. In 1785, the assessment due from the zemindary falling into arrear, to avoid a sale of the zemindary, the dewan and vakeel obtained from Narain Thakoor and Bannrassey Ghose, moneylenders at Calcutta, a loan of Sa. Rs. 70,000, at twelve per cent, for which a bond was given, to be discharged in four months. The obligor being unable to disaarge the bond at the end of twelve

months, a fresh bond, with the interest which had accrued, was granted by the dewan and vakeel (the respondent being still a minor), to a Mr. Ledlie, a trustee for the original lenders (he having, it is alleged, no interest in the same), it being thought that the remedy on the bond would be thereby facilitated. The bond being undischarged in 1796, a suit was instituted in the Zillah Court of Dinagepore against the respondent by the appellants, sons and representatives of Narain Thakoor and Banarassey Ghose, to recover principal and interest, which was dismissed with costs, on the grounds that the bond contained no reference to the zemindary or the defendant; that the plaintiffs had sued the defendant; unt the parties, and other parties, who are responsible, and that the defendant was a minor. appellants appealed to the Provincial Court of Moorshedabad, which, in 1798, reversed the decree of the Zillah Court. considering that, as the money was paid into the treasury of the zemindary, it was hable; and ordered the respondent to pay to the appellants 60,300 rupees of principal, with interest and costs. The respondent thereupon appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which, upon the same evidence, in December 1799, reversed the decree of the Provincial Court, and confirmed that of the Zillah Court, on the ground that the appellants were estopped from recovering the money by Jud. Reg. of 5th July 1781, which requires the previous sanction of the committee of revenue to legalize such a transaction, and prohibits any such engagement between a zemindar and a European, and then was in force. From this decision the appellants appealed to the King in Council, on the grounds that the regulation of 1781 has not application to the subject of this suit, and that it was repealed m 1790.

The argument commenced on the 4th, and ended on the 5th January.

Sir John Bosanquet, this day, delivered judgment. Then lordships were of opinion, that the evidence laid before the Provincial Court sufficiently established, that the sum of 60,000 rupees was advanced by the persons whom the appellants represent, and received into the treasury of the government on account of the kist due from the zemindary of Raja Radhanat, and that this sum must be taken to have been advanced not to Janikiram and Sudanund Sircar, in their individual capacity, but as manager and vakeel of the zemindary; and, consequently, according to the native law of India, became the subject of demand upon the zemindar. If the money advanced in 1785 was advanced on account of the zemindary, the joint and several bond given in the ensuing year would not vary the nature of the loan or discharge the liability of the zemindar, to suppress the pilgrim-tax, and to pre If it be, therefore, established that the money was borrowed on account of the zemindary, and paid to the government on that account, the bond given by Sudanund Sirear to a purchaser for the lenders in the English form, for the purpose of enabling them to enforce the personal engagement of the wakeel in the Supreme Court, would not deprive the lenders of their right to sue the zemindar in the Mofussil courts.

The remaining point was, whether the regulations of 1781 and 1787, deprived the appellants of their right to sue the respondent in 1796. There was nothing in either regulation, which, either in their terms or spirit, appeared to their lordships to make it illegal for a zemindar to contract a debt, or for any other native to take an obligation from a zemindar, without the consent of the officers of revenue . such an obligation, if it proceeded on a valuable consideration, would be binding upon the conscience of the zemindar, and the demand and payment would be equally legal, as if such consent had been obtained and registered, though no court of justice might have jurisdiction to enforce the right, whatever may have been the notions of public policy upon which the native courts were for some time restrained from taking cognizance of such transactions, these notions had not been deemed well-founded, since the articles of the regulations had been expressly resemded in 1796

Their lordships were of opinion, that the decree of the Sudder Dewauny Adawlut should be reversed, and that court be directed to affirm the decision of the Provincial Court; but as a difference of opinion had prevailed amongst the courts below, each party should bear his own costs of appeal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOUTION OF THE PRESENTAN. The Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge contains the following passage -

"Another obstacle to the progress of the Gospel in India is now about to be removed. Last year the Society memorialized the East-India Company respecting the encouragement given to idolatry in its most disgusting forms, by the pilgrim-tax, and by the countenance otherwise given to it by the authorities in India. All, therefore, who took an interest in that memorial, and who feel anxious that our oriental empire should be freed from the thraldom of a degrading superstition, will rejoice to hear that the Court of Directors have sent out an order

vent in future all encouragement of idol atry by the government.
"The concluding part of the order sent

out by the Court of Directors, will show what are the points to which the attention of the Indian government is to be directed; and it is highly homourable to the body from whom it emanated.

- " 1. That the interference of British functionaries in the interior management of the native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants ; in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rates, and testivals, generally in the conduct of their interior economy, shall cease
- '2. That the Pilgrim Tax shall everywhere be a lokshed.
- "3. That fines and offerings shall no longer be considered as sources of revenue by the British government, and they shall, consequently, no longer be collected or received by the servants of the East-India Company
- " 1. That no servant of the East India Company shall hereafter be engaged in the collection, or management or custody of momes in the nature of fines or offerings, under whatsoever name they may be known, or in whatever manner obtained, or whether furnished in eash or in kind.
- "5 That no servant of the East India Company shall be reafter derive any cmolument resulting from the above-intentioned or any similar sources.
- 6. That, in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their lestivals, then religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves.
- "That in every case in which it has been found necessary to form and keep up a police force, specially with a view to the peace and security of the pile is or the worshipper-, such police shall be canter be maintained and made available out of the general revenues of the country.
- " Much caution and many gradations may be necess ry in acting on the conclusions at which we have arrived. Among other concomitant measure such explanations should be given to the natives as shall satisfy them that, so far from abandoning the principles of a just toleration, the British Government is resolved to apply them with more scrupulous accuracy than ever, and that this proceeding is, in truth, no more than a recurrence to that state of real neutrality, from which we ought never to have departed. Nor, in enjoining only a gradual approach to the desired end, do we exclude from our your the possible expediency of communications.

they would not make any further contracts for the service of the island.—London Paper.

FEB.

ing with some one of the great superstitious establishments, and of extending the improvement to the rest, only in the event of the complete success of the first experiment. All this process, however, we leave to be regulated by the judgment and experience of our Governor-general in Councis who we are persuaded, will earry our views into effect with all prudent and practicable expedition."

FOURTH MEMBER OF COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

On the 8th January, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when T. B. Macaulay, Esq., M.P., was sworn in as fourth ordinary member of the council of India. Mr. Macaulay afterwards dired with the Directors at the City of London Tavein.

FREE TRADE IN GODS.

A few days since certain eminent manufactures of figures, in St. Paul's Church-yaid, shipped off for India and the Ganges no less than 500 newly-manufactured idols (false gods) for sale. The profits expected from this pious fraud are supposed to be sufficient to make the Christian merchants happy for the remainder of their days. Two missionairies go out in the ship which is to convey the idols to the place of destination. Thus the miserable natives of India will receive their "bane and antidote."—Morning Herald.

CARNATIC STOCK.

East-India Howe, Dec. 30, 1833—The Court of Directors have given notice that the Four per Cent, Carnatic Stock, registered in London, will be discharged at this house on the 5th of July next, from which day the interest thereon will case; and the the aggregate of principal and interest of such stock that will become due on the said 5th of July will be discounted at the rate of three per cent, per annum to the parties entitled to it, upon their making application for that purpose at the Auditor's office in this house, between the 5th of January and the 1st of March next.

ST. HEIRNA.

A report has been in circulation, that on account of some informality in the new India Bill, his Majesty's Government are not prepared to take possession of the island; and that in consequence some overtures have been made to the East-India Company to retain it under their management for a year longer, notwithmanaging the latter had given notice that

MR MACQUEEN.

Mr Thomas Potter Macqueen, late M.P. for Bedfordshire, has purchased an extensive lot of land in New South Wales, on which he has gone to reside, for the purpose of cultivating the same, and also to assist in the establishment of a whale-fishery in that part of the world.—London Paper.

DUTY ON BRITISH VESSILS TRADING TO

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Master-Mariners' Society, at North Shields, on the 20th January, Mr. M. Bell, M. P., the chairman, observed: " I have been informed that memorials from Newcastle-upon-Type and Typemouth have been forwarded to the Board of Trade with reference to the 8th clause of the China Trade Act, whereby his Majesty is empowered to levy certain duties on vessels trading to China, for the purpose of defraying the expense of consular establishments there If this impost is to be levied for that purpose, and in the manner specified by the act, I would ask any rational man if it can be said that the China trade is thrown open? if a boon is conferred on the British trade? I would rather say the contrary, and that additional advantages, have been thus thrown into the hands of foreign competitors,'

THE "EVANGELIST AND MISCELLANEA SINICA."

In consequence of representations made by the Cithohe clergy of Macao to the Portuguese government, the authority of the Select Committee at Canton was invoked to suppress the publication called the Eeungliet and Miscellanca Suna, and orders are said to have been issued to forbid the appearance of any more numbers at Micao.

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

The Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge contains the following particulars respecting the Armenian church in India:

"Another circumstance connected with Bishop's College has occurred, which is bikely to be attended with important results, in the renewal of that friendly correspondence with the Armenian church, which was interrupted by the death of Bishop Heber. That lamented prelate admitted, as foreign theological student,

a deacon of the Armenian church, named Mesrop David, who had come from Mount Ararat to India, in attendance upon one of the bishops of his church. This young ecclesiastic pursued his studies with diligence and success, and obtained both from Bishop Heber and Principal Mill strong testimonies of approbanon. Before he left the college, he completed a translation of the English liturgy into the Armenian language, which is now m the press. After leaving India he went into Persia, and established a flourishing school at Iulpha, near Ispahan, but being annoyed by the Persians he removed into Armenia, and settled at the celebrated monastery of Etchmiazm, where he has been appointed Professor of Aits in the college, and Vice Secretary to the Armeman Patriarch. A correspondence has now been entered into with him, which is likely to open a beneficial communication between the society and the Armenian and other Oriental churches. He is engaged in translating into his native language such works as are likely to promote Christian knowledge among his countrymen, and to maintain the independence of his church against the encroachments of the See of Rome In these labours the Society will no doubt be prepared to aid him with its means and influence. and thus may hope to assist in rekindling dormant zeal, and in reflecting back some portion of that pure gospel light which orizinally beamed upon our own church from the ancient churches of the East.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE

EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANCES.

4th L. Drace. (at Bombay) Counct W. B. Hinde to be heat by purch, v. Videes who retires; and H. W. Knight to be cornet, v. Hinde (both 27 Dec. 33).

11th L Drags. (in Bengal), I tent. Wm. Rocbick to be capt, by purch, v. Handley who reties, Corret Alex. Wilker to be beut, by purch, v Roebuck; and R. M. Darnell to be cornet by purch., v. Walker (all 31 Dec. 33).

13th L. Drugs, (at Madras). Cornet G. J. Walker to be lieut, by purch , v. Benson who retires ; and T. B. Jukson to be cornet by purch., v. Walker (both 10th Jan. 34).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). G. T. W. Pipon to be cornet by purcha, v. Ellis prom. (10 Jan. 34)

3d Foot, (in Bengal). Ens. R. N. Magrath to be heut, by purch, v. Eustace who retires; and A. J. Cameron to be ens. by purch., v. Magrath (both 24 Dec. 33) .- Staff Assist. Surg. D. Dyce, M D., to be assist.surg , v. V. Gibson whose app. has not taken place (16 Jan. 34).

4th Foot (in New South Wales). Geo. Kennedy to be eus. by purch , v. Elton who retires (24 Dec. 20.

13th Foot (in Bengal). Surg. D. Murray, M.D.,

from 46th F., to be surg., v. Paterson who exch. (9 June 83).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. R. L. Bennett to be lieut. by purch., v. Kennedy who retires; and H. A. Molony to be ens. by purch., v. Bennett (both 24 Pec, 33).

26th Foot. (in Bengal). Capt. James Paterson, from 12th F., to be capt., v. Senhouse who exchanges. (31 Dec. 33).

19th Foot. (at Mauritius). Eus. H. M. Turner to be heut, by purch, v. Foskey who retires; and Geo. Bro vn to be ens. by purch., v. Turnor (both 31 Dec. 33).

45th Foot. (at Madras.) W. G. Bace, M.D., to be assist, surg., v. Campbell prom. in 55th F. (27 Dec. 33'.

49th Foot, (in Bengal). Hugh Pearson to be ens. by purch., v. Baker who retires (13th July 33) .-Capt. Wm. Elliott, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Wm. 1 itman, who exch., rec. dif. (10 Jun. 34.)-Capt. C Gregory, from h. p. 35th regt., to be capt., v. Elliott app. to 37th regt. (17 do.)

55th Foot, (at Madras , Assist, Surg. John Campbell, M. D., from 45th F., to be surg., v. Routledge dec. (27 Dec. 33) -Lieut. V. Browne, from h. p. 13th F., to be lieut., v. Webster, whose app. has not taken place (31 do.)

57th Foot. (at Madras). Lieut James Patullo, from h.p. 92d regt., to be heut., v.Cumming, whose app. has not taken place (31 Dec. 33; P. Nicolson, M.D., to be assisting, v. Hennen dec. (31 do).

58th Foot, (in Ccylon), Gen. Fred. Maitland,* from Ceylon Right, to be col., v. Lieut.Gen. Sir Kenneth Douglas, dec. (11 Dec. 33).

97th Foot, (r) Ceylon', Robert Colville to be ens. by purch, v. O'Malley, app to 3d Dr. Guards (27th Dec. 33).

90th Foot (it Cape of Good Hope). Lieut. Q. Wolfe to be capt, v. Peach deer and Sery Maj. S Busby to be adj. with rink of ens., v. Wolfe (both 10 Dec 33).

Capt. Robe, 87th Fusileers, isappointed Military Secretary on the Staff of Maj Gen. Sir W. Nicolay at the Mauritius

INDIA SHIPPING.

Acres 6

Dre 28 Robert, Blyth, from Bengal 15th Aug., and Cape 30th Oct ; and Ripley, Lloyd, from Bengal Joth Aug ; both at Liverpool. -29. Bertazona, Perris, from Cape 24th Oct ; at Deal .--29, Calcutta, Bowman, from Bengal 29th July; and Marmara, sampson, from Batavia 18th Sept.; both at Cowes .- 31. Benen Born, McCleverty, from Mamilla 22d June, at Liverpool,-JAN, I, 1824 Charles Kerr, Brodie, from Bomb ty 2d Sept., and Cape 7th Nov.; at Deal .- 1. Salacia, Addison, from Mauritius 25th Sept , off Dover -2. Pero, Rutter, from Mauritius 29th Sept., at Deal -6. Orissa, Todd, from Singapore 28th Aug.; and Adelaide, Clarke, from Van Diemen's Land 9th Sept.; both at Gravesend .- 6 Vistula, Christian, from Mauritius 14th Sept.; In the Clyde -12. Doncaster, Surflen, from Ceylon 1st Sept., at Gr. resend.-12, Survey, Kemp, from Bombay 6th Sept , off Magaz -13, Lady Fe. versham Filt rby, from Pember, 20th Sept., and Cape 20th Nov of Magde -25. Androwed Gales, from Battern 17th Aug, and Cape 12th Nov.; at Pottsmouth.—90. Kaiphaee Rilan, Fleming, from Behavis 12th Oct., and Cape 24th Nov.; off the Wight.—23. Janb, Spatkes, from Bergil 26th Aug.; at Deal.—24. John Taylor, Crawford, from Boffsbay 28th Sept.; at Liverpool.—25. Kent, Coulro, from Bombuy 27th Sept.; at Deal.—26. H. M. S. Undawnted, Harvie, from Colombo 2d Aug., Madras 15th Sept., Mauritius 14th Nov., and Cape; at Portsmouth.—26. Lon., Bathie, from Sugapore and Batavia; at Cowes.—26. Galaten, Tait, from Mauritius 26th Oct.; at Liverpool.—27. Washington, Crosby, from Mauritius 5th Oct.; at Deal.

Departures.

Dic. 26. Mary, Morton, for Bombay; from Liverpool. – 28. Maffact, Cromartie, for Nix Wales; from Torbay. – 3xi. 4, Bitl. Neytime, Lamson, for Sumatra; from Ramsgate. – 6. North Birton, Morison, for Cape, V.D. Land, and N. S. Wales; trom Leuh. – 6. Mona, Gill, for Bombay; from Liverpool. – 3. King William, Stewart, for Bombay; from Liverpool. – 9. Fedal, Taylor, for Bombay; from Liverpool. – 9. Fedal, Taylor, for Ruo and Bombay; both from Liverpool. – 10. Hongal, Ritchie, for Bengal; from Circook. – 42. Sporton, Luruskin, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Charles Keer, from Bombay Mrs. Col Pearson; Mrs. Brodiet Mrs. Adam; Mrs Pearson; Miss Ross; George Adam, Esq.; Moster Joliffe; five servants.—(The following were Landed at the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby; Capt. Hamilton).

Per Robert, from Bengal: Mr. Dry , Mr. Wilkinson; Mr. Somerville.

P r Ripley, from Bengal : Lieu! Rock.

Per Mary and June, from Maintins Mr. Reynolds; two Masters Davies.

Per Lady Feer isham, from Bambay: Mis. Lit the; Mrs. Twynam; Mrs. Jenkins: Major Lathe, European Hegt.; Lleut. H. C. Morse, 9th. N.L., Lieut. F. Sympson, European Regt.; Ens. F. Twynam, 4th. N.L.

Per Hern, from Bombay: Lacut Wilson, 26th N.I.; Assist Surg. Grey, Bombay establishment. **Per Arab, from Beng d. Capt. John Hicks, late of the Land Amberst, W. H. Pinder, Esq.

Per John Crais, from the Mauritus Capt. Oldes; Mr. Stenks.

Expected.

Per Spence, from Bombey . Mr. W. Fudor.

Per Genton, from Pengel. Capt. C. Ingrain, late of the Gankes; Capt. G. R. Douthwaite, late of the Circusum.

Per Hercules, from Pengal Mrs. Smith; Mr. Smith, civil service; 1 : ut. Boulton; Mr. Catlow.

PASSENGL IS TO INDIA.

Per Duke of Rea' rgh, for Bombay, Mrs. Hadley and three el idnen; Mrs. Miller; Mass Gordon; Muss Kays; Eleut Hadley, Lieut, Miller; Fus. Renwick; Mr. Thompson; Mr. McKenzie; Mr. Winchester, surgeon; Mr. Richards.

Per Chiedere, for Madras, Mr. Bud and family, Mr. Legget, Mr. Hilliand, Mr. Blagrave, Mr.

Mandeville; Mr. Bird , Mr. Lancaster; Mr. Lud

1

Pen James Pattison, for Swan River : Governor Sir James Stirling, R.N., and family.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The Cenar, Surflen, from London to Bengal, in going into the Mauritus for water on the night of the 9th Oct., grounded on the ref of the Grand River, bilged, and filled with water. Crew and pustengers sayed, and the greater part of the cargo and stores saved in a damaged state.

The Eudora, Mackie, from Bengal to Mauritius, was wrecked at Cuttack in August last.

The Industry, Combes, from Calcutta to Mauritius, was totally lost with her cargo (grain) on the Mizen Sand, 16th August.

The Samuel Brown, Harding, from Bengal to Liverpool, put into the Mauritus on the 9th Oct. nearly a complete wreck, having experienced dreadful weather off the Cape early in September; was obliged to cut away main and mizzen masts (a see having swept her decks), and made a quantity of water. The greater part of the cargo damaged; two of thecrew drowned. The vessels repairing.

The Greenin, Salisbury, from Liverpool for Cape and Algos Bay, was lost near the mouth of the Mersey 31st Dec., and all hands perished.

The Eamont, Nash, which was driven on shore near Calcutta in May last and sold, has been got off.

The Vork, Spratley, from Singapore to London, which put into the Manitius in distress on the 3d (ct., has been condemned.

The wreck of the D(kr) of York, Company's ship, has been sold at Calcutta for 16,100 rupees.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

D(a, 9, 1834). The lady of Wim. Phos. Hooper, Esq., of the Fast-India House, of a son.

27 At Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Mayne, C.B., of a son,

Jan 2, 1834. At Hillhouse Cottage, North Britain, the lady of the Rev. Dr. George Lawrit, Madras, of adjustific.

- 3. At Cork, the lady of Lieut, W. L. O'Halloran, H.M. 38th Foot, of a son.
- 7. At Kensington, the lady of Major Thornton, late of the 13th L. Diags., of a son.
- 8. At Learnington, the lady of C. S. Hadow, Esq., of a son,
- In Baker Street, the lady of James Bannerman, Fsq., of a daughter.
 In Harley Street, the lady of John Forbes.
- Esq., of a daughter.

 At Spithead, on board the James Pattison, the la ly of Sir James Stirling, R.N., governor of
- Swan River, of a son.
 23. At Camelford House, Mrs. Charles Mills, of a daughter.
- 24 At Ciaphain Common, the lady of Andrew Grote, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

4

MARRIAGES.

- Jap. 1, 1834. At Labelivery, Capt. Thomas Rose-Winer, Bombry army, to Anne, thard daughter of the Late Rev. Charles Kendall, Vicar of Talland, and sister to Nicholas Kendall, Esq., of Pelyn, Cornwall.
- 3. At Edinburgh, James Ker, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, Madras establishment, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart.
- 6. At Kirkaldy, William Bogie, M.D., assistant surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Barbara, cidest daughter of the ate Mr. Robert Rutherford, Kirkaldy.
- At the chapel of the British[†] Embassy at Paris, Arthur Freese, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Eliza Charlotte, eldest daughter of Win. G. Burn. Esq., captain late 3d Lt. Dragoons, and of Byrthleigh-house, Devon.
- 11. At Dublin, Nicholas Arthur Goslin, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Martha Sophia, daughter of George Darling, Esq., of North Gloucester-street.
- At Lyme R gis, Colonel Moson Boyd, of the Hon, East-Iadia Company's service, to Charlotte, relict of Capt. I. M. A. Lucas, of the Bengal establishment.
- 21. At Newport, Isle of Wight, William Spencer, scool son of the late George Spawforth, Fsq., to Line, daughter of the late Lieut Col. Foster, of the Bengal establishment.
- 23. Al St. Mary's, Paddington, John Thomas Williams, Esq., second son of the late William Williams, Esq., of Pasy-Ward, Denbighshire, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Ottley, late Chirl Justice of Ceylon.
- Mr. Edward Archer, of Altamont and Roxford, Western River, Van Dienaen's Land, to Susamah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Moore, of the City Road.

Lately, John Connel O'Mara, Esq., eldest son of P. O'Mart, Esq., of Marins, county of Limerak, Irchard, and replace of Capt O'Connell, of the Hon. Elst-Inita Company's service, to Hoiona, fourth daughter of James O'Brien, Esq., of Ballingoola, in said county.

-- Win. Thomas Christopher, Fsq., of Great toram Street, to Hairlett, widow of the late

George James Taylor, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.



Dec. 22. Capt. Hoppmer, R.N. This officer's intimacy with Maders, one of the principal personages at Loo Choo, forms an agreeable and interesting episode in the account of those islands : and the skill with which he conveyed Lord Amherst and his suite to Batavia, in the boats of the Alceste, after the loss of that vessel, and his onportune return on board of the Lum Indiaman to the assistance of his comrades, must be remembered by every one acquainted with the particulars of their perilous situation. He was employed in all the recent expeditions fitted out by Government to explore the Polar Seas, in the last of which he commanded H.M. ship Fury, which it unfortunately became necessary to abandon among the ne.

- 28, At Edinburgh, the infant son of Colonel Mayne, C.B.
- 30. In London, Samuel Richardson, Esq., commander in the Indian Navy.
- Jan. 8, 1834. At Devonport, suddenly, of apoplexy, Colonel Littlejohn, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.
- 11. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Capt. Henry Gill, of the 50th or Queen's own regt, on the eve. of embarking for New South Wales), aged 28.
- 13. George Mordaunt, Esq., formerly of the East-India House, in his 80th year.
- 24 At Bath, Mr. Edward Upham, late of Dawlish, Devon, well known to the literary world by his Oriental and other publications.
- Lately. Deeply regretted by his family andfriends, at Somerton, Capt. Edward Stephenson, retried office of the H.C. Indian Navy, sage file. His loss will be severely felt by the poor of the neighbourhood of his residence. He died as a 4 poors Christian, in charty with all men.
- At sea, on board the Lady Fewersham, on the passage from Bombay, A. Morgan, Esq.
- In Persia, of fever, Dr. Cormack, a very old and respected resident at the court of Abbas Mirza.

	CALCUTTA	cturers' prices; A. advence (per swit,) in the mand.—The begar mand is priced. The prices and the state of the prices. The private Goods and to State Rupers. Fronts.—The Matrix Cardy is equal to work had to 1333 th. The Corge is 20 places. August 8, 1833.
	Res Res	Rich. Rich
	MADRAS, A	ugust 21, 1838.
** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	Rs. Rs. Rs. Composition Rs. Rs	Iron Hoops
)	-	ptewber 21, 1883.
• •	Rs	Rec. Swedsh, but. St. candy 52 (a)
	CANTON,	July 1, 1893.
	Discount Discount	Smalts

- SINGAPORE, August 1833. Drs. Drs. ... pecul 10 @ 12100 31 — 4 ... pecul 35 — 40 ecul 35 pcs. 11 do. 21 do. 31 do. 4 do. 5 500 do. do. . . . 44 do. 6 do. 6 do. 10 54 60 -- 17 do. 15 ___ Jaconet, 20 · · · 44 46 44

BEMARKE

Calcutta, Aug 8, 1833 .- There was a considerable degree of activity y sterday in Piece Goods, and although the sales were not large, the disposition to buy was so evident, that we have no doubt we shall be able to report a good week's business in our next number. White Twist has been firm, with moderate sales. Red Twist rather looking up. Woollens without demand. Copper, of all sorts, has advanced, and sides of some particular kinds have been made at comparatively high rates. La other metals, no change .- Fich. Pr. Current.

Madras, Aug. 21, 1833 - Europe Goods continue in low request. The market is abundantly sunplied with every description of British and French produce, and we have not heard of any invoices

having been sold in the whole to advantage. Metals, saleable in small quantities at our quotations. Beer is quite out of inquiry, and not salcable even at public auction.

Canton, June 15, 1833.-For Longcloths, Woollens, and Camlets, there is a demand; but Chintzes and Handkerchiefs (with the exception of a few of a particular description) are not saleable. but at prices that expose the shippers to a considerable loss,-July 10. We have no variation of consequence to notice in Woollen and Cotton goods; Broadcloths, Searlet Long Ells, and White Cotton cloths, continue in far demand, and there is some inquiry for Dutch cloths.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

INDIA SECURITES
Calcutta, Ang. 7, 18%). Government Securities. Peren. 34 o Remittable
Prem. 5 0 { 2d, or Models 5 } 0 8 Prem. 4 8 3d, or New date 4 0 Disc. 0 6 4 per cent. Loan disc 0 12 disc. 0 0 Bank of Bengal Shares-4,500.
Bank of Bengal Rates—Aug. 3. Discount on private Bill
On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d to 1s 10/d.; to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11/d. Sa. R.
Madras, Aug. 27, 1833.
Government Securities.
Six per cent, Bengal Remittable Loan At the Rate of Subscription, etc. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants
and Brokers in buying and selling Pub- lie Securities, viz. 106, Madrus Rs. per
100 Sa. Rs
Five per cent. Rengal Unremittable Loan.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, etc. 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. Par.
Asual Jour. N. S. Vol. 1.3. No 50.

At the Bate prevailing among Merchants The Rate prevaining among sectionals and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, etc. 1064 Madras Rs. per 100/8a / Rs. Bengal Five per cent. I oan of 18th Aug. 1825. Ditto, above No. 1,000 from 4 to 1 Prem Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830 it the Rate of Subscription, 115, 1063 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 21 Prem Bombay, Sept. 28, 1833

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo sight, 1s.9d, per Rs. On Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 Bom Rs. per n Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees. n Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Covernment Securities Government Securities, Remittable Loan, 144 Bonn, Rs. per 160 Sa. Rs. 5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 167 to 111 per ditto. Ditto of 1825 26, 168 to 111 per ditto. Ditto of 1829 30, 168 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, July 1, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 too sight, 4s, 4d., per Sp. Dol. On Benjal, Cos., '90 days', St. Rs. 2-7 per 100 Sp. Drs. - Private Bills, 200 to 210 per dato. On Bomboy, dato Bom Rs. 216 per dato. Svew Silver at Lintin, 1 per cent, prem.

(5)

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Bale 11 February - Prompt 9 May -- Saltpetre, Company's, 500 tons.

For Sale 24 February-Frompt 13 June.—Bengal Raw Silk, Company's, 2,600 bales.

For Sale 3 March—Prompt 30 May.—Tea, Bohea, 1,500,000/lb: Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekce, f 9/0,000/lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,400,000/lb; Hyson, 300,000/lb.—Total, being all Company's, 9,000,000/lb.

For Sale 11 March—Prompt 6 June.—Company's Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

		LIST of SHIPS	LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.	Eastward of the	CAPE of	GOOD HOPE.
Derethation.	Appended to sail.	Ships' Names.	E a Ou ners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras Sengal		34.1 B. Kath. Strart Forbes 5 Revoery 10 Asia 1 Oricell	1834. F. i. Kath. Strait Forbet 501 taron Chapman. John Vinlerson. W.I. Dock of the form o	John Anderson Thos. Wellbank] George k. Bathie Jas Dalrymple 1	W. I. Docks: E. I. Docks E. I. Docks E. I. Docks	John Vasleron . W. I. Dock, John Chapman & Co., Loadenhall st
Madras & Bengut	Portsm. Feb. Do. Mar. Feb. Do. Mar.	Feb. 25 duelta Thompson Mar. 12 Hashamy Feb. 28 Aprila Mar. 15 Neptune	4-28 John Pure	William Pigott St.Kt. Docks J Joseph Harfield St. Kt. Docks J John Skelton W. I. Docks J. G. Föster Pigott W. I. Docks	St. Kt. Docks N. I. Docks N. I. Docks	439 John Pirre
		25 Georgiana	700 George Graham 422 Denny, Clark & Co 360 John Jacob and Sons	Daniel Warren E. I. Docks Thomas Thoms Lon. Docks Robert Gillies St.Kt.Docks	E. I. Docks (Lon. Docks (rt.Kt.Docks (Dantel Warren E. I. Docks Townlin, Man, &Gro. A. Wir. Mercrombio. Thomas Thems. Lon Docks (Seried. Theorem Thems. Lon Docks (Seried. Theorem Towns and Town of the Seried. The Company of the Seried of the Seried. The Seried of the Serie
	Graves. F.h.	Frh. 22 David Scott	773 Mungo Galmore	:	E. I. Docks 1	f Mr. Cillmore, Jerusalem Conce-nouse & Joseph-Hearthorn, Buchin-la.
Wadra & Bengal Bengal Bengal Bengal		May 1 Juhana In Br. Flownebin u Feb. 10 Dinte zon Castle 18 Mermand 18 Carnatte	ion Glektane & Co. C. B. Larbutt	B. Farbutt	V. I. Docks C. I. Docks J. V. I. Docks J. On. Bocks J. I. Docks J. I. Docks J. I. Docks J. I. Docks J. J. Docks J. J. Docks J. J. Docks J. J. J. Docks J. J. Docks J. J. Docks J. J. J. Docks J. J. J. Docks J. J. J. Docks J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J.	ion Glekkans, w. Co
	Graves. Mar. Apr.	20 Anna Robertson	550 small and Co 1340 st Marjoribanks & Co 444 John Brodie 540 John Barry	Alexander Nairne V H L 14h Thomas E John Brodie E	V. I. Docks J	Alexander Narme W. L. Docks (Yomet & C. G. Gorgegeld, & Barber, II. L. igh Thomas, E. L. Docks (Yomet & Co. & Henry Beverides, Jennis Henries, T. E. Docks John Prince & Co. & Henry Beverides, Jense John Prince and Co. Periphenon Ellerby W. L. Docks Thomas, Harsande and Co.
	Pet. Apr. Mar. Fet. Portsm.	court	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	4 ::23	Lon. Docks Willam Aber W. I. Docks Joseph L. Hee W. I. Docks John Nasson. Deptford John Chapma W. I. Docks John Lyney, E.	Peter Coluic Lon. Pecks W hilam Merrombie. Charles Monro. W. H. Docks Joseph I. Heartombe. Charles Monro. W. W. L. Docks Joseph I. Heartom. Banes Swarton Deptford John Raspman & Co. George Johnston W. H. Docks John Lyney, Birthin-la. Frichard Wakhans. Lon. Docks Edward Luckne. Cranis-fields.
Yan Demen's Lond New South Wales Hokar Town, Y. D. L. Weym, New South Wales New So, Wales Como Fen Demen's Land A New South Wales	Mar. Frd. Frd.	13 Arth 20 Sustan 20 Sustan 20 Sustan 1 William Lock-rby 1-1 Thomas Lau re 1-2 Sustan 1-2 Frob. 15 Resemulate 1-3 Frob. 5 Innee: Regent 1-3 Frob. 5 Junea 25 Eulen	"Soft Numan Waters on George Bunne, Portsmouth Lardhin, Sons, Jord Horman Ward, Sherries Lachhin, Sons, Jord Hornas Ward, Sherries Godwin, K. Lee, She Godwin, K. Lee, She Godwin, K. Lee, She Godwin, K. Lee, She Godwin, K. Lee, She Godwin, K. Lee, She Godwin, K. Lee, She Godwin, K. Lee, She Godwin, K. Lee, She Godwin, K. Lee, She Hornas, Having She Robert, She Godwin, Charles and Godwin, K. Thomas Room, Thomas Room, Sh. K. Locks John Ranad Godwin, Sh. K. Locks Godwin and Lee, Sh. K. Locks Godwin and Lee.	(ceorge Banne, Portsamont Lachlan, sons, & Sheerines. Lachlan, sons, & Sheerines. Lachlan, sons, & Sheerines. Lachlan, sons, & Sheerines. Lachlan, sons, & Sheerines. Lachlan, sons, & Sheerines. Lachlan, sons, & Sheerines. Lachland, and sons, a	ortsmouth L. heernes. L. t.Kt.Docks G. t.Kt.Docks G. on. Docks T. t.Kt.Docks B. t.Kt.Docks B. t.Kt.Docks B. t.Kt.Docks G. t.Kt.Docks J. t.Kt.Docks J. t.Kt.Docks J. t.Kt.Docks J. t.Kt.Docks J. t.Kt.Docks J. t.Kt.Docks G.	George Bunne Potensouth Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod, Miest, Geod- John Rove Str.Ki Dorks Godwa & Lee Mullan Langdon Str.Ki Dorks Godwa & Lee Mullan Langdon Str.Ki Dorks George Bishop, Jewryst, John Wee Str. Dorks Homes Havidae and Co. Thomas Brown Str.Ki Dorks John Para and Co. William Langdon Str. Str. Dorks John Para and Co. William Waghan Lan Dorks Tomin, Man and Co. William Waghan Lan Dorks Tomin, Man and Co.

	find Lind
EAST-INMA AND CHINA PRODUCE.	Mother o' Pearl Shells, China cwt. 3 19 0 @ \$ 5 0
cwt @	Nankeens piece Rattans 100
Cuffee, Java	Rice, Benga White cwt. 0 19 0 0 15 0
Cheriton 15 9 18 0	Patna ····· 0 15 0 0 16 Q
Ceylon 2.13 0 6 0 0	Safflower
Mocha	Sago 0 10 0 - 0 13 0 - Pearl 0 15 0 - 1 8 0
Madras 0 0 51 0 0 61	Saltpetre 1 13 0 - 1 16 0
Bourbon none	Silk, Bengal Skein 15 10 16 0 1 2 0
Drugs & for Dyeing. Aloes, Epatica cwt. 9 10 0 - 14 0 0	Ditto White
Annisceds, Star 4 0 0 - 4 5 0	—— Bengal Privilege · · 1 0 0 — 1 2 0
Unrefined 4 0 0 — 6 10 0 Camphire, in tub 6 0 0 — 6 10 0	
(ardamonis, Maiavai. io 0 2 5 0 0	- Cloves 0 1 0 - 0 1 6 0 5 6 - 0 7 6
Ceylon cwt. 4 0 0 4 4 0	- Nutmegs 0 4 0 - 0 7 6
Lagnea 3 14 0 - 3 18 0	Nutnegs 0 4 0 0 7 6 Ginger cwt. 1 14 0 1 16 0 Pepper, Black
China Rootcwt. 35 0 0	Sugar, Bengal . cwt. 1 2 0 - 1 10 0
Cubebs	Siam at China 1 0 0 — 1 6 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop . 0 0 0 -	
Assafortida	Tea, Bohea
Benjamin, 3d Sort 4 10 0 12 0 0 Animi 5 0 0 10 0 0	Southong 0 2 51 - 0 3 111
(ambogium : 7 10 0 - 19 0 0	Campo: refused Twankay 0 2 0; 0 2 5
- Myrrn 1 5 0 - 3 5 0	Pekoe (orange) 0 2 41 0 2 41
****** 13 (1 U 13 10 U	Hyson · · · 0 3 11 - 0 5 1
Dve · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- Young Hyson none cumpowder none
- Stuk	Tin, Banca (wt. 3 0 0 3 3 0
Musk, China oz. 0 10 0 - 1 7 0	Vermition b 0 2 9
Od, Cassia oz. 0 0 61 0 0 7	Wax cwt. 4 15 0 6 0 0 Wood, Sanders Red ton 14 0 0 16 0 0
- Cocoa-mit 1 18 0	Ebony 8 0 0 — 10 0 0
Cajaputa · 0 0 5 0 0 10	
Nutmegs 0 0 10 0 1 3	Cedar Wood - foot 0 0 5 - 0 0 7
Opium Rhubarb	Oil, Fish tun 22 10 0
Sal Ammoniac cwt, none	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.
Turmeric, Java cwt. 0 16 0 - 1 1 0	Best 10 0 3 6 0 5 4 1nferior 0 2 3 0 3 10
Bengai 1 2 0 1 10 0	V. D. I and, vi.
Galls, in Sorts 3 5 0 - 3 10 0	Best 0 2 6 - 0 2 H 1 1 1 0 - 0 2 1
Hides, Buffalo · · · Ib —	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.
Indigo, Blue	Ostrub Feathers, and Ib — 2 0 0
	Gum Arabic · (wt. 1 5 0 - 1 10 0
— Fine Violet	11 des. Dry
- Violet and Copper -	Oil, Palm
— Copper — Consuming, mid. to fine	Wax 5 10 0 - 5 15 0
— Do. ord. and low · · —	Wine, Cape, Mad, best pipe 16 0 0 - 18 0 0 Do. 2d & 3d quality 14 0 0 - 16 0 0
- Madras, ind. to good	Wood, Teak load 6 10 0 - 7 10 0 lb, 0 1 0 - 0 1 11
— Do. Kurpah · · · — —	1 May 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

PRICES OF SHARES, January 25, 1834

			-			_
	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCK Stock	£. 43 55 60 105 1021 93	4 p cent. 21 p. cent. 21 p. cent. 21 p. cent. 4 p. cent. 5 p. cent.	£, 483,750 238,000 1,352,752 500,000 200,000 1,380,000	C		March, Sept June, Dec, April, Oct, 5 April, 5 Oct, June, Dec,
MISCELLANEOUS, Australian (Agricultural) Carnatic Stock, 1st Class Ditto, 2d Class Van Diemen's Land Company	213 	4 p. cent. 3 p. cent.	10,000	100	251	June, Dec. June, Dec.

Sugar.—The market is steady; Mauritlus and East-Indis sugars go off with briskness. Coffee, There has been a great quantity of coffee solds his week: Ceylon and Moche rather lower; other borts have maintained their prices. Coffee.—The cotton market remains quiet; the steam things have been as the result of the contraction.

saies are imited.

"The imports of cotton have been larger last year than any year previous; this increase is not to be attributed to an extension of growth, but to the said shonequence of a considerable rise in priors, that of hurrying to market the stock which the simil somequence of a considerable rise in prices, that of hurrying to market the stocks which, with moderate prices, would have remained at the places of growth. We estimate the quantity of new cotton imported into the kingdom, at the end of last year, at 50,000 bloss, which is nearly double the largest amount received in any previous year. The cyperts have been nearly the same as last year. The home consumption has is nearly double the largists amount received in any previous year. The cytoris have been nearly the same as last year. The home consumption has been evidently on the interest. The deliveries from the ports have been very interent, being at the rate of BidBis bags pit work during the first eight months of the year, but after Vugust, prices being them rapidly declining, the consumption was unaterially dicked, and the acrace, during the three following months, was reducted to 10,250 bags weekly; from the cul of Novembergath, stocks in the interior being their almost extincted, and unice, is hard feller to nearly what the were whom weekly; from the cut or account in the interror being their almost extradited, and prices having fallent on early what they were when the advance first took place, the consumption went on with renewed vigour, and the deliverses during December amounted to Highoro bags. In average, also weekly consumption last year has been 18,400 bags of a 300 bags. The stock in the ports of 30,000 bags is set than at this time last very and the available the bags of a 300 bags of a 300 bags. 13 30,000 bales less than at this time last year, and the smallest held m any on year since B17. The stock in the interior is estimated generally to be the same as it was at the beginning of the year."—Putry and Pateria's Report. Indice.—The sale commenced on the 21st, it consisted of 4, 50 thests, of which about tool have been withdrawn; in the inst two dass the

home consuming qualities went off freely at the former sale prices; all other descriptions sold at a

reflection of 44, to 6d, per lb. Fourth day-4, life chests (including 47 chests withdrawn) have now passed the sale, activing 231 chests for sale. Accounts having been received from Calcutta, dated 2d Sept., stating that the crops had been materially injured in the month of August by very heavy rains, and was not likely to exceed 81,000 maunds, now per season of the control of t rains, and was not likely to exceed \$0,000 maunds, proprietors gave additional support to their marks, and bought in freely, in many installing at fully last sale's prices; this gave some confidence to the buyers, and biddings became more spinnated. "Soon after the commencement of the past year, the advices from Calcutta led to the opinion

year, the advices from Calcutta led to the opinion that a very considerable reduction was about to take place in the production of indigo, in consequence of the failure of two of the houses of agency, and the mability of some of the others to extend the signal advances to the planders at the period of the first sowings; under this impression, nextensive seperation was entered into, chiefly by one party, which however, did not produce any material alteration in prices; but about the middle of May, these advices being confirmed, and the same favourable view of the article being taken by thers, the speculation became general, a very rapid advance crossed, which in the short space of two months reached 2s. 3d, per 1b."—Patry and Pattin's Report.

who months reached 2s. 3d, per lb.—Putry and Piatrin's lepoint.

There libere is but little doing. Congous are selling at a discount of 3 to 14d, and some at cost price. Bolesis, large chests, 2s. 7d, per lb. The Company have electared a larger quantity for Massie thin usual, which o casons a complete stagnation, and as the future sales will rest with Minkers, then plans, as to time of sale, quantity, and prices at which the Tea will be put up, a real mecssarily in a rrude and undigested state; the buyers will be slow to purchase at the sale, unless saured as to future sales and probable taxed or upset prices. An application from the Tea Trade has been made to the fooverment on the subject of the tuture sales of Tea, at er the March sale; the reply of the Government is, that, previously to the sale, the intentions of the Government respecting future-sales will be fully explained.

respecting future sales will be fully explained.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from December 23 to January 23, 1834.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	31 Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3} Pr.Cent.	Long Amounties.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
23		88¦89	Shut	97 97	Shut	17^{-1}_{10}	Shut	103 3 3	20 22p	13 45p
24	2111	89 893		97 98		$17_{15}^{-1}17_{15}^{-1}$		103 3 1		
25			-	1						
26	212 2121			97497		171		[10 남] :		
27		88489		97 197 1		$17\frac{1}{13}$		403[3]		
28	2111	88489		971973		$17 - 17\frac{1}{4}$		103 3 [
30	-	88 88		97 897 8		$17 - 17 \frac{1}{16}$	-	102/3}:		
31	211	88489	_	978971		$17 - 17^{-1}_{16}$	*	10273	28 25p	15 46 p
Jan.			1							
1	Holiday	l -	. —	1					!	
2	212	88789		97 197 1		$17 - 17_{16}$		10213		
3	21112121			971973				10273		
4	212	89189		974		17 17	_	105 35 1		
6	-	89 89	88388	97497	964974	171	243 4			46 48 p
	213 213	89489	RREAR	978978	963	17#		102827		
8	212	88480	88188	97 (97	96197	$17_{15}^{-1} 17_8^{-1}$		1023		
9	_			963,974			_	103 31 5		
10	_			97 97			_			17 48p
11	010.012	Logical	1001	97 97	964961		-	103	aan a≥ ∩p	47 49p
13	212 213 212 213			97 97					20p	18 49p 17 49p
14	212 213	10.300	ൃദരമുമെ (ഗദ ഗദീ	\$ 97 - 97 } Cor 30=	908905	$17 17_{16}^{-1}$ $17 17_{16}^{-1}$	24230	103 3		
15 16	2111212	inodeo Leelee	ico co:	toctor.	0.540.51	17 17				47 46p 47 18p
17						$17 17_{16}$ 16_{13} 17	2103			
18	211 212	881	874871	Caclass	02102	16 17		103133	20 20p	15 46n
20	212 212									
20						17 17				
22	2121213	88789	88188	\$ 960 97	95 196	17 17	4	103134	24 26p	45 46p
1 22	2.24210	100	100 100	1-11821	1.04 ///				21/p	-0 AUP

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

🤳 Calcutta.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, Aug. 3.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—On the subject of the proposal made in a petition of Mr. N. Alexander, that the assignces might be at liberty to discharge the claims of creditors by an assignment of debts due to the estate (see p. 95),

Sir E. Ryan stated, that, until after the day of hearing, the court had no power to give effect to such assignments, but he thought it would receive favourably settlements with the estate upon those terms; and that it would be for the benefit of the estate, under judicious arrangement; and he would be glad if such treaties were set on foot, and were in a state to be presented to the court immediately after the day of hearing. He understood that the petition had the approbation of Mr. Fullerton, who represented creditors to a very large amount, and this would weigh much with the court in its determination.

August 24.

In the matter of John Palmer.—A further dividend of eight per cent, was declared.

In the matter of G. A Prinsep.—A further dividend of eight per cent, was declared.

September 27.

In the matter of Mackintosh and Co.— The hearing in this case had been deferred in consequence of the absence from sickness of Sir E. Ryan, Sir John Franks being then of opinion that it would be adveable to leave the matter entirely to him, as he had all along conducted the details. This day Sir John Franks stated, that Sir Edward Ryan had left Calcutta, for the benefit of his health, and that it might be injurious to the insolvents to defer the matter any longer.

The Advocate-General, on behalf of the insolvents, said he believed there was no opposition.

Mr. Macnaghten remarked that opposition had been originally entered, but that it had been subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Pearson said, that being the case, nothing more was necessary for him to do than to move that the insolvents be entitled to the benefit of the act.

Sir John Franks said that the application was both reasonable and just, and that the insolvents were entitled to it by the thirty-eighth section of the act. The learned judge then passed an order to the effect applied for.

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A similar order was then made with reference to the separate estates of the several partners.

September 28.

In the matter of Mackintosh and Co.— The insolvents were this day declared entitled to the benefit of the act.

A similar order was made in the separate estates of the partners in the firm, James Calder, George James Gordon, and John Storm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPF.

The following is the reply of the Gomor-general in Council, contained in a letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated 5th September, to the application of the new steam-committee:—

"The Governor-general in Council is fully impressed with the importance of the object for the attainment of which the committee has been formed; but the inquiries in which you have been engaged must have surstied you that a great, if not an insuperable, obstacle exists, on the score of the undertaking.

" The first question is that of the expense attending the navigation between Bombay and Sucz. You have candidly avowed that you have no expectation of realizing a larger sum by subscription than two lakhs of rupees, and it is obvious that the prime-cost of a steam-vessel, built on the most economical principles, would more than absorb this amount of funds. You therefore apply to government to afford you the loan of the Hugh Lindsay, 'with the grant of such coal as may now be in the depot on her account, either at Bombay or elsewhere, together with such further assistance and countenance as government can, in a great variety of ways, afford to such a project.

"If this request were acceded to, and if government would allow the proceeds of the lottery, for one year, to be applied in aid of the subscriptions, you express a hope that 'the means then combined with the returns arising from the conveyance of letters and passenges would be forth-coming, for earrying on the communication for two years at the least,' making in each year, as stated in another part of the letter, four voyages.

"By this plan, you hope to meet the wishes and expectations of your constitions, because it admits of speedy adoption, and is calculated to give the experiment a fair trial—your design is to

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ascertain the maximum of the receipts which may be obtained from postage and passengers, and you do not apprehend that this can be ascertained at the commencement of the communication.

"You are of opinion that one of three results will be established by this experi-; either the receipts will be so large of a new vessel; or they will prove sufficient and no more to carry on the communication; or they will fall short of the required current expenditure. In the first case, you hope that the loan of the Hugh Lindsay will be continued until a new vessel shall have been constructed for the benefit of the subscribers; in the secondcase, that the communication will be continued by government; and that even in the third case, 'the authorities both here and in England, may be convinced that the importance of the benefit derived from the establishment of this communication. is infinitely too great to be weighed against pecuniary considerations alone,

" It is unnecessary to enter into any detailed remarks on the subject of these expectations. They partly involve considerations which do not admit of being finally discussed by the government in India, This much, however, may be promised, that, whatever assistance may be afforded by this government, must be held subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors; and that in all undertakings of this nature, where the convenience of the community forms the thief object in view, it is essentially requisite that the community should mainly contribute to its success. As far as concerns the interests of the state, government alone is competent to judge whether the benefit to be hoped for is commensurate, or otherwise, with the expense to be incurred.

"I am, at the same time, desired to acquaint you, that the exertions already made by individuals in furtherance of the important design of keeping up the communication by steam between Great Bitatian and India are, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, highly creditable to the public spirit of the community; and approving, as he does, of the general principles on which your committee proposes to act, he is desirous of giving every reasonable encounagement to the projected undertaking.

"His Lord-hip in Council has, therefore, resolved to recommend to the Bonbay government, that the Hugh Lindsuy may be permitted to make four voyages annually from Bombay to Suez, free of all charge to the community, except that of providing the coals; and he will further urgently suggest that the first voyage may be performed entirely at the cost of government, thus affording to the com-

mittee great leigure to make all the requisite preliminary arrangements, before the funds of the community are drawn upon,

"Should these recommendations be acted upon, the number of voyages which may be made by means of the funds of the society, will, of course, lar exceed what you have calculated; and the question, as to the resources which the communication is calculated to call forth, will be set at rest in the most satisfactory manner.

"His Lordship in Council is not exactly aware of the ground on which you rest your hopes of obtaining the sanction of his Majesty's government to the extension of the Malta steamers to Alexandria. At the same time, he is satisfied that a disposition must be felt by the authorities at home, to facilitate the intercourse by steam between Great Britain and India, by all the means in their power consistent with a due regard to economy. That you should make an early application for such aid seems perfectly unobjectionable; and I am further directed to acquaint you, that your application will be backed by the recommendation of this government.

" After all, I am directed to repeat, the question as to whether the navigation by steam between the two countries shall be continued, or abandoned, must mainly depend on the society of India. If they consider the increased celenty of the communication with Great Britain to be an object of paramount importance, the payment of such postage on letters to be conveyed by steam, as it may be deemed fair to impose with reference to the expenditure to be incurred, will not be grudged. His Lordship in Council will have no objection to permit this part of the experiment to be conducted under the superintendence of the post-masters general at the three presidencies, who might be directed to make out a table of rates per steam-postage, to carry all receipts to the credit of the steam-fund (after the first voyage, which will be performed exclusively at the cost of government) and to give the earliest and most public notification of the period of the intended departure of the vessel from Bombay.

"Should the Bombay government consent to grant the use of the High Limbary on the terms proposed, all idea of a joint-stock company, such as that contemplated at Bombay, must, of course, for the present, be abandoned, His Lordshin in Council, indeed, does not comprehend the principle on which a company, being under no obligation to carry on the scheme in case of loss, could be efficient for its purpose. But in the event of the mode of communication now proposed to be established being found to be profitable, or to hold out a reasonable prospect of

profit; government will be happy to withdraw from all interference; and, in that case, if it should be deemed expadient, the Bombay scheme may be revived; all those who have contributed or may contribute a certain sum to the jointstock, being considered as proprietors, or any other that may be thought suitable can be adopted.

"You should further distinctly understand, in the event of the indulgence of the loan of the Hugh Lindsay being conceded, that all questions regarding the time of leaving port and other matters of detail must be left to the discretion of government, and the coal must be supplied in such quantities and at such de-

pots as may be indicated.

Having thus replied to the subjects noticed in your letter above acknowledged, I am now directed to acquaint you that his Lordship in Council is well disposed to recommend to the authorities at home some plan which shall be less subject to the risk of failure, than that on which your committee proposes to proceed, if any such can be devised, combining certainty with economy.

"The receipts derivable from postage and passengers is the fund from which it is hoped that the communication by steam may be permanently kept up; and though his Lordship in Council has little doubt that the profit from this source will ultimately prove very considerable, and more than sufficient to meet the expenditure, yet he is inclined to recommend that other means should be adopted for the support

of the new undertaking.

"His Lordship in Council would, therefore, urgently recommend to the Hon, the Court of Directors, that they should incur an annual outlay for a short term of years, if a reasonable prospect could be held out of thereby establishing steam-communication with Great Britain by the Red Sea, on an efficient and permanent footing.

"It is fit to apprize you, that his Lordship in Council would not be disposed to recommend a larger outlay of the public money than two laklis per annum, nor a larger term for the duration of the contract than five years; but he would suggest that the contractors should have the benefit of all the receipts derivable from postage and passengers, in addition to the annual bonus granted by government. The voyages to be performed between Bombay and Suez should not be less than four in the year; and some incitement might be offered, if more frequent trips could be accomplished."

The Bengal committee, in communicating this offer of government to the Bombay committee, observe:—" As regards the very liberal offer of government to run the Hugh Lindsay four times in the year, the first time entirely at the expense of government, and subsequently only requiring coal from the fund, the Calcutta committee trust that the proposition will be readily adopted by your committee; providing as it does for the immediate reopening of the communication, on most secure grounds, viz. not mere the passive concurrence of government, but by its most active exertions; and this committee trust, that seeing by the terms on which the new Bengal steam-fund is constituted, not by them, but by their principals, it cannot be annexed to the Bombay joint-stock fund, and that the whole proposition holds out the best certainty, not only of an immediate re-opening of the communication, but its permanency, there will be no difficulty in the way of your committee relinquishing the joint-stock part of your scheme for the present, and concurring with this committee in the expediency of accepting the very liberal propositions of the supreme government, subject, of course, to the concase, this committee will be happy to recommend to their constituents the junction of the new Bengal fund to the contributions of Bombay, for the purpose of the plan being carried into execution by your committee. As the liberal offer of government to require no further outlay from the fund than is involved in the expenditure of coal, will leave funds available for other essential purposes; and, as the speedy supply of fuel at the depôts is of the very first importance, the Calcutta committee carnestly recommend that floating depôts be forthwith despatched to such places as may be determined upon as the places for depôts, if that can be done without too great a sacrifice of the funds; which, looking to the very paramount importance of the object, this committee think can scarce'y be the case."

The Bengal committee have likewise called a public meeting of subscribers for the 28th October, to consider the following resolution . — " That the Bombay committee and subscribers to the fund at that presidency, consenting to relinquish for the present the joint-stock part of their scheme, the surplus of the new Bengal steam-fund, after deducting all expenses, be transferred to Bombay, and joined to the contributions of that presidency; the whole to be placed at the disposal of the Bombay committee, to be by them employed in furtherance of the plan set forth in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter, under date 5th inst, for the immediate reopening of the communication; the funds to be specially applied to the provision of coal for the Hugh Lindsay, but to be also available for conveying the mackets across the isthmus; and for anyother purpote by which, in the opinion of the Bombay committee, the above plan may be most efficiently promoted."

The officiating post-master general has issued a notice that it is intended to despatch one of the Hon. Company's cruizers from Bombay, and that letters and packets from Bombay, and that letters and packets by this opportunity, provided they reach Bombay on or before the 5th day of November. It is understood that the object of the despatch of the cruizer is to make arrangements in England for the despatch of a steamer from England to Alexandria, in time to receive the packets of the Hugh Lindsay, whose departure from Bombay will probably be delayed till the beginning of March.—Liel. Gov. Sept. 30.

The steam-fund exhibits a total of Rs. 128,561, from 1,794 subscribers, including a very handsome donation this week of Rs. 1,500, from Rajth Mitterjeet Sing, of Tekarey, and the second Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Willis. The cash realizations of the week have been large the sum now in hand is Rs. 76,251.3, 3. The last reports from Madas and Bombay shew the subscribed amount of their respective funds to be Rs. 38,515 at the lottermer, and Rs. 66,601. 3, 44 at the latter.

Mr. Waghoun has sailed for Madras, intending, we believe, to proceed thence overland to Bombay, and from Bombay to England vii Egypt. Cal. Cour. Oct. 7.

LAND REVENUE.

The land revenue of the district of Agra is Rs. 16,72,939; of Mutta, Rs. 15,26,416 and of Allyghur, Rs. 17,00,49. Their respective balances for the past year, at the commencement of the present month, were Rs. 13,066, Rs. 16,263 and Rs. 87,348. Had a remission of 25 per cent, been made for the last year, we do not think it would have been too much, considering the unfavourable nature of its seasons. At least, a very considerable portion of the revenue balances, paid up since May, have been realized by the sale or mortgage of estates, the distraint of personal property, or from the private resources of the wealthy zemindais.

A large balance is due in the district of Meerut, nor does there appear any propert of the amount being made up during the ensuing season, the collector cannot with the utmost exection obtain any arrears from the assumees, a vast number of whom are nearly in a state of starvation, in consequence of the want of tain.—Mofusil Ukhbar, Nept 28.

A letter from Furuckabad states —

"The tubsceldars are seizing, becting, and forcing the zemindats to sell every

thing. Many, many have sold and are selling their daughters to pay government belances. I have not time just now to tell you how I regret our present unpopularity. We are hated and detested as a government." This is the language of as loyal and devoted a subject as the British government ever had, and it was written without any view to publication, for it was addressed not to us, but to a common friend. We are sure that such proceedings are utterly alien to the spirit of our government, and we hope that they are not common.—Delhi Gaz. Jug. 3.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A meeting of members of this fund took place on the 26th August, to consider the Cuttack propositions; thirty-three members attended, one of whom held ten proxies, another seven, and several other gentlemen a considerable number.

Mr. Plowden opened the proceedings by reading the letter of the requisitionsts, which stated generally the condition of the fund, and the inadequacy of the pensions of £1,000 per annum to induce many retirements under present circumstances, and concluded with suggesting the following modifications of the existing rules:—

In hen of Regulation III.—"The annualies for 1834-5-6-7, are fixed at Rs. 15,000 each, payable in England at 2s, the rupce, being £1,500 sterling."

In lieu of Regulation VIII—" The number of annuities offered for 1831-5-6-7 shall not be more than, with the thirtysix now unappropriated, may complete twelve per annum, the thirty-six of £1,000 being reduced to twenty-four of £1,500 cach."

In hea of Regulation XI -- " Any subscriber who may accept the tender of an annuity shall be required, to entitle him to such annuity, to pay to the institution. previous to the date at which the annuity is to commence,-if now residing in India, the difference between one-third, and if now in Europe or on his passage out, one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contribution in case the latter quantities shall be less than the former: the value shall be determined as below provided. No subscriber shall be entitled to the increased annuity who shall not have resided two years in the service after his return to India. Should all the fortyeight annuities provided for in Reg. VIII, not have been accepted by 1837, the remainder shall be claimable, according to precedence of choice, after that period, on payment of one-half the value, as above provided for."

Instead of these resolutions, the following, proposed by Mr. Pattle, was carried .--

"That the Hon. the Court of Directors be petitioned to take into their consideration, that the principal object for which the annuity fund was established, viz. the retirement of the seniors of the service, and the promotion of the juniors, has not been obtained, and whether, in consequence, it be not highly expedient to apply the fund which has accumulated from the non-acceptance of the annuity, in such manner as the Hon. Court, in its wisdom, may consider will induce the more early retirement of the seniors of the service in future."

The Calcular Courier states, that there is now at credit of the fund, a balance of about Rs. 33,30,000. "That is the balance of 1832, which by this time must be increased to nearly forty lakhs. The balance estimated in the prospectus for the end of the seventh year, namely the 30th April, 1832, was Rs. 13,47,043, which supposed every pension to be taken when due; and consequently there was a real excess of nearly twenty lakhs last year, and as the estimated balance in hand was Rs. 15,09,590 for the eighth year, there is now a surplus of about twenty-five lakhs."

A special general meeting of the subscribers was announced for October 28th, to take into consideration the expediency of soliciting from the Court of Directors some modification of the fifth rule of the fund, etc. first, to reconsider the alteration, deemed necessary at the time, upon Rule I., proposed by the committee of the Bengal civil servants (substituting the 1st May 1825 for the 1st January 1824). and that subscribers be permitted to accept the annuity at any period of the year which may be convenient to them. condly, to sanction the payment of the annuity quarterly; the first payment to be considered due three months after the acceptance of the annuity. Thirdly, to allow the amount of annuity due to any annuitant to be paid, in the event of his death, to his heirs or executors, up to the period of his demise.

A special general meeting was likewise to be held on the 30th October, to take into consideration the following propositions: -1st. That the Court of Directors be petitioned to allow the service to appropriate the sum of two lakhs of rupees of the accumulated surplus balance in the hands of the treisurer, as a bonus to any joint-stock company, or mercantile contractor, who will engage to make four voyages with two steamers annually, to Cosseir or Sacz, for five years. 2d. To allow the service to advance, as loan, the further sum of four lacs of rupees of the above-mentioned surplus, to such jointstock company or mercantile contractor, for five years without interest; the re-payment of such sum, at the end of the five years, being secured on mortgage of the steamers.

NATIVE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

There is no feature of Lord Wm. Bentinck's government more prominent than the deep interest which he appears to take in the advancement, moral and politic of the natives. Of this we see daily proof, and one of the most gratifying is the disposition his lordship evinces to give them, as much as it may be practicable, the advantages of an acquaintance with European knowledge and science. remark has reference to a report, which we believe to be founded on good authority, of the appointment of a committee by his lordship, to investigate the state of native medical education, and to suggest such improvements as may be expedient We recollect the names of only three of the committee they are Mr. J. C. C. Satherland, Mr. J. Grant, and Mr. Trevelvan,-India Gaz Oct. 10.

FAIR FOR THE BENEIIT OF THE GOORKAH SCHOOLS,

Ladies Barnes and Bryant are about to get up a fair for the bencht of the Goorkah schools at Simlah; all the ladies and many of the gentlemen are at work, in formshing drawings, fancy articles, and wates for the occasion. The fete is to be held in a deep and romantic glen, called Anna Dale, from the lady who first graced its solitude; contributions are coming in from different quarters, from as far off indeed as Allahabad. Amid all that will be prepared to fascinate the eye and charm the mind, it is refreshing to know that the palate will not be forgotten. Tents are to be pitched, refection provided, and gaiety cultivated in every shape. Even the nurseries are to pour forth their inmates to add to the interest of the scene. -Mof. Ukhbar, Sept. 28.

Bernier, in his account of the court of Shah Jehan, describes a scene of this kind, which shews that our fancy-fairs at home are, like some other customs, of Asiatic origin.

"A whitnicial kind of fair is sometimes held during these festivities in the malth, or royal seraglio, it is conducted by the handsomest and most engaging of the wives of the ourtals and principal mansibilities. The articles exhibited are beautiful brocades, rich embroideries of the newest fashion, turbans degantly worked on of the of gold, fine muslins worn by women of quality, and other articles of high price. These beautifuling females act the part of traders, while the purchasers are the kings, the beguns or princesses, and other distinguished ladies of the seragho. If any ontral's wife happens to have a handsome daugiter, she

never fails to accompany her mother, that she may be seen by the king and become known to the begums. The charm of this fair is the most ludicrous manner in which the king makes his bargains, frequently disputing for the value of a penny. He pretends that the good lady cannot possibly be in earnest, that the article is much too detr, that it is not equal to that he can find elsewhere, and that positively he will give no more than such a price. The woman, on the other hand, endeavours to sell to the best advantage, and when the king perseveres in offering what she considers too little money, high words frequently ensue, and she fearlessly tells him that he is a mere merchant of snow, a person ignorant of the value of merchandize; that her articles are too good for him, and that he had better go where he The begums can suit himself better. betray, if possible, a still greater anxiety to be served cheaply; high words are heard on every side, and the loud and scurrilous quarrels of the sellers and buyers create a complete farce. But, sooner or later, they agree upon the price, the princesses as well as the king buy right and left, pay in ready money, and often slip out of their hands, as if by accident, a few gold instead of silver rupees, intended as a compliment to the fair merchant or her pretty daughter. The present is received in the same unconscious manner, and the whole ends amidst witty jests and good humour,

NATIVE REPORTS.

A native paper states:—" It has been secretained, that the Governor-general has just heard, that his successor has already left England on his way to Calcutta, and is therefore making preparations for the voyage, and has besides ordered the immediate sale of all the valuable presents which he received as perdenses from the sirdars and chiefs of Hindostan during his tour in this part of the country. Let us see what further is to happen.—19th August 18:33."

The D. the Gazette of Sept. 7th, says:—

"A nawaub of this city paid a visit, the other day, to an European gentleman, whom he interrogated cautiously about the truth of the following report. The Governor-general, afraid of being super-seded, lately sent a ship to England with fifth hash of gold mohurs, to propitate the king of Europe's vizier; but the ship sunk by the way, and now the Lord-governor is much distressed, and must leave India immediately. The gentleman laughed at this explanation of his lord-ship's illness, and tried to persuade the nawaub that such doings, as bribing mi-

 The presents received by the Governor-general during his tour were sold by public auction at Calcutta. nisters with fifty lakhs of ashurfees, were impossible among us, 'How could I 'doubt what every body believed?' was the reply."

SICENESS.

The extent of sickness, we observe with sorrow, is unusually great, even at this proverbially sickly period of the year; and every day brings in reports, sometimes false, but too often correct, of new cases of mortality: we do not remember at any time so great a gloom spread over the society of Calcutta from this melancholy cause. — Cal. Cour., Sept. 2.

cause. — Cal. Cour., Sept. 2.

During the last fifteen or twenty days, fever has prevailed among the European community at Calcutta and its vicinity with unusual frequency and severity. The character of the disease is that commonly denominated the bitious remittent, which always occurs to a greater extent during the rains than at any other season of the year. — India Gaz., Sept. 12.

We understand, from an authority which may be relied on, that the number among the Hindoo population only, who have been carried to the ghauts appropriated to the disposal of the dead, for about a month past, have amounted to a daily average of nearly forty. The termination of the prevailing fever may be supposed to have been proportionately fatal amongst the Mussulmans, which will considerably augment the daily average of the records of mortality. —Philanthropist.

Towards the end of the month, a change in the weather arrested the progress of the epidemic.

Accounts from various parts of the western provinces mention that cholera is raging to an awful extent. The following is an extract from a letter from Bandah, dated the 20th of August — "We are in a miserable state here, the cholera is raging dreadfully, both in the town and cantonments; in the former, including the Nuwaub Zoolpear Ullu Buhador's cantonnent, upon an average, fifty or sixty have been carried off daily during the last eight or ten days that the disease has shewn itself here."

The season has, indeed, been most extraordinary; to the eastward, a complete deluge; the rivers higher than has been known for half a century, and the water eight feet deep over the country in the neighbourhood of Dacca; to the west and in the Deccan and in Mysore, nothing but drought, famine, and cholera.—Cal. Cour., Aug. 29.

A letter from Cawnpore, of the 28th

Å letter from Cawnpore, of the 28th ult., mentions, that there has been dreadful sickness all round that station, and that the cholera was then raging in every direction. In Cawnpore itself, it was estimated that about 100 died daily, and at Luc'

now about 600 or 700: Banda and Futtehpore are also suffering. Rain was muchwanted, none having fallen at that date,-India Gaz., Sept. 9.

INDIGO.

Great complaints reached Calcutta, during September, from some of the indigodistricts, especially Tirhoot, of the damage done by excessive rains and inundation. In other districts, those of Jessore, Nuddea, Rajeshaye, and Moorshedahad, the inundation is less than the average. Calculta Courier, of October 2d, says: " The indigo-mart now estimates the crop of indigo at 88,000 maunds. We suspect there never was a season when, during the progress of the manufacture, more difficulty existed in arriving at a just estimate of the result."

DROUGHT IN ALWAR.

A letter, dated the 23d inst, from the Alwar country, says: "The heat has been, and still is, unprecedented. The winds are quite as hot as in May, and the nights, if any thing, worse than the days. Clouds have once or twice appeared, but without emitting one drop of rain. The crops are almost destroyed, and a few days more of these dry winds will finish them. Only fancy, in two or three small villages near this, not a lingle drop of rain has fallen since March last; upwards of 500 head of cattle belonging to them have in consequence died of sheer starvation! The whole of their lands exhibited nothing to the view but masses of bones and rotten carcasses. I myself never saw a more distressing picture of wretchedness and misery. The poor inhabitants will, I fear, soon share the fate of their cattle. many other parts of the country the consequences of the drought are no doubt equally felt."—Delhi Gaz., Aug. 31.

PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. BROOKE.

The property of the late Mr. W. A. Brooke, advertised to be sold at Benares on the 4th November, is described as consisting of costly jewellery, 12,000 sicca weight of silver plate, valuable oil paintings, 5,000 volumes of books, wines in great variety, including five pipes and 200 dozen of delicious Madeira, which has been thirty years in India. The house is described as "a most elegant, large, puckah-built house, with garden, one of the most extensive in the Upper Provinces, comprised in about forty-seven beegalis, An inventory of the trees is given, containing upwards of 1,200.

CAMPAIGN IN THE JUNGLE MEHAIS.

A campaign is in contemplation, for the ensuing cold weather, in the Jungle Me-hals. On taking a retrospective view of

the former campaigns, we cannot see any advantage which is to be gained by a renewal of hostile measures. Have the former operations been attended with the results which the commissioners anticipated; and if not, why continue a system which is at variance both with humanity and good policy? It is doubtless true, that if the Coles and Chooars have any complaints to make, they have the power of doing so to the magistrates of Midnapore, Bankoorah. or Hazaribaugh; but from the nearest of these they may be distant sixty, seventy, or one hundred miles, and even after reaching either of these zillahs, their complaint may not come in time for hearing for three or four months; so that these poor wretches must remain in attendance for that period, or return when their case is to come on; and then, in all probability, in nineteen cases out of twenty, they have not the means to obtain a hearing for themselves, It is likewise true that Dhulbhoom, which is to be the scene of the present campaign, has been separated from the zillah of Midnapore, and made over to Capt. Wilkinson; we would therefore ask, whether the efforts of the political agent on the N.W. frontier have not hither to been more directed to the means of seizing the leaders of the insurgents, than in tracing the origin of the disturbances or in investigating and settling the complaints of the oppressed? The present raph of Dhulbhoom has only lately attained his majority, so that his territory was under the guidance of his uncle, who has been using every artifice to get rid of the nephew, that he might enjoy the country. In March last, when Capt. Wilkinson was at Nursinghur, it was stated, that two or three murders had been committed, and by the artifice of the uncle, the young rajah was induced to say to Capt. W., that he himself was the murderer: this confession was made from the uncle representing to the nephew, that, by his doing so, the troops would be with-drawn, and the country become quiet. The stratagem very nearly had the desired effect, for the young rajah was put in irons, and sent to Midnapore for trial. On sifting the matter, however, the judge could not even bring proof that the murders had been committed, far less criminate the young rajah, who denied all his former confessions; but, strange to relate, although he has been tried for his life, and acquitted by the judge, he is still held in heavy bail to make his appearance when called for, which prevents him from returning to take possession of his district! If the government wishes to settle the country, let them appoint a few persons who are well versed in the native character and language, and send them annually, during the cold weather, into the different parts of the district, accompanied by a native officer's party of sepances as a guard

(which we are told is quite sufficient for every purpose), to investigate and decide all cases, and the country will not only soon be quiet, but flourishing .- English-

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. correspondent of the India Gazette of Sept 20, states: " A letter from Messrs. Jessop and Co.'s colliery details the extraordinary event of a most barbarous murder, said to have been committed within a few miles of that place. The parties who have committed it are wealthy and powerful, and the relatives of the wretched victim are in indigent circumstances. Although this murder has now occurred above five weeks, no notice whatever has been taken of it by the police, who have always, in this zillah of Jungle Mehals, as far as I can learn, been alive and zoalous in their exertions whenever a similar occurrence has happened. There were two persons who were the victims of these villains' jealousy. One upon whom the torture was already begun to be inflicted, after the wretches had broken and smashed all the bones in his hands, by some means escaped out of the house, and has since got away to a distance of about twelve coss hence; but the other has never since been heard of until yesterday, when a relative of the unfortunate man, whose family have been afraid of the power of the villains, escaped from his village about six coss hence, and arrived here to implore my aid in investigating the matter: but without the aid of the nearest relatives I cannot procced. The body is buried within the compound of these villains' house, and they have not as yet been able to remove it. such is the account given me by his relative. This I know of myself, that the murder has been notorious to every one for a length of time, but from the high rank of the parties, and their influence, through friends at the Bancoora court, no one seems willing to prefer the charge of murder against them.'

ABOLITION OF THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

We have heard, though we cannot vouch for the fact, that Persian records are in future to be dispensed with at the treasury, and that the papers connected with that office are to be kept exclusively in English. If this should be the case, we cannot but consider it a very great improvement, calculated to facilitate the transaction of business, and to prevent fraud. If every Bengalee and Persian account, in every department of the public service, were at once done away with, and every entry made in English only, there would immediately be established a greater control over the public funds, and opportunities for fraud would be lessened. This

might be accomplished with ease. The writing of accounts out in English may be performed by any native clerk of ordinary abilities, and tolerably versed in English Whatever objection may be raised to the introduction of English into the courts, on the ground that it would not be understood by the great body of suitors, for whose benefit the courts are instituted, no such objection could apply to the keeping of all public accounts exclusively in English for the benefit of government, whose interest more particularly requires to be protected. -Sumachar Durpun.

LOAN OF 1825-26.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 26th Aug. 1833 .- Notice is given, that the promissory notes of this government, of 1825-26, from No. 251 to 720 inclusive, will be discharged on the 28th of November next, on which day the interest thereon will cease. It is also notified that, for the accommodation of the proprietors of notes now advertised for payment, who, not being resident in India, may not have furnished powers to their agents and attornies to receive the principal amount so to be paid, and to grant discharge for the same on their behalf, the Governor-general in Council has authorized the accountint-general to allow the conditional transfer of such notes to the for per Cent. Loan opened on the 7th June 1831, leaving it optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to require payment in cash when they shall be informed thereof: provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be received after one year from the date fixed for payment of the note. It is also notified, that the holders of government promissory notes, now advertised to be discharged, will be allowed the option of prompt payment of principal, with interest up to the date of payment.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bengal Bank has circulated amongst it, proprietors the following statement of its balance

Balance of the Bank of Bengal, 29th June 1833. Dr. Bank Notes and Post

Cash, Government Securities, Loans on De-posit of Government Securities, &c., and Bills on Government Bills outstanding, and Claims payable on demand, Sn. Rs. 1,21,05,443 Net Stock - 52,48,066 d scounted, Sa.Rs. 1,25,95,498 Private Bills discounted, 39,18,589 Debts . 7,19,158 Advance for legal ceedings Dead Stock, 1,17,029

Sa.Rs. 1,73,53,509

Sa.Rs. 1,73,53,509 The secretary, by order of the directors, submits for the information of the proprie-

Concerning the private bills and notes discounted, account balance 29th June 1833, Sa. Rs. 39,18,589. S. 0:

1st. That a part of the same, viz. Sa. Rs. 17,73,674. S. 9, being the sum of certain bills and notes over-due and unpaid of Messrs. Alexander and Co., with other parties from whom there will be recoveries, is secured collaterally, and, as it is believed, sufficiently, by assignment of divers indigo concerns and other properties of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

2d. That a further part of the balance of the private bills and notes discounted account consists of the sum of 2,85,715 sicca rupees, advances for indigo, made by the Bank, in aid of the collateral securities, and to be re-paid out of their produce first-fruits.

duce first-fruits.

Concerning the doubtful debts' (includ-

ing law charges paid upon and advanced with respect them) ac-

counts balances ... Sa. Rs. 7,22,394 1 9 1st. That the register-

ed amount unpaid is..... 13,68,870 9 8

and that the difference... 6,46,476 7 11 is of sums written off from time to time as bad

the apparent excess, Sa.Rs. 3,235–15 – 3 being, by reason of the advance for legal proceedings, as above-mentioned, not added to the register amount.

2d. That a further sum of sicca rupees 98,066, 1. O. was written off the 4th ultimo; so that, in the event of no further recovery from any of the debtors, the Bank would have to provide additional Sa. Rs. 6,24,327, 13. 9. on its doubtful debts' account; but that, in the expected case of recovery to the extent of the valuation, viz. Sa. Rs. 8,09, 174. 3. 6. put upon the doubtful debts by the directors declaring the last dividend; then, the Bank will have a surplus of Sa. Rs. 1,85,146.5.9. The directors remark, that to dispose of very much depends upon success or non-success in the Bank appeal against the Supreme Court judgment, in the case of the Rajkissore Dutt forged papers, purporting to be Company's papers, of which the Bank holds Sa, Rs, 5,01,500, principal amount, viz. Sa. Rs. 4,26,000 in security for Sa. Rs. 3,20,509, 2. 8. part of the doubtful debts and the law charges upon it, and Sa.Rs. 75,500 for another part, standing at Sa. Rs. 36,185. 10. 8.; on which (the 75,500) the right to recover, if established, will be to the full amount, with such inte-

† Decided against the Bank last month, see p. 128.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vot. 13. No. 51.

rest as shall have accrued. The prospect of success, seeing the circumstances which are notorious, and considering some notices of opinions which have come out, the directors cannot but deem a very good one; they have not, however, as yet, received any advice, formal or direct, from London, concerning it.

Bank of Bengal, 22d Aug. 1893.

The Calcutta Courier remarks upon this statement: -" Notwithstanding the unfortunate circumstances which have locked up so considerable a portion of the Bank capital-about twenty-five lacs, including its advances for indigo-the Bank does not appear to be at all crippled in its power to accommodate the public to the extent of the demands of commerce, that is, to the extent to which good negociable bills and securities are tendered; for its present rates are only six per cent, for private bill discounts, and four per cent. for deposit loans; and its issues amount to above a crore and twenty-one lacs-a sum more than fifty per cent, in excess of the minimum of 1827; in which year the whole amount of bank-notes, including those of the three private banks then in existence, was at one period less, and never much more, than the present joint circulation of the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank. As far as Calcutta is concerned, therefore, there does not appear to be any reason to complain of a cramped state of the circulation, supposing (for on this subject we are left in the dark) the proportion of bank-notes in the general treasury not to be greater than it was a few years ago."

AGRA COLLEGE.

The examination of the students of the Agra college closed on the 13th of July last. The number on the rolls were 318, being an increase of some extent since the commencement of the year. This, however, has arisen from a rule of making the monthly stipend of each teacher fluctuate with the number of scholars in his class, having been introduced last year in the in-Of the number noticed, 115 stitution. were in the Hindee department, and 203 in the Persian. Including subsequent admissions, the English class contains 110 We should have been tempted students. to have added a few words on the future prospects of this institution, its present system of education, management, and discipline, had we not heard it rumoured that some important changes in the system will at no distant period be probably preferred to the general committee of education by the members of the Agra body. An important change has of late years taken place in the minds of men on the subject of education, and we should be really glad to see the science and learning of Europe brought within reach of all the youth in our colleges, through the medium of the English language, With their incellectual improvement under this new system a moral change would begin to be effected, gathering strength too, of course, by time, and becoming one of the chief instruments in generating a healthy tone of public oginion, a respect for truth, and the observance of honesty in the discharge of public duty.—Moftassil Ukhbar.

PROJECTED INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

There is a scheme now seriously entertained by some gentlemen in Calcutta, to form an Indian settlement at King George's Sound; and we believe it is intended to commence operations immediately after the rains. The idea is to carry down Dhanga coolies, as labourers, under contract for a term, in order to secure the means of building comfortable quarters, and rendering each man's estate at once productive. There can be no doubt that a fee so favourably situated, will be freely resorted to hereafter by the emigrating population of England. — Cal. Cour.

SIR WM. RUMBOLD.

We are sorry to announce the death of Sir William Rumbold, at Hyderabad, by an attack of apoplexy, in bed, on the night of the 23d August.

The name of Sir William Rumbold has been a good deal before the public, both here and in England, in consequence of his connexion with the firm of Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad. His retirement from that firm, previously to its ruin, was not a voluntary act, being in consequence of an order from government, withdrawing his license to reside and carry on business in the territories of the Nizam. But although he thereby escaped the responsibilities of the failure, he never ceased to protect the interests of his late partners and their constituents with the warm and active advocacy of his talents and influence at home. After an absence from India of several years, he returned in 1829 with almost unlimited powers from the creditors in England, and with the sanction of the Court of Directors, to aid in prosecuting large claims exceeding the amount of the unpaid debts of the house, and considered desperate only under the adverse influence of the British authorities, Actions were brought in consequence in the Nizam's courts, and judgments were obtained; but the sinister (though erroneous) impression of government hostility still remained, and the parties, being men high in office, continued to set the trustees of the house at defiance. The laws of the country were powerless against a despotic minister and his relations. The vigilance of Sir William

Rumbold did not fail to apprize the Board of Control of the true situation in which he found himself under the deceptive protection afforded him; and at length the head of that Board, as it is well known by the published proceedings in the matter of the Mandamus, against the opinion of a small majority in the Court of Directors, took up the case of the Hyderabad house. as a case of British claims upon a foreign power, in which, under the peculiar circumstances of former interference, the government stood compromised to something more than a nominal protection. It is understood, that, not long since, instructions to this effect were received in Calcutta, and that they have been acted upon by the transmission of corresponding instructions to the resident at Hydera. had. We have also heard, that, in consequence thereof, sanguine expectations are now entertained, that very large sums will be recovered for the benefit of the estate. These hopes, and the favourable position of things on which they are founded. would not have existed but for the energy and talents, and indefatigable zeal of Sir William Rumbold, who had the tact to engage the attention of the real rulers of India, and to enable them to see through the mystification of a very complicated affair .- Cal. Cour., Sept. 7.

SHIKARPOOR.

Accounts have arrived from Shikarpoor, stating that Shah Shija Ui Mulk, who has quitted his asylum at Loodianah, on an expedition to recover his throne, had been permitted by the Sindhians to cross the Indus and establish humself at Shikarpoor. A stipulation has been entered into by the shah with the ameers of Sindh, that he is only to remain at Shikarpoor fifty days.

On their parts, the ameers have agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000, and restore to Shah Shuja Ul Mulk some pieces of artillery, which he abandoned at Sukarpoor on his flight from that place in 1819. In the event of the fulfilment of these engagements, the shah promises to relinquish the claim which the sovereigns of Cabul formerly asserted to tribute from Sindh, and to consider the rulers of that country independent, should he succeed in recovering his kingdom.*

**In a letter, dated the 20th June, published in the Bondary Courses, it is stated that one of the burst held out by Shah Shaha Ulable, to the ameers, to sexure there is stated to Mick to the earners, to sexure there is stated to hierer the earners, to sexure there is stated to hierer the earners, to sexure there is stated to hierer the earners, to sexure there is stated to hierer the earners and the state records a string of the hashing of the hashing of the hashing the state of the hashing to the many the for as reburg such a disposition to them, there is no more foundation for a present on the point of the Hyderabad thief to be called by the style and title in majesty, in the diploma of Shah Shuja, than for an assumption of the same tutle by Runfeet Singh, the other power with whom the shah has been negotiating on a basis nearly similar to his

Shah Shuja opened a negotiation with Maharajah Runjeet Singh previously to his departure from Loodianah, the object of which was was to obtain some money from that chief, in lieu of which, the shah engaged to acknowledge the manarajah's apprenacy in all, the territories actually acquired by him which formerly constituted a part of the Afgham monarchy; but in consequence of a demand on Runjeet's part, affecting the independence of Sindh, with which Shah Shuja could not comply without compromising his honest credit with the Sindhians, the negotiation was broken off. An overture has recently been made however to renew it.

It is impossible at present to judge of the probable course of events. The intelligence of Shah Shuja's approach is said to have excited strong sensation in Caubul in favour of the shah. Dost Mahomed Khan is rendering his rule odious to his people by levying contributions on them, and his authority is already said to be shaken by the defection of some of the most influential men of the country, and their declaration to support the shah—Mofusial Ukhlur.

PREVENTED SUITEF.

On Friday last a most unusual occurrence took place in the city of Meerut A brahmin the Dechat caste having died very early on the morning of that day, his wife, an old infirm woman, determined on performing the suttee. As soon as her intention became known, a large concourse of people assembled in the neighbourhood of the house, while many collected at the place where bodies are usually burned, close to the large tank called the Sooruj Koond, outside the walls of the town. Intelligence of what was going on having been promptly given to the civil authorities, Mr. G. Smith, our joint magistrate, proceeded to the city, and sending for the woman's nearest relation (her son), gave him to understand that his mother would not be allowed to carry her design of self-immolation into execution. The man stated that she had been in no way instigated by others in forming her determination, and did not seem to be desirous that the honour of his family should be maintained by such a sacrifice. woman was accordingly given in charge to three of the police (brahmins), who were related to her, and proper precautions were adopted that the procession to the place of burning should be uninter-

Begotiations with Meer Morad Ali. The mere name of royalty has no charms for "the lion of the Punjaby" in all his public acts he calls himself either "streat" or "khalsopee." The Bilotchees are equally innocent of asplring to that title. It does not follow that be ause Morad Ali desires to release himself from his tribute to his former so-vereign, that he had entered into any stipulation with Shah Shuja to be called king. His love of lacre has been confounded with a love of royalty.

rupted by any tumult on the part of the assembled crowd. The widow was with great difficulty prevailed on to leave the corpse ere it was carried without the city, crying out vehemently against the oppression and unjust interference of the government authorities. She has since, we un-derstand, refused all nourishment, and even should she not persist in this resolution, there seems little doubt but that excitement and exhaustion, acting on one enfeebled by age, will cause speedy dissolution. This is the first instance for eleven years in which the attempt even at per. . forming suttee has been made in this district, sufficiently proving that it is chiefly fanaticism in individuals which leads to the act, and not, as has been asserted, a fixed and acknowledged religious observance. The deceased was in indigent circumstances. It is needless to add, that the crowd separated without any attempt at disturbance; the persons assembled seemed to take little interest in the matter, save as being a "tumashu." - Meet server.

TORGED NOTES.

A regular establishment in the hazar for the manufacture of forged notes has been suppressed by the vigilance of the police. On receiving information of its existence, Serjeant Macann proceeded to the spot, and contrived to get into the house when a native was in the act of receiving a parcel of altered notes of the India Bank (made to resemble Bank of Bengal notes) for circulation. Mr. Macann seized a handful of them, and a struggle ensued, during which the passer of notes made his escape; but the tenant of the house, the chief culprit, was secured. The premises were so catrived as to clude discovery of the workshop by an ordinary observer, but not the scrutimsing eye of Mr. Macann, who succeeded in penetrating into the arcana of the unholy place, and there found a complete set of graving and engine-turning tools for executing the most delicate work, and a couple of plates, almost finished, in exact imitation of the present Bank of Bengal note and its reverse. The discovery was just in time. Another week might have inundated Calcutta with so many well-executed forgeries, as to create an alarm of serious injury to the Bank circulation, not to mention the losses of those who would have become the unfortunate dupes of this well-planned villainy.

The Bank of Bengal has had a narrow escape; but let not the directors now repose in the fancied security of their finely-engraved notes. The stimulus of guin has sharpened the tools and the intellects of Bengalee workmen, and developed in a fraudulent occupation those talents which might naturalise the pictorial engraving and the steam-engine among the works of

Calcutta industry. But whether it be in the power of the directors, or not, to render their plates more difficult of imitation. it is at least their duty, as well as their interest, to afford the public the protection of their vigilance and resources, not only to detect and root out forgery, but to follow up the discovery by prosecuting the parties concerned. We say this because it is conmonly reported, that in consequence of the heavy cost (some 7,000 or 8,000 rupees) of a former prosecution, a resolution was taken at the Bank not to volunteer any more prosecutions. This is surely not consistent with the implied duties attached to a privileged circulation. There is more public spirit in the close monopoly of the Bank of England .- Cal. Cour. Sept. 11.

THE REVOLUTION IN SINDIAH'S STATE.

4At p. 88, we gave the particulars of a revolution at Gwahor, the issue of which was the making the young maharaja the regr. efficient head of the state, and the expulsion of the Baiza Bace. On the recipit at the presidency, on the 24th August, of despatches from the resident "announcing the accession of his highness Maharaja Junkojee Rao Sinduh Bahadur to the government of the Gwahor state," a royal salute was fired in honour of the event, which created great joy at Gwalior.

The Baiza Baee, with her troops and followers, in all 5,000 foot and 1,000 korse, have left Dhoulpore. Her highness will take up her residence in the house near Rikab Gunge, at Agra, formerly belonging to Mr. Sanders, the collector of customs, and sold by him to Biddee Chund Seyth, the banker. It was in this house that Lord and Lady Amherst resided when at Agra in 1827, and the the embassy from the Baiza Bace waited on Lady Amherst and her daughter, and the magnificent presents were displayed to the ladies of the station. For the present, the party has encamped on the right bank of the Junua.

The Bombay Gazette, of August 21st, has the following reflections upon this revolution:

"We confess we view this change with great regret, both as regards the past and future. It was the dying wish of Sendiah, to the fulfilment of which the British Government was in a manner piedged, that is widow should continue regent till her death; and the manner in which she has hitherto performed the duties of that office is such as must justify the confidence reposed in her by that prince. During a long and peaceful reign, she has directed her energies to the internal improvement of her country and the happiness of her subjects; and if, within the last year or wo, the remoter districts of her government have grown beyond her control, and

become the scene of disorders, it is mainly owing to the intrigues of her rebel son, whose party, while they secretly invited the distant jageerdars to assume an inde. pent attitude, paralyzed, by the divisions which they fomented in the capital, that force which might have sufficed to uphold her author When we add to this the fact that the young man who has produced these results for the gratification of his own ambition, is her own adopted son, an unknown boy, whom she drew from obscurity to invest him with the brilliant destinies of the house of Scindish, we cannot but reckon the additional stain of ingratitude as one more evidence of a character little fitted for conferring happiness on a people. As for the army, who were the main-spring of this revolution, they must not only necessarily inherit the turbulent and freebooting disposition of all Mahratta armics, from the days of Sewagee downward, but are absolutely in part composed of, and headed by, some of those unquiet spirits who shared in Scindiah's expeditions, and will, therefore, naturally look back with regret to the days of his greatness. To a body imbued with such feelings, and attached by such recollections to the past-for the esprit de corps of a regiment or an army is transmitted and preserved where not even one of those who originally created that spirit is prvivingto such a body, the peaceful rule of a woman like Baiza Baee, must have appeared tedious and inglorious; they sighed once more for action; they longed to unfold the Mahratta banner to the winds; that ominous Juri-phutka, whose name was ever followed by loot, devastation, and bloodshed. They turned their eyes around for a chief who gave promise of unfurling that much-loved emblem, and opening the way to all those cherished privileges of the olden time, of which it was the harbinger. They have found their man; a more sulky, a more turbulent, a more ambitious leader they could scarcely hope to find, than the present raja has proved himself within the last three years. It remains to be seen how much the British Government have gained by the change. In the rance regent they had a mild and friendly princess, attached to peace alike from inclination and age, and bound to the British from gratitude and interest. In the raja they will find a proud, aspiring, hot-headed young man, with ambition sufficient to make him sim at aggrandisement, and an implacable resentment, which he will never cease to foster, for the former decision against his claims by the Governor-general, and the comparative neglect, consequent on that decison, with which his pretensions were ever treated by the resident up to the day of the revolution."

The India Gazette expresses surprise at the policy pursued by the government in

It observes; "we underthis affair. stood that the Baiza Bace, the widow of the late raja, alleges that she adopted Janokee Rao, the present de facto raja, without any directions to that effect having been left by her husband at the time of his demise; that the adoption was, therefore, by Hindoo law, null and void as far as regarded the succession to the musnud, merely entitling the adopted son to the inheritance of her private effects, and that Chumna Baee (daughter of Baiza Baee) is the next in legitimate succession, as the only child of the late maharaja. It is asserted, too, that all this was long ago discussed with and admitted by the British government. If so, there certainly does appear an unaccountable precipitancy in the public recognition of the present sovereign, even if the resident has acted on the avowed principle of non-interference."

On the 3d September a mutiny broke out in camp, among some corps of Col. Jacob's brigade, which the ministry in vain attempted to put down by drawing out some other corps to overawe them. On the 7th and 8th, the resident (the Hon. R. Cavendish) received pressing solicitations from the maharaja to visit the durbar, and use his influence to restore order. At first he declined, on learning that the roads between the camp and the residency were blocked up by armed bodies, whose intentions were not understood; at length, on being urgently requested by all parties to act as umpire and prevent an uscless effusion of blood, he agreed to visit the durbar, and on his way was received with marked respect by the troops who crowded the roads. After a long private interview with the maharaja, the resident ascertained that, when the Burum and Buhadoor pultuns (battalions), at great risk to themselves, had released the maharaja from the restraint, under which the Bace had kept him, and placed him on the throne, he had given them a written engagement to employ them as an honorary bodyguard, to the exclusion of all the other corps. Col. Jacob had played a double part throughout; he first deceived the Bace with professions of fidelity, and then, on learning that the two regiments above named had succeeded in their enterprize. and were joined by the rest of the brigade, he was loud in proclaiming his own good services to the maharaja. The regiments, however, exposed him, having heard that he had determined to punish them for acting without his orders. Jacob then formed a coalition with Dada Khasgeewalls, the premier, and other members of the new ministry. At their instigation, the maharaja agreed to break his engage-ment with the Burum and Buhadoor regiments, and it was determined to surround and cut them up; but eight other corps of

Jacob's brigade having made common cause with these two regiments and the Jinsee having refused to fire upon them, the maharaja and his ministry appealed to the resident to arrange the affair and the state. His advice to the maharaid was to keep good faith with the two regiments which had set him up, and to change the ministry, which had become extremely unpopular with all parties. The maleraja agreed, and a khelut of investiture, as prime-minister, was immediately given to Naroo Punt Apteea, a chief who bears a high character as a soldier and man of integrity, although a novice in the new duties entrusted to him. Jacob was dismissed, and the whole of his brigade given over to the maharaja's maternal uncle (Mamoo Sahib), together with his Jaedad. for the support of the brigade. The only terms demanded by the Burum and Buhadoor regiments were, pardon for what had passed, the removal of Col. Jacob. and the appointment of a new brigadier, and that they should be allowed to mi guard as usual at the palace, in turn with the other corps of Jacob's late brigade which alone has had that duty for many years past. These terms were granted. and thus order has been restored through out the camp; how long to continue, it is impossible to decide, as the government is now a purely military one. The maharaja shows very great irresolution of character, and Apteca, the premier, although a good man in general estimation, is placed in a situation quite new to him, and which he could little have anticipated holding a. few years ago, when a prisoner of the Bace's in the fort of Esaugurh, where ho was confined for being implicated in an intrigue against her government, until relemed at the intercession of a resident, since which period he found shelter in our territory until the change of government opened a path to the highest honours, The struggle hitherto has been between the Deccanee brahmins and the military; the latter are determined to exclude the Deccanees, as far as practicable, from the maharaja's counsels, and as their avarice and illiberal views have ever been notorious, it is to be hoped that their exclusion will secure a better government for the Gwalior country, than it has been able to boast of for many years past .- Mofusal Ukhbar, Sept. 28.

The India Gazette of October 11th, on the credit of a letter from Gwalior, confirms the aforegoing statement, adding: "It is stated, in this communication, that there were not less than 30,000 malcontent troops under arms, night and day, for the space of ten days, and that they were in possession of 400 pieces of ordnance ready-charged. Opposed to these, were nine regiments commanded by Col. Baptist and others, and a brigade,

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ormerly that of Alus Khan; but the muinears had the advantage, in consequence of their powersion of the guns. Alhough this disturbance has been quelled, and security do not appear to be completely re-established, and as the manaraja and his new ministers do not seem mittled to much confidence, another outreaking is considered not improbable."

ARREARS IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

We are glad to see, that the attention of government has been given to the arrears of suits in the Mofussil courts. A regulation is just issued, empowering the Governor-general in Council to appoint assistant-judges, when necessary; and we shall accordingly expect to see some appointments of this nature immediately announced.—Cal. Cour., Sept. 11.

Two extra-judges have been appointed in the Allahabad Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, to dispose of the arrears of the Benares court of appeal. Some measures fow the reduction of business in the higher civil courts are talked of.

CHANGE OF 7FMINDAREE TO RYOTWAR

The Sumachar Durpun, adverting to authosed orders sent out from home to purchase for government zemindarce tenures brought to sale, and to conclude a bettlement with the ryots under this presidency upon the ryotwaree system, remarks :- " However benevolent the motives which may be supposed to have given birth to this plan, we cannot persuade durselves that it will be successful, in securing any benefit to the cultivator. The misery, under which the ryot now labours, is to be accounted for partly, of course, from the oppression of the land-owner and his amlas, but chiefly from the very defective organization of the Mofussil courts, and from the destitution of all courage and integrity which characterizes the cultivator. Through the notorious corruption generally of the native officers of the courts, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the European functionary, it is next to impossible for the poor rvot to get justice. And the extreme cowardice of the lower orders, when they come in contact with a man of wealth and influence, prevents their using any effort for their own relief. They will tamely submit to every indignity and oppression rather than boldly seek a redress of grievances. Were the courts pure, and had the cultivator the same spirit which animates the British peasantry, the ryots of India might live in peace and happiness under the pre-ent zumeendarce system, the oppression of the zumeendar being in exact proportion to the patience of his victim. But while the cultivator of the

soil continues to be infected with this anirit of base cowardice, and to deem it safer tamely to submit to wrongs then to stand up for his rights, no arrangement which the highest wisdom of government can devise will bring peace and comfort to his doors. Until the ryots generally rouse themselves from this state of apathy, even the pulling down of the whole zumeendaree system throughout India will not relieve them. Nor should it be forgotten that the rents, even when the estates are held khas by government, must be collected by natives equally as unprincipled as those who may now be employed by the native landholders. The rvot must still come in daily contact with the same description of harpies, and be subjected to all their exactions, and the courts will be as much closed against them as heretofore. We are firmly persuaded that the ryots will not gain by the alteration; their masters may be changed, but their misery will remain the same.

MUTINY AT MOORSHEDABAD.

It is reported that the nawab of Moorshedabad, baving attempted to place his troops on half-batta, a scrious mutury took place. The whole assembled, along with their officers, for the purpose of attacking Mubaireck Munsil, where the nawab held his kutcherry. The nawab fearned their intentions, however, in time to send intimation to the agent, who, attended with two companies of sepoys, came to his highness's rescue. A number of the ringleaders were taken and placed in confinement, and the whole affair was referred to the government for its decision. — Mofusal Ukhbar, Aug. 31.

IMPORTATION OF ICE.

Some enterprising Americans (Messrs. William C. Rogers, Frederick Tudor, and Samuel Austin, jun., of Boston) have imported into Calcutta a cargo of ice from America, in a vessel named the Tuscany. The quantity originally laden was 180 tons; it was surrounded with tan, and so stowed as to allow the meltings to drain off at once to the pump-well, and by constant attention to the pump, the hold was kept tolerably dry during the voyage, and it was expected that the wastage had been so small, that at least two-thirds of the ice were in its original state. The ratio of daily wastage increased rapidly whilst the ice was landing.

The speculators have been long engaged in supplying ice to South America and the West-India islands,—a trade in which they at first encountered a vast loss, from the want of sufficient demand, owing to the high-price at first asked for the ice. The mode pursued in the traffic is des-

ribed as follows. The ice is cut from the surface of some ponds, rented for the purpose, in the neighbourhood of Boston, and being properly stowed, is then conweyed to an ice-house in the city, where it remains till transported on board of the vessel which has to convey it to it destined market. It is always kept packed in non-conducting materials, sum as tan, hay, and pine boards; and the vessel in which it is freighted, has an ice-house built within, for the purpose of securing it from the effects of the atmosphere. The expense to the speculators must be very considerable, when they have to meet the charges of rent for the ponds; wages for superintendents and labourers and agents at the place of sale; erection of ice-houses; transportation of the article from the ponds to the city, and from thence to the vessel; freight and packing; the landing; and the delivery of the article, after it has been received in the last ice-house, at the doors of the purchasers' houses, to which it is generally conveyed in carts.

The government, on the application of the importers, allowed the ice to be landed after sun-set, duty free, and authorized the free importation of ice, in future, from whatever quarter it may arrive and under any flag.

An ice-house for the deposit of the ice was prepared near Brightman's Ghaut, to the north of the Strand Mills; where it was sold at the moderate rate of four annas per seer, half the lowest price given for the produce of the ice-pans at Hooghly

This experiment has sharpened the wits of the Calcutta speculators, who considered that, if ice could be profitably brought from America, the frozen masses of the Himalayan mountains might be converted to the same purpose. Accordingly, a projector has proposed the formation of an "ice company;" and no doubt, by means of rail-roads and steamengines, passes may be cut in those mounthins, and the rubbish conveyed to Calcutta, to increase the luxuries of the City of Palaces.

PLEADING IN THE SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

A proposed regulation has been published in the Gazette, for general information, after a first reading in council on the 2d September, to give a wider extension to the privilege of pleading in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The office of pleader is to be open to all persons, of whatever nation or religion; and it will rest entirely with the discretion of a majority of the court to admit applicants to that privilege, without reference to the number previously licensed. Pleaders and suitors are left to settle with each other the terms of remuneration to the former; but a

losing party is not to pay his adversary costs in excess of the allowed by the existing regulations.

RESPONSIBILITY OF COLLECTORS.

The collectors of Allahabad and nares have lately been held personally responsible for sums of money disbursed by them in 1829-30 in payment for forged drafts, purporting to be drawn on their respective treasuries by the resident of Gwalior. These officers have been kept to the responsibility which the regulations attach to the appointment of collectors of revenue, because a proper examination of the accounts of their officers would have shown that drafts of the same number, as those of the forged bills, had been already cashed in the office. These instances, together with the late order of government, by which the collector of Patna has been held personally liable to the amount in upwards of a lac of rupees deficiency in the stamp department, should make our collectors look about them, and feel that no part of their charge is free from great responsibility .- Meerut Obs., Aug. 8.

CASHMERE.

Accounts were received at Lahore from Kusal Sing Jemadar, of Cashmere, intimating that the famine was there most teverely felt, and that thousands had perished from hunger; many had preserved their existence by eating grass, roots, and the leaves of trees, while women had even roasted and eaten their own children. Should the maharajah not afford them assistance, the whole country would be depopulated through deaths and emigration ? 50,000 maunds of grain were accordingly ordered to be distributed from the government granaries to the sufferers .- Native Paper.

INFANTICIDE AT BHURTPORE,

It has at all times been customary in this country for the Dgat and Googers to 4 destroy their female children. In consequence, however, of the representations of Mr. Lushington, the political agent, this practice has been put a stop to. Proclamations having been made by the rajah, threatening punishment to any Dgat or Goorger who should be found guilty of this offence, a great number of Jauts resident in Bhurtpore left the city, and intimated their intention of quitting the Bhurtpore territories rather than disconti-The mahanue their former customs. raja, at the instigation of the resident, directed that the jageers and monthly allowances of such as left the city should be immediately resumed, upon which they not only returned to their homes, but entered into an agreement to refrain from taking the lives of their female children in

future. The maharaja, in consequence, directed that whenever the female children of a Drate of George should be married, they should receive 200 rupees, with a borse and camel, from the sirkar.—Mofusi Ukhbar, Aug. 24.

MURDER OF CHILDREN

Of late, many children have been kidnapped in the city of Delhi for the lure of er ornaments, without any traces being discovered of the kidnappers, although the city kutwal employed spies to find out the perpetrators. By chance, on the 5th July, a traveller discovered a byragee, in the plains, cutting the throat of a child with a knife; the traveller immediately seized both the hands of the byragee, and called out for help; on this, some passers by came up, and, securing the murderer, sent the corpse of the child and the prisoner to the kutwal. On further inquiry, they discovered the haunt of this monster, and on searching it they perceived a trunk, on opening which they found it full of melted gold and silver in lumps, the supposed accumulations of the stolen jewels .-Sumachar Durpun.

DR. GERARD.

Accounts have been received of the safety of Dr. Gerard, the fellow-traveller of Lieut. Burnes, at Herat. He was detained at that place, as the road from thence to Candahar had become impracticable from the swelling of the rivers. It is also stated, that a famine had been experienced at Herat, and sickness had prevailed to so frightful an extent as to carry off 8,000 persons within the walls, and 25,000 in the environs of the town.—Philanthropist.

SALE OF CHILDREN. -- EFFECTS OF THE

A great number of the sufferers by the May gale came to seek relief, some time ago, in Calcutta. Of these many still remain in the vicinity, in very great distress; but the principal circumstance we have to notice is the fact of their offering their children for sale. So near Calcutta as Kidderpore, at a place called Kommedanka Buggeecha, not very far from the thannah near the supersion bridge, there are about twenty grown-up people, of which number four or five are women. who remain under trees, and subsist by the money they have realised by the sale of their children and by begging. They have now only four or five infants left, the ages of which do not exceed four or five years, and these are in a wretchedly reduced state, in consequence of which no purchasers can be procured, and the parents say that none of them will live more than a few days. People about the spot say that they purchased children at four

rupees as the highest price, while those that were much emaciated and not very likely to recover, for were set young as to require much care, did not bring more than one rupee. They also stated, that at a place about eight coss distant, there are about 1500 people suffering the most severe distress, and among these children of all ages and both seres are sold for a mere trifle.—India Gazette.

We understand that, since the unfortunate gale which spread so much misery about the neighbourhood of the banks of the river, a system of plunder, accompanied by cruelty, has been (and still is) carried on by bands of ruffians in boats, to an extent to render a safe passage up and down the river by night, unless the parties are able to protect themselves, utterly impracticable. It seems that these miscreants are in the habit of keeping for the most part along shore; but directly they perceive a boat approaching, which they think only contains poor and helpless people, they hail it, make for it, and on the pretence of obtaining fire, or any other trifle, board at once, and attack the passengers with big stones, their only weapons .- John Bull, Aug. 15.

EARTHQUAKES.

On the 26th August, shocks of a very severe earthquake were felt at the presidency and in various parts of the interior. At Calcutta there were three shocks, which set hanging lamps in motion; but the oscillations, though very distinct, were not strong enough to do injury to any building.

At Agra, the shocks were rapid and strong, lasting a few seconds each, but produced no injury.

At Lucknow, there were four shocks, the first about sunset, the others between 11 and 12 p.m. The tremulous motion of two of the shocks resembled the motion felt in a steam-vessel; the rocking caused the beams of the houses to creak, the lamps to swing to and fro, and in one house fragments of a cornice to fall.

The shocks seem to have been more numerous and more severe in other places. At Tirhoot the effect is thus described: " This part of Tirhoot was visited at 6 p.m., of the 26th, with a severe shock of an carthquake, which began with a motion from E. to W., and was repeated at 11 and 12 with double violence, continuing at intervals throughout the night until 6 next morning. The two shocks in the middle of the night were most awful, lasting, I should think, each time more than a minute. The bungalow in which I reside was violently shaken, rocking to and fro; the doors and wall-shades were equally agitated, and the walls were rent in many The walls of my press-house and drying house were opened in several parts,

and the water in the reservoir four feet deep, and three from the surface, was so, much agitated, as to fly over on each side. The atmosphere, during the night, was very dense and warm and the moon nearly obscured. I have been in India many years, and I never experienced any thing half so awful as the shocks during the night."
We subjoin other accounts:

" Purneah, August 27 .- This place has been visited by the severest shocks of earthquake within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; the following is as correct an account of it as I was able to preserve.

1st shock, at 1 past 5 r.m., rather slight. Il severe. 150 do. at do. at 18 past 11 most violent.

"So great was the undulation, that birds were driven from their nests, men scarcely able to keep their feet, and the cattle running about wild with fright; during this severe shock, several old buildings in the town tottered to pieces, and a part of one in the station partially sunk; a heavy cornice of a newly-creeted wall in a gentleman's bungalow came boldly down, and literally smashed a table and some chairs to pieces; -every building has suffered more or less; -a recently-vacated upper-roomed house has not an arch left, large masses of bricks having actually fallen out; the roof in many places split, and the beams and burgahs separated by an inch or more; the out-offices in this compound are in a heap of ruin.

4th shock at 28 m. p. 11 P.M. slight, do. at 32 5th 11 do. fith do. at 46 do. 11 do. 7th do. at l a.m. do. at 25 8th 3 do. 9th do. at 52 .5 da 8 rather severe. do at

" I am led to infer, from the stoppage of a clock and other testimony, that the undulation came from the southward and traversed east. During the third, and severest shock, a heavy fall of rain fell to the south, accompanied by much wind."
"Buxar, August 27.—Last night, seve-

ral very smart shocks of an earthquake were felt. The first decided one took place at 11h. 20m. P.M., but the smartest of all at 11h. 55m., each continuing for several minutes in a direction apparently from N. to S. The latter was so severe as to cause the members of all the families resident here to run into the open air to secure themselves against the danger which seemed about to overwhelm them-The motion was so strong as to upset several wall-shades and glasses in one of the bungalows here, and the general rattling of doors and windows and the creaking of rafters were really most alarming. The undulating motion of the ground was so great, as to cause horses that were dial. Jour. N.S. Vol. 13. No. 51. asleep to start up to benig with ever mark of alarm, and the miritarious ted upon the trees to rise into the air that in wild cries. Strange to say, the violence of the shock scened a good deal bounded the river; as, at Koruntadhee, immediately opposite to Buxar, the motion of the earth was so little felt as hardly to awaken a single individual; whereas, on the right bank of the river, all were obliged on the instant to evacuate their habitations and run into the open air. The effect on the water, about six miles above Buxar, as described to me, was that of a rocking motion, as if occasioned by a heavy swell consequent on an east wind."

" Monghyr, August 27th - We were last night visited with a succession of seven shocks of earthquake from five o'clock last night till half-past eight this morning, in which many fine houses have been much injured and some totally destroyed. It was truly awful to hear the cries of the people and crash of houses falling, the ringing of bells, beating of tomtoms, the Mussulmans at prayers, and all the population of Monghyr, of every description, out in the open air; the ground every five minutes shaking and trembling. in a fightful manner. There were upnight, and five after day-break, and fipon : the whole, the night in some degree resembled that awful night in Egypt, when there was one dead in every house.

" Patna, August 28 .- But now we have recovered from the horror of the earthquake. Its first acress was half-past six on the evening of Monday, and I distinetly felt the shock, but as I was not supported by any observation of a similar tendency. I began to think it must have been fancy. About half-past cleven P.M. I was awakened by a bornd rattling, and shocks apparently from E to W. with a rumbling noise, the servants running into the room in great consternation was the first of two very severe shocks, the last of which occurred at midnight, and the oldest inhabitants here say, that a severer one they never remembered. It is quite impossible to describe the horrors of these two shocks. Several houses at Bankipore have been cracked by the earthquake, amongst which are the magistrate's cutcherry, and in the city, the opium godown has shared the same fate as well as the great gate way built by Maha Rajah Metre Jeyt Sing, while many of the pucka native dwellings have bodily fallen. At Dinapore, the former brigade major's house was split and some houses between Patna and Diggah. Eighteen shocks were counted by some, but they appeared continuous. The last was at eight A.M. Almost all the inhabitants left their houses during the continuance of the shocks and remained out the whole

(X) ·

night. There was a strange look in the heavens for forty-eight hours preceding the earthquake, and the weather very oppressive; not a breath of wind; the Thermometer 66° 17′4

The Journal of the Asiatic Society contains a summary of the principal facts noticed, and details of the shocks in Nepal, where the earthquake appears to large been truly alarming.

The direction of the vibration was from N. E. to S. W.; there were three principal shocks; the first about half-past six P.M., the second at half-past eleven, and the third, or most severe shock, at about five minutes to twelve (Calcutta time). In the places where it was most felt, slight and continued vibrations seem to have been experienced for the whole of the day tollowing. As the time of the second vibration was accurately noted in Calcutta by the stopping of an astronomical clock, we may assume it as the best point of comparison with the times noted at other distant points. Applying the difference of longitude, a few of them may be thus classed:

Katmandú, Nipal, second shock, 10h. 45m. +12m. =10h. 57m; very severe; loud noise.

Rungpur, ditto, 11. 20 — 2. = 11. 18; many houses injured : do.

Monghyr, ditto, 11. 27 + 7. = 11. 34; walls cracked, noise heard.

Arrah, ditto, 11. 15 +14 = 11.29; walls injured, do.

Under Rotas hills, ditto, 11. 10 + 20 = 11.30.

Gorakhpur, ditto, 11. 20 + 19 = 11. 39; walls cracked, &c.

Allahabad (vague), ditto, 11 0 + 28 = 11, 28; hollow sound from river.

Bankúra, ditto, 11. 30+1 = 11. 31; none such since 1811.

Calcutta, ditto = 11. 31. 48; no injury done.

At Monghyr, Rungpúr, Mozufferpúr, Mallán, and other places within the direct line of influence, many houses were destroyed or injured, and the alarm was great. At Katimindú, however, the following extract of a letter from Dr. A. Campbell, will shew that the consequences were more serious; and, judging from the course of the phenomenon, we may reasonably fear some dreadful catastrophe towards Lassa, on the north of the great Himalayan range:

"On the evening of the 26th, about six o'clock, the valley and neighbouring hills were visited by a severe shock of an earthquake; it lasted about torty seconds, and during its continuance, there was a distinctly audible noise, as of ordnance passing rapidly over a drawbridge. It seemed to me to come from the east, and I felt that it was travelling with the speed of lightning towards the west, and just

under my feet: the houses shook most violently; and trees, thrule, and the smallest plants were set in motion, not shaking, but waving to and fro from their very roots. No damage was done to life or property. At 1 to 11 we had a similar shock in severity and duration, and at 11 a most tremendous one. It commenced gradually, and increased until the houses, trees, and everything on the face of the ground seemed shaken from their foundstions. The earth heaved most fearfully : and when the shock was at its worst we heard the clashing of falling tiles and bricks in every direction; and to add to the impressiveness of the scene, a general shout rose from the people in all directions. The murmur of human prayers was carried audibly from the city to our grounds (a mile), and nothing could be more imposing and vast than the scene. In a dead calm, the noise of a hundred cannon burst forth; full grown trees bended in all directions, and houses recled about like drunken men. In our grounds, no lives were lost; but in Katmandú nineteen persons were buried under the ruins of their own houses, and in the towns of Bhatgaon and Patan many more. This great shock continued for nearly a minute, and during the following hour there were six distinct and strong shocks, the ground in the intervals being scarcely if at all steady; and from this time till yesterday morning, there were upwards of twenty distinct and sharp shocks. The loss of property has been very great; 125 houses fell in Katmandú during the night of the 26th, and nearly as many more have been levelled with the ground. to this time, in consequence of the torrents of rain that have come down, finishing the work of destruction commenced by the carthquakes, the city and towns have been evacuated; men, children and women of the purdah, rich and poor, have been and still are on the plains about the towns. Innumerable temples have been destroyed, and the very gods of them have been crushed to atoms. A fine and large brick temple (100 feet high), built in imitation of the great one at Jaganath, came down by the run early yesterday morning, and two fine pillars built by Bhun Sen were demolished by the great shock. All yesterday and last night, we had occasional small shakes, and we are still in a state of suspense regarding the finale. In 1829, daily shocks continued to occur for 40 days, but none of them equal to the great one we had on the 26th.

A subsequent note from the same gentleman, gives further particulars of this disastrous event:

"We still continue to be revisited by occasional shocks of earthquake, all less violent than the great one of the 26th, but sufficiently alarming. This morning (28th

Aug.), when at breakfast, we had ruther a sharp one: they all seem to come from the same threetion ; that is, from the east and north-east. The places east of Karmanda have suffered most: Bhatgaon, a large town, has been almost entirely destroyed; upwards of 1,000 houses have been levelled with the ground, and few have escaped serious injury: 300 souls have perished in this town (Bhatgaon) alone, and the total number of lives lost throughout the valley, as yet ascertained, is estimated at 500. The unfortunate people in many instances are in sore distress ; their stores of grain being buried beneath the ruins of their late dwellings, and without money to purchase other food. The grain shops, as well as all others, are shut, and the people dare not return to their houses, but remain without sleep or shelter in the open air, under torrents of The house of Matabar Sing, (a goodly modern mansion) is quite destroyed; and the large garden houses of Bhim Sen, and his brother, Rau Bir, are rendered, tor the present, untenable. Scarce a large house in Katmandú has escaped serious mjury. The fort at Chiropani, on the road to this from the plains, is much injured, and almost all the Government buildings have sustained great injury.

The Meerut Observer reports another earthquake which was not felt in Cultura: "Meerut was visited on the night of 20th September by a smart shock of an earthquake. It continued for about fifteen seconds, but was not severe enough to do any miscline."

RUNJEFT SING'S CONDUCT TOWARDS CASHMERE AND CABOOL.

In 1805, Runject Sing had under his banner twenty-seven independent chiefs and thirty-two jageerdars, with their contingents of horse and foot. His own force, besides 10,000 cavalry, consisted of 900 artillerymen, and five battalions of sepoys, drilled after the English fashion, by deserters from the Company's service. The whole army at his disposal, never perhaps in the field at a time, is said to have amounted to 40,000 cavalry, and 20,000 armed men of other descriptions.

After gradually overrunning the intervening districts, he first attacked Multan, in 1810, on pretence of demanding the place for Shah Sujah, the king of Cabool, who had just been delturoned. The nawab, Muzuffur Khan, refusing to surrender his fort, was offered forbearance if he would pay three lacs of rupees; but rejecting these terms, he had to prepare for a siege, which immediately began. The Musulmans defended the place successfully against un-kilful gunners and an illarranged plan of operations. Famine was threatening the besiegers, when the com-mander discovered, to als great joy, that the nawab was now willing to pay 1,80,000 rupees. The siege, which had continued all the cold season, was accordingly raised in April. Although he returned annually, laying waste the country, until bribed to desist, Runjeet did not obtain possession of Multan for eight years after this event. In 1818, his rabble army again invested the place, under the nominal command of his son, Kour Kurruck Sing, but really directed by Dewan Chund, a person who rose from a menial situation to be the ablest of all his master's generals. In the course of a month the garrison was reduced to great distress, when Saddu Sing, a commander of Acalis, advanced to the Dhool Kot, or fausse brave, of one of the bastions, and, springing over the breastwork, effected a lodgment, which completely dispirited the defenders. The Sikhs, animated in a corresponding degree, escaladed the walls, and got possession of the fort. The aged governor, Muzuffur Klian, a synd, and a hadgi, dressed in green, defended the door of his dwelling until he and two of his sons were slain. A daughter of fifteen years of age, seeing the fate of her relatives, and dreading the brutality of the conquerors, struck a dagger to her heart, and died before their faces. Multan was delivered up to plunder, and the troops were supposed to leave it loaded with wealth. Their vigilant sovereign, whom an illness had kept at Lahore, coming out to meet his victorious army on its return, surrounded it with his battalions, and commanded the spoilers to resign their spoil to him. This claim, being quite unexpected, could neither be evaded nor resisted, and the wily chief got ucarly all the booty of the devoted city and fort. In 1813, the Sikhs obtained possession of the fort of Attock and an adjoining territory on the east bank of the Indus, by negotiation with the Afghan officer, Juhan Dad Khan. Futtey Khan, the vizier of Cabool, with the view of recovering the place, marched a large army against it in July of the same year. Dewan Chund was forthwith despitched from Lahore. with a force, to raise the siege and protect the new acquisition. When he reached the river, five miles below Attock, he found his enemy drawn up between him and the fort. A large body of the Mulkuah, or militia of Afghanistan, formed the first division, and it was supported by the cavalry, under Dost Mahommed Khan, the present ruler of Cabool, and brother to the The Mulkuah advanced to the attack before the Sikhs had all come up; but Dewan Chund made prompt arrangements for receiving them, by ordering one of the battalions to form square, while be divided his horse into four bodies, to keep Dost Mahommed in check, and expected

the artillery to open on the Afghans. The square, we may suppose, was not very formidable, but the novelty of it startled the assailants, who, though they rushed on with great in tuosity, could not stand the the which began to gall them from one wife, and they were repulsed with great loss. Meanwhile, Dost Mahommed charged the Sikh cavalry, who, unable to resist the shock of his fierce troopers, gave ground, and were almost completely routed. But Dewan Chund, who had been striving in vain to bring his artillery into action, rallied part of the discomfitted horse in the wake of his elephant, and, directing two gallopper-guns to fire grapeshot, boldly made head against his adversary, and put him to flight. The Afghans fell back, in confusion, on their reserve, under the vizier, who had not moved hitherto, but was now compelled to make a precipitate retreat, and to abandon his designs on Attock.

In May 1814, Runjeet commenced preparations for his first attempt on Cashmere. He succeeded in gaining over the Musulman raja of Rajource, in the intervening hills, but, in spite of all his intrigues, Rook Ullah Khan, the neighbouring raja of Poonich, remained faithful to his alhance with the governor of the valley. The Sikh, putting himself at the head of the main body of his troops, resolved to move against the country of that prince, in order to penetrate from thence into Cashmere by the Toshah Mydan pass. Another divi-sion, under Ram Dyal, the grandson of the dewan, was ordered to proceed, by Byram Gulah, to the town of Soopyn, which is within the valley. Though the rains set in with great violence, bringing disease, and cutting off supplies, Ram Dyal, following these instructions; got to his destination, and defeated the first party of Afghans who opposed him. But, when fairly in Cashmere, he suffered a severe reverse, and was obliged to retrace his steps over the mountains. He and his whole force were at last overpowered, and surrendered to Mahommed Azeem, the governor of Cashmere, who treated them with unusual humanity, on account of his friendship for Dewan Chund. Meanwhile, Runjeet, having reduced Poonich, and advanced within a few miles of the Toshah pass, was waiting for tidings of success from his general, when the fatal news arrived. The mountaineers had already got in his rear, and nearly cut off his communication with the plains, but the Poonich raja now came full upon the Sikhs in front, with his whole army, and made them commence a disastrous retreat. Runject, who is no fire-eater, is acknowledged to have behaved well in this affair, as he kept in the rear, giving orders in person to check the pursuers, who followed him to the plains, which he reached safely, but with

great loss to his troops, about the middle of August.

The second expedition against Cashmere set out in April 1819. The principal division of the army, under Dewan Chund, after reducing the now hestile country of Rajource, and forcing the Toshih Mydan pass, entered the valley, while Runjeet remained behind, keeping up the communication. Jubbur Khan, the present governor, who could muster only 5,000 men, encountered the Sikhs near Soopyn, and was completely routed. The Afghans, dispersing, fled through the mountains towards Peshawar; and Cashmere, the favourite theme of eastern story, has ever since remained subject to Labore.

The maharaja, who has not yet obtained any footing of consequence to the west of the Indus, overian the country as far as Peshawar in Oct. 1818. After consulting the stars and the chattering of birds, he made an offering of sweetmeats to the river deity, and led the way in fording the stream on his elephant. Yar Mahommed Khan fled from the city on the approach of the Sikhs, and, no opposition being offered, Runject might consider himself the sovereign of that part of Afghanistan. But, for some reason, which is not known, he shewed none of his wonted eagerness of acquiring territory, and after three days of idle parade, he played off a practical joke, very cruel of its kind, on Juhan Dad Khan. the traitor, who had surrendered Attock to the Sikh on the promise of a jageer, by proclaiming the poor man governor of Peshawar, as the reward of his services, and leaving him without men or money to maintain the new dignity. Yar Mahommed returned and resumed his authority before Runjeet had repassed the Indus. He left a garrison, however, in the fort of Khyrabad, on the western bank of the river, and seems to have formed some sort of alliance with the ruler of Peshawar, who was soon afterwards at war with his brothers. On pretence of assisting him against Mahommed Azeem Khan, the former governor, who had repulsed the Sikhs from Cashmere, but really to take possession of the land of Akhora, belonging to the family of a chief then recently dead, the maharaia once more entered the country of the Afghans, with 24,000 men, in 1823. He took the place without encountering opposition, but soon learned that the son of the deceased proprietor, at the head of 4,000 armed peasants, was posted near his camp, This youth, whose name was Saduk Khan. had levied a force of his own clan, called Khuttack, and of Yoosufzehs, for the defence of his inheritance, and he proved by far the most formidable adversary that Runjeet had hitherto assailed. Mounting his horse, about noon, the maharaja proceeded, with the disciplined battalions, led by a vanguard of the Immortals under

Phoola Singh, the leader who had attacked the British mission at Amritsir, in 1805. The Afghans, posted in a valley between two small bills, received the onset without flinching, cut the Immortals to pieces, inclading Phoola Singh himself, and drove back the rest with great slaughter. It is not mentioned why the cavalry, who were in the field, did not charge, but one body of foot after another was pushed on to the attack, and defeated in succession, till sun-set, when Saduk, with his bold peasantry, ascended one of the hills, and peasantry, ascended one of the miss, and prepared to defend it during the night. Runjeet Sing, who had been directing the movements all day, now ordered up fresh corps of his infantry, and commanded Bulbuddur Sing, the redoubted defender of Calunga against General Gillespie, to proceed with this body of troops, at the head of his Goorkhas, and take possession of the hill, whilst the horse surrounded it below. Bulbuddur fell in the attempt, several of the bravest Sikh chiefs shared his fate, and a thousand of their men were slain in this remarkable action. The Afghans, who had suffered dreadfully too, were not in a condition to renew the conflict: and the Sikhs, by tacit acquiescence, allowed these brave men to pass quietly through the cordon, and retire to their homes in the night time. - Della Gaz.. July 13,

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 7th.

The fourth sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced this day, before Sir R. Palmer and Sir R. Comyn.

The Cluef Justice, delivered a charge to the grand jury, which he commenced by observing, that he was very sorry that there were not in the present sessions any native gentlemen among their body. Both at Calcutta and Bombay, the grand jury had been assisted in the discharge of their duties by native gentlemen, resident in those presidencies. But though the name of no native was on the list at Madras, no fault could be imputed to either the court, or the officers of the court. It would be remembered, that he had observed, on a former occasion, that if any native gentleman, who considered himself eligible to serve on the grand jury, would apply for that purpose, inquiry would be made into his case; the court would consider whether he was entitled to sit on the grand jury, and make such order thereupon as should be necessary. No native, however, had come forward, and his lordship had been informed that it was owing to motives of false delicacy, which restrained them from

applying to the court, lest it should be deemed that they were pushing themselves into notice. A list had been given to him by a highly respectable native gentleman, containing the names of a great number of persons of condition among the natives. Four-fifths of them, however, were not proper persons to be summoned on the grand jury. It was far from his intention to detract from the respectability of individuals; but managers and writers in public offices, how wealthy soever they might be, were not such as should be called upon to serve on the grand jury. Wealth alone did not confer eligibility: and people of that description, however respectable, for they must be so to be employed in situations of trust and responsibility, were declared incompetent at the other presidencies, and it was the opinion of the court, that they should not be allowed to serve on the grand jury at Madias. There were about four or five, or, at all events, a very few, who were not amenable to this objection. The court would make inquiry into their condition, and, if found deserving of the privilege, they would be summoned to participate in the important duties which the gentlemen of the grand jury had to perform.

His Lordship then proceeded with the calendar.

October 9th.

Suravanah was tried for maliciously stabbing Yellapah, with intent to murder hum. The prisoner was in a miserable state; he could not stand, and was allowed to lie down at the bar. He evaded a direct plea to the indictment; but a plea of not guily was recorded.

The prisoner and the prosecutor were both palankeen-bearers, the former in the service of the nawab. They were dinking with others in a toddy-shop till intoxicated, when the prisoner stabbed Yellapah with a dagger without any provocation whatsoever.

No counsel were employed on either side; the witnesses were consequently examined by the court. In the course of the examination, a native juror asked the prosecutor the following very pertinent questions: "When you saw the prisoner at the nawab's garden, did you see this dagger in his possession?"—"No."

"Have you ever seen such daggers with bearers in the service of the nawab?"

"No"

When called upon for his defence, the prisoner, in a rambling, incoherent manner, expressed himself to the following effect: "My write was pregnant, and somebody by means of conjunation caused her to miscarry and the child to die. The child was buried. The person who caused the insearriage, dug up the grave and carried away the bones of my child. Then they

brought bodily harm upon me. I have expended ten pagodas for my cure, but I could not still get better. I applied to my employers to grant my resignation, that I might to away out of the sight of my enemies, where I might get cured. I presented an arzje to the begum, begging her to grant my resignation, as I wanted to go away. She gave me leave of absence and two months' salary, which I received, and left my employers. At Peddapaukum, on my journey, I offered two coco-nuts to the goddess. I trust your lordships will take some notice of the persons who have been conjuring me in this way. Four or five persons took me and beat me. My house is gone, my wife is gone-I am very ill !"

The jury found the prisoner guilty

In a motion (September 12th) for a mandamus to the commissioners for the investigation of small debts, directing them to admit Mr. Cator, registrar of the Supreme Court, and as such administrator of an estate, to prosecute by attorney (i.e. proxy) an action in the petty court for a small sum due to the estate : the Supreme Court discharged the rule nisi with costs. The court admitted that there were special cases in which it might interfere, to prevent the personal appearance of females or natives of rank in the petty court; but this case had no such pecuharity. Mr. Cator had sent his clerk to appear for him; and if any person but an attorney duly enrolled could appear, a person might pick up a chimney sweeper in the street, and invest him with power to represent him in the court. To allow of parties appearing by attorney, moreover, would deteat the very object for which the court was established, namely, cheapness and the speedy administration of justice, and destroy its pretensions to the title of the " Poor Man's Court."

This decision is at variance with the practice of the Calcutta Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DISTRESSED NATIVES.

All will be happy to learn by the Fort St. George Gazetic that the cause for extra subscriptions to the Monegar Choultry no longer exists, the poor creatures having been all forwarded to their native places, where the late generous rains have re-stored to them the means of resuming their usual avocations. We find, by the weekly report of the 16th September, that, on the 31st August, only 1,079 distressed objects remained, who were thus distributed :

Employed by Superintendent of Roads . 690 Depôt at Monegar Choultry 169 Depôt at Trevatoor 220

The despatch of the bulk from the Choultry was as follows: August 29-20256

30-25,782 31-32,197 Madras Asyl, Heruld, Sept. 30.

THE WEATHER AND PRICE OF GRAIN.

Accounts from the interior pepresent that the rains have set in very generally, and that grain is falling in price. The ryots are, however, incommoded through the want of draught bullocks, many having died owing to the late scarcity, and in some parts, the peasantry having been forced, by the want of grain, to turn their cattle out to shift for themselves.

The Bengal government had shipped for Madras 56,000 bags of rice.

The bazars at Roya Vellore and Palaveram had been plundered, on account of the grain merchants requiring an unreasonable rate for rice.

ASSASSINATION OF COLONER COOMES.

It would be difficult to describe the sensation of mingled indignation and horror, with which the Presidency was agitated, on receiving the account that Lieut.-Col. J. M. Coombs, the brigadier commanding the force at Palayeram, had been shot by a havildar of the rifle company of the 5th regt. The details we have learnt to be these -The brigade was returning from an inspection by the general commanding the division in ballfiring. It was then dusk but not dark; and the brigadier, ere turning off to his house, had stopped to see the brigade pass. He was then about ten paces distant from the rifle company of the 5th, when a shot was suddenly fired. The unfortunate brigadier reeled in his saddle; and, attempting to dismount, staggered and fell into the arms of Lieut. Mackenzie, the adjutant of the regiment (who had galloped up to his assistance), exclaiming "that he was shot!" He was immediately conveyed towards his house; and, while on the road, asked for a mouthful of brandy and water. This was given to hun, and, in the act of swallowing it, he expired! The men of the company had in the mean time secured and disarmed the person who had discharged his piece, and who proved to be havildar Emam Ally. He was immediately taken to the guard-house by Captain Minto, his conduct while on the way thither confirming the opinion that the wretched man was under the influence of opium. To assign an adequate exciting cause to the dreadful deed appears impossible. Our military readers will readily remember the man who, in the Malacca campaign, behaved with such intrepid and resolute courage in saving the life of his officer Lieut. Wright,

and who gained thereby the public appro-bation of Government in G. O.'s and pro-motion to a havildar's rank. This same man, Emam Ally, had always, we learn, been an especial favourite of his ill-fated victim, who on every occasion had shewn him the greatest kindness and interested himself greatly in him, even to the extent of giving him money on his marriage. We have heard a tale of his having been up the previous night at a ceremony, to which he is also suposed to have gone during the day of the fatal deed, where intoxicating drugs are supposed to have created a temporary aberration of mind. the only state under which it can well be conceived that the committal of the outrage could have taken place. The havildar. we understand, subsequently declared his intention to have shot Major Winbolt, the commanding officer of the 5th regiment: not finding him, he, under the influence of the cyrl-inciting drug, sacrificed the first person he knew, and Col. Coombs became his victim. The last direct cause, which, acting upon a mind already under violent excitement, we may suppose to have exercised a most baneful effect, is said to have been a remark made to Emam Ally. by the unfortunate brigadier, on seeing so excellent a shot miss the target, in the ball-practice: and, in consequence of his general conduct during the firing, the officer of the company reported him to Major Winbolt, who directed the adjutant to cause his attendance at his quarters the following morning. We give these as the reports that have reached us regarding this truly melancholy event, a court of inquiry however was immediately ordered, and in due time we shall learn its more exact ments. - Madras Herald. Oct. 14.

MILITARY RETIRING-FUND.

There are very few of our military readers who have not already deemed all idea of the establishment of a retiring fund consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets: and some of the higher ranks have had a considerable accession of bile in the fancied reversal of hopes, which pictured a progress no longer "with measured steps and slow" through the intervening grades to gain the top of the tree. These will be happy to learn, and indeed we think the whole military community, that these fears have been more hastily created than prophetic in their tendency. The feelings of the army upon the subject has been strongly shewn, and the "yea and returns up to this date are highly favourable, as will be seen in the following summary :-

Ayes-1 Col., 30 Lieut.-Cols., 45 Majors, 201 Capts., 341 Lieuts., 173 Cornets, 2d Lieuts., and Ensigns ;= 791.

Noes-17 Lient. Cols., 2 Majors, 52 Capts., 65 Lieuts., 46 Cornets, 2d Lieuts., and Ensigns ;=182.

Majority 612 We understand that e committee have only suspended their labours, pending the receipt of the decision of the officers on foreign service, when they will be immediately resumed, and a code of regulations for the fund drawn up.-Madras Herald, Sept. 5.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS IN VIZA-GAPATAM.

The following government orders, dated August 28th, appear in the Fort St. George Gazette .-

The brigadier general commanding the northern division of the army having reported that, in consequence of the restoration of tranquillity throughout the Vizagapatam district, he has recalled the troops that have been so actively employed on field service for many months, the Rt. Hon, the Governor in Council deems this a fit opportunity to express the high sense he entertains of the exertions of Licut - Col. Muriel and the officers and men of the detachments under his command. He has observed with great approbation the zeal, energy, and activity evinced by that other, and by all ranks under him, throughout a harassing service, m which they had to contend against many difficulties, that nothing but the most determined perseverance could have enabled them to overcome.

The Right Hon, the Governor in Council desires also on this occasion to record his approbation of the services of Major Baxter and the officers and men of the detachments employed under him in Kimedy, and his satisfaction at the success of their operations during the short time the season admitted of their being in the field.

To mark his approbation of their conduct and services, the Right Hon, the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a gratuity equal to one month's pay and allowances to the European officers, and one month's pay to the native officers and sepoys of the detachments employed under Lieut.-Col. Muriel, and gratuity equal to one month's full batta to the officers and men of all ranks in the detachments employed under Major Baxter. The gratuities will be paid upon abstracts signed by the respective commanding officers and countersigned by the brigadier general commanding the division.

The thanks of government are eminently due to Brig. Gen. Taylor, for the ability with which he has directed the operations of the troops, and provided for every exigency of the service in which they have been employed.

The Right Hon, the Governor in Council, very highly appreciates the judgment and discretion which have marked all the proceedings of Brig. Gen. Taylor in the performance the weighty duties which have fallen upon him in the administration of martial law in the district of Vizagapatam; and the cordial alacrity and energy with which he has co-operated with the civil commissioner, Mr. Russel, for the restoration of order and tranquillity in that district and Ganiam.

To Lieut.-Col. Bowes, commanding Vizianagrum, the thanks of government are due for his promptitude and activity in forwarding the services of the troops in the field.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the Right Hon, the Governor in Council, under date the 23d August,

The Right Hon the Governor in Council cannot let this opportunity pass without recording an acknowledgment of the meritorious services of Mr. G. E. Russel. commissioner in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The whole conduct of Mr. Russel. in the discharge of the highly important trust confided to him, has met with the unqualified approbation of government. The intelligence, judgment, and prudence with which his measures have been planned, the ability, energy, and firmness with which they have been prosecuted, and the success with which they have been carried into effect, reflect the highest credit upon him. He has vindicated the authority and upheld the character of government, in a manner which has already produced the most salutary results, and caused an impression which, it is hoped, will be or permanent efficacy in restraining excesses such as those by which this part of the country has been lately disturbed, and preserving peace and order.

We regret to find, by letters received, that the Kimedy zemindary has not been restored to the trangual state we were induced to imagine from the late general orders. The setting-in of the rains put a stop to active operations; but a wing of the 41st regiment is still continued in that district, its head quarters Kimedy, and with four field-posts in different parts of the zemindary. Two notonous rebels are still unapprehended, Ramarauze and Gooriapadoo Kistamah Dora; upon whose heads rewards are set, as perfect order will not be restored while these individuals continue at large. At the commencement of the campaign, a special court was assembled at Chicacole for the trial of the prisoners taken, and we believe that about twenty of them were sentenced to be hanged . it appears, however, that, according to the Mahomedan law,

rebellion is not a critic punishable by death, and the sentences have conse. quently not been confirmed bathe Sudden Adawlut, but are communed to transportation for life beyond the seas. This unlooked for obstacle has rendered it a painful act of necessity on the part of that able commissioner, Mr. Russel, to place the whole zemindary under martial law. This we learn was proclaimed on the 25th ult., with the usual forms, and rebels taken hereafter will of course be tried by courts-martial, the sentences of which, we understand, are confirmed under a special warrant by the brigadier-general commanding the division.

We regect to hear that a part of the 41st had suffered much from hill fever: but the wing had been relieved, and our last accounts from that quarter state it to be very healthy. It was expected that active operations would be resumed as soon as the season permitted. Order was so far restored that land was cultivated. which for years had been left waste, and the country, for miles round Kimedy, presents one beautiful sheet of cultivation. The harvest will of course be protected. which will infuse great confidence into the ryots; and we hope now soon to hear of perfect tranquillity being restored in this beautiful tract of country, possessing too, perhaps, the most romantic scenery to be found in India. - Asyl. Herald, Sept. 30.

OUTRAGE AT NEGAPATAM.

The Madras Herald gives the following details of an extraordinary act of fero-

In June, a Turk, in appearance, arrived at Negapatam as from Constantinople, accompanied by an Arab attendant. He hved by collecting alms, chiefly from the resident Mussulmans. On the 8th July the collector (Mr. Kindersley) was informed that a gentleman from Constantinople wished to speak with him. Mr. K. guessing the individual, went to his door, stated he had nothing for him, and desired him to depart. This the Turk did, but not till after drawing his sword upon Mr. K., who, however, conceiving it the act of a bullying mendicant, told him if he was found in the neighbourhood after forty-eight hours, he should be proceeded against as a vagabond. He was armed with a brace of pistols and a sword; and his Arab attendant carried an iron bar curved at the end. The Turk then proceeded to the head moonshee of cutcherry, a Mussulman, and told him that the collector had insulted him; that he intended leaving the place; but first desired the moonshee to give him 200 rupees, and a shawl, or stand the consequences, at the same time pointing to his pistols. The moonshee told him that, if he were a man, he would not with wea-

the evening, and was determined to have his blood. A report of this having been made to Mr. Kindersley, and a deposition taken from the moonshee, Mr. K. set about securing the man. He being, however, in a state of considerable excitement and sitting smoking before his house with his attendant, both well armed, it was feared that loss of innocent life might ensue without stratagem in apprehending him. The commanding officer then sent a native officer to tell the Turk he wished to speak to him; but on his approach, the latter cocked his pistol and warned him off, saying that he would speak to none but the moonshee. In the meantime, the extraordinary spectacle of an armed stranger sitting smoking in an open street, with an attendant parading before him, armed with a wooden mace, gradually attracted a crowd, which the efforts of the police to disperse only increased. When they approached near, the attendant pelted them with stones. At length, some of the people having been considerably hurt by the stones, the peons rushed in and seized the attendant. The Turk instantly fired both pistols at them, one without effect, the other grazed the forehead of a Sayer peon. He immediately retreated into his house, fastened the door, and in a minute after was seen clambering over the 100fs of the intervening houses to the moonshee's dwelling, with his sword in one hand, and the iron bar in the other. The report of the pistols and cry of the people had, in the meantime, alarmed the moonshee and some friends who were with him; and as the Turk rushed up they had just time to retire within the house and shut the door in his face. Being, however, a man of great strength, and being joined by his attendant, who had broken loose in the melée, they succeeded in forcing open the door. A scene of great confusion ensued. Three Moormen seized the Turk round his waist and neck and brought him to the ground; and one contrived to wrench his sword from his grasp. The latter, however, having his right arm free and shaken off one opponent, was raising himself, when he received a tremendous sword cut on his head. The Arab attendant rushed into the inner court, occupied by the women of the family, where he was met by the moonshee, who cut him down, after receiving a severe wound in his left hand from some sharp instrument the Arab had picked up. Several peons had by this time effected an entrance into the house, rendered difficult by the crowds of people that choked the door-way, and secured the two; but they had already received mortal wounds. The collector arrived on Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vot. 13, No. 51.

pons threaten an unarmed man; but on the spot with Dr. Brooking within half equal terms he seared him not. The Turk an about of the affray; but the attendant then left him; saying he would return in after. His pistols shewed they had been recently discharged, and eight ball-cartridges were found about he person.

This affair has been the topic of very keen animadversion in the Courier. A correspondent asserts that these "poor friendless Turks, with no one to speak for them, were butchered in a house resorted or fled to for protection-a friend's house besides; pressed and closely pursued by a mob of dog-killers, headed it is said by the cutwal, who went to apprehend them.

We learn that the Lubbays of Negapatam have erected a tomb over the remains of the Turks who lost their lives in the affray at that place. A public subscription had been raised amongst them to defray the expense of maintaining a fakeer and the wife of one of the men . 700 rupers had been collected and the subscription was rapidly increasing .- Madras Herald. Oct. 14.

THE PRESS.

The Madras Gazette says: "It is gratifying in the highest degree to mark the rapid advances of the Madras press since the abolition of the censorship. Discussions are now encouraged, which we dated not enter upon before. The propriety of public proceedings are manfully canvassed; the measures of authority fearlessly questioned; and the exercise of petty tyranny, the abuse of power, and the perpetration of injustice, holdly denounced, deprecated, and condemned. These, however, though the greatest, are by no means the only advantages resulting to the public from the removal of all undue restrictions upon the press. There is evidently an increasing demand for the labours of individuals, who may feel disposed to court public opinion; and, it these do not relay in their exertions, we may fairly augur that Madras will soon be declared no longer amenable to the contempt of the sister presidencies. Since the censorship has been abolished, we have seen, one by one, starting into existence - The Carnata Chronicle - The Madras Literary Gazette- The Seventh Day -and now the Madras Hurkara.

BRIDGE OVER THE VENNAR.

" The rajah of Tanjore is building a splendid bridge over the Vennar river; I have seen the plan as Lud down by Capt. Faber of the engineers, and, if I am not mistaken, it will be one of the largest bridges in India, consisting of five elliptic arches of 58 feet span each; the work will be of mimense public utility, being at one of the greatest thoroughtares in Tan-(Y)

jore, and impassable but by boats during half of the very; on one side of the bridge, there is to be a chatrum, or charity, house, and garden. Works of this kind speak for themselves, and need no comment."—Corresp. Mad. Herald.

CHOLERA.

H. M. ship Undaunted returned to Madras on the 8th inst. She left this place with cholera amongst her cieve, which increased to about 100 cases, of which eight proved fatal. She anchored, we believe, at the bottom of the river, and entered into a communication with the Governor-general, who, of course, could not embark in a vessel so situated; she accordingly returned, and it is considered a very curious circumstance, that, as soon as she met the wind, all traces of cholera disappeared from the ship.—Mad Herald, Sept. 12.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAPTISM OF A FAKLER.

On Sunday last, a Mahomedan fakér. by name Yohan, aged about 35 years, was baptized in the Scottish mission house, Bombay. The Rev. James Mitchell, of Bankote, preached on the occasion in Marathé; and the Rev. John Wilson examined and addressed the convert, and administered the rite in Hindustane. large number of natives and some Europeans assembled to witness the admission to the Christian church. The replies given by the convert to the questions addressed to him were very explicit and satisfactory, and calculated to make a good impression upon those who heard them. In the evening, he partook, along with ten other natives, of the Lord's Supper.

The case of this individual possesses very considerable interest. He was led to form the desire of embracing Christianity from perusing the New Testament. He almost daily attended Mr. W. for instruction for about seven months, and his progress, both in knowledge and Christian feeling, was very marked. Shortly after the commencement of his inquiries in Bombay, he broke off from his employment as a Mussulman religiousit. He now supports himself by devoting hunself to a secular employment, in connexion with a native shroft.—Bomb. Dur., Sept. 6.

ATTACK ON THE BAZAR BY SIPOYS.

We regret to say that a disturbance, like the one at Poona last year, but not to so serious a nature, occurred in the bazar on Saturday last. The cause, too, was precisely the same as that of the Poona riot, being a sudden increase in the price of grain of all kinds. It seems that

the accounts from the north of Guzerar and Kattewar, within the last few days, have been of the most unfavourable de scription. Little or no rain has fallen in those districts, and the probability therefore is, that the crops of the season will be totally destroyed. This has induced the grain dealers here to increase the price of grain no less than 50 per cent.; and as they did it in the course of a single day. the consequence among the poorer classes. who were totally unprepared for such a measure, may easily be imagined. The greatest indignation prevailed throughout the bazar against the obnoxious individuals who, as usual, were supposed to be taking an unfair advantage of the public, and acta of a riotous nature succeeded. In the midst of the confusion, a party of sepoys belonging to the 6th N. I. took advantage of the moment to make an atrack upon a shroff, and we believe succeeded in plundering him of a small sum in comper coin. On the succeeding day, the bazar being still in an unsettled state, a larger party of men from the same regiment commenced a general attack upon the grain dealers. But these people took alarm sufficiently early to secure themselves, and most of their property, by closing their shops, and the loss on their part was trifling. confusion, however, which occurred was again taken advantage of by the sepoys to plunder; and a few shops which remained open in the bazar were entered and rifled of their contents, but in no case to a large

The police, we learn, have secured a few of the individuals engaged in this affair, which at one time was deemed so serious that an order was deemed so serious that an order was despitched for the Queen's Royals to be in immediate readmess, in case they might be wanted. But tranquillity, we are happy to say, was at length restored without their means, and nothing remains to be done but to trace out as many of the miscreants who were the cause of the disturbance as possible.—Bomb Cour., Aug. 6.

This is the affair referred to in p. 102.

POLICE.

The organization of the new police proceeds rapidly. One hundred irregular horse have arrived in the island and patrol the streets at night. Their martial and mustachio'd air, and multiform oriental accountements, exerte great curiosity, and seem already to have impressed confidence. The poor peons, the pyadduhs or peons of the police, are quite in the background with these caracolling knights'on the board.—Bombay Gaz., Sept. 7.

COCO-NUT FESTIVAL.

The festival of Narole Poornems, or coco-nut fair, drew to the beach, in Back

hav, and to the esplanade, the annual gay assemblage of men, women, and children. who proceed thither to make their humble offering of a coco-nut to the sea, and to partake of the sweetmeats and amusement which form the chief attractions for the old and young on such occasions. The weather was propitious, and the people were enabled to enjoy themselves without getting rect or wading through mud. Two or three hungry Brahmins endeavoured, and frequently with success, to persuade persons to give them the coco-nuts intended to be thrown into the sea, assuring them that the offering would be more acreptable to the sea if it passed through their sanctified hands, from which it always passed into a bag behind them .-Durpun, August 2.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The Bombay Courier, in announcing the donations to the steam fund of the Bulwant Sug, rapsh of Rutlam, and Ghaus Mahomed Khan, nawab of Joura in Malwa, observes: "It appears that both these native chiefs take the Jami Johan Numah, a Persian newspaper published in Calcutta, and having seen an account in it of the efforts making here to establish steam-communication with Europe, sent to inquire the particulars of the political agent at Mahidpore. The result was a determination to make the donations we have mentioned, together with an intimation that they would use then best exertions throughout their districts to collect additional ones. Besides the liberality thus displayed, the circumstance is remarkable from the wide influence it shows the native press to possess.'

REDUCTIONS IN THE MERCHANT SURVICE.

A meeting of merchants and shipowners was held on the 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co. when it was resolved, that no captain commanding the largest vessel out of this port shall in future receive a higher salary than 100 rupees per month at sea, or 300 rupees in harbour. It was further resolved, that no chief officer shall receive more than 100 rupees a month at sea, or 75 rupees in harbour. Similar reductions were, we believe, resolved on, in the other grades. We deeply regret the state of things which has made these reductions necessary in one of the finest services in the world, and tope it may ere long "look up" once more.—Bombay Gaz., Sept 21.

* THE HILL-FORT OF SINGHUR.

On the 10th August, during a terrific storm, the hill-fort of Singhur, in the Decean, a favourite resort of invalids,

We regret to learn, that the very useful and ably conducted native paper, the Durpun, is to be discontinued. was struct by lightning; the NW angle was entirely demolished, and the ruins are now tenanted by tigers, bears, and a vast number of venomous snake. The water in the tanks has also acquired a chalybeate taste.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The rains, which have been pretty general and very abundant in the interior, seem to have removed the apprehensions of famine. A correspondent of the Bombay Gazette, writing from Aurungabad. states:-" We have had a most abundant fall of rain here-upwards of 8 inches within the last week, while our annual supply only averages somewhere about 28 inches ! So unusual, indeed, has been the fall, that the natives aver that never, in the remembrance of the oldest man, has the river that runs along the walls of the city and close by the cantonments risen so high. It made a clean sween over the native bridge built over it at one of the city-gates, carrying away the parapets, beside doing considerable mischief to the city gate itself. Rolling on to the cantonments, it rose high above the archivays of the bridge built there some years ago by Capt. Twemlow, casting its spray occasionally even over the parapets. There were many fears for its safety; but, thanks to good masonry, the stout fabric stood unshaken .- Accounts from all quarters state the rain to have been general all round, and letters from Berar give us intelligence of of their having had a plentiful fall there also; so that I hope the grim phantom famine, which has been staring us in the face for the last 6 months, is now effectually scared away."

TRANSIT DUTHS.

The Bombay Gav. Gazette contains a notification, abolishing, from the 1st of October, all land-customs and transitdutes now levied on cotton wool throughout the collectorates of Tanna and Rutnageeree.

COMMITTAL OF WITNESSES.

We understand that twelve cases were set down for trial in the small cause court on Thursday last; but ten of the plantiffs refused to go to trial, declaring they preferred losing their claims to meurring the danger of being committed to good by the court. This was in consequence of several committals which have lately taken place for prevanication in the witness-box. The question here suggests itself, do these frequent constitution further or impede the ends of justice? If, as is asserted by some of the patters, the apparent discrepancies in their evidence are referable rather to

the complex nature of questions put (complex in relation to the construction of a native understanding) and to the imperfect medium of interpretation, than to any wilful prevarication, then must these committals have the unavoidable effect of lowering the character of British justice, of deterring even just claimants and honest but timorous witnesses from encountering the dangerous ordeal of a British court, and of affording to the unprincipled debtor and criminal a hundred chances of escape from justice. If, on the contrary, this apparent simplicity in men so scrupulously acute in all their own transactions, be merely assumed and but forward as an excuse to solder-un the falsehood of their testimony, if the claims and the evidence brought forward to support them cannot stand the test of the slightest cross-examination; and the nature of the transactions and dealings, to which it is complained this severe test must put an end for ever, be-though long tolerated and long triumphant here, -one nefarious system of usury, extortion and intimidation throughout-then, the sooner that system is shattered to atoms, the better tor all parties .- Bomb, Gaz Sept. 21.

EFIFCTS OF FAMINE.

Two instances have lately occurred in the district of Akulcote of men taking the lives of their fellow-creatures for a little quantity of food. In one, a woman, who was carrying 5 seers of jewaree, was suffocated to death by a man of her own acquaintance, while going to a village in company with him The other was an instance of a child, carrying bread to an elder one of the same family, in the field, when on the road, it was deprived of its life and bread. The villam who committed the former deed has been discovered, and having voluntarily confersed the crime, is awaiting the punishment due to it. The other wretch has escaped .- Durpun, Sept. 20.

In the Nizam's territories, particularly in Sooba Bazar, owing to the scarcity, numbers of poor people have died of starvation, and others are selling their children to procure food. The Solapoor and Akulcote districts in the Deccan, and Hooblee in the Southern Mahratta country, we regret to add, continue to be the scenes of distress and suffering amongst the lower classes of the population. - Bomb. Cour. Aug. 21.

STRAM COMMUNICATION.

The Bombay Courier of the 1st October states that the recommendation of the Governor General in Council for dispatching the Hugh Lindsay to Suez this year, at the public expense, has been readily complied with by the Bombay

Government, The time for her depar-ture is not yet positively need; it will probably depend, in some measure, on the proceedings of the Bongal Government. We have little doubt, showever, that the period ultimately fixed on, will be not far from the 1st of February; it cannot be much earlier, as the coals necessary for the trip are still in Bombay; nor much later, if any reliance in placed on the applications said to make, been made to the authorities at home regarding the despatch of a steamer to Alexandria.

The plan started on the other side of India for sending Mr. Waghorn here by dawk to proceed to Malta, to make arrangements with the admiral for a steamer to take the Hugh Lindsay's packets home. we observe, after having been seriously entertained by certain parties in Calcutta, has finally been abandoned as to expensive. This certainly is judicious; but. we regret to say, it is still proposed to send a person from here for the same purpose; as no individual, who would probably go on such a mission, would have much influence with the naval authorities in the Mediterranean;-no good, therefore, could result from his being sent, beyond the conveyance of the letters he might be entrusted with; and this could be obtained as well, and at much less expense, by forwarding them to the consul at Alexandria.

The Gazette states that a rush is making to secure passages in the Hugh Lindsay, and that all the cabins are taken.

A little steamer, named the Indus, belonging to Cursetjee Rustomiee, has been built by Ardajeer Cursetjee, a very promising young Parsee ship-builder; she draws only 2 feet 2 in. abatt, and 2 feet 3 in forward, with her engine and machinery on board; so that, with eight days' coal and people on board, she will not probably draw more, on a level keel, than 2 feet 6 in ; which light draft will enable her conveniently to go nearer the shore than a common bunder boat.

Ceplon.

Vice-Admiralty Court, July 31st .- In the matter of the Barque "Batavia." This vessel was seized at Penang, by Captain Vassall, of H, M. S. Harrier, and sent to Madras, where the court decided it had no jurisdiction. The vessel was then sent to Trincomallee, and the seizb was about to proceed against the vessel and cargo in this court, for breach of the Navigation Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 109, when he discovered that the matter was not within its jurisdiction and that he nust prosecute in the United Kingdom. The master contended that the court had prisdiction, and prayed that it would proceed to adjudication or that the cargo night be restored.

Sir C. Marshall entered at considerale length into a consideration of the tatutes with reference to the question whether this court had any jurisdiction in offences committed against the act before justed, and contended that the court had 10 jurisdiction which would justify its nterference. He added: "I come to hat conclusion with considerable reluctnce, because I entertain no doubt that t would have been infinitely more to he advantage of both parties, and I will av not less conducive to the public purposes of justice, if cognizance could have been taken of the matter here, than that they should be put to the enormous expense and delay of resorting to Great Britain for adjudication. The officer, indeed, who considered it his duty to make this seizure, has expressed himself, through His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, as anxious to find that this court did possess jurisdiction as the claimant himself can be. And it would a great satisfaction to me, and I should think to all who feel interested in the definitive settlement of the boundaries of judicial authority in the colonies, if, by an appeal from this decision, the matter were to be brought to the notice of higher authorities in England. The claim must, therefore, be dismissed; but I think there was quite doubt enough on the question to justify the claimant in instituting these proceedings, and the court therefore does not decree costs against htm."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday being the day appointed for reading the King's commission and for swearing in the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, his Excellency held a levee at King's House, and on the commission being read, and the oaths administered, salutes were fired from the batteries. His Excellency then proceeded, with the three judges, attended by some of the members of the Executive Council, to be present at the opening of the Supreme Court, when the new charter was read, and the judges took the oaths of office. In opening the new court, the chief justice made some observations on the principal duties of the assessors.—Colombo Journal, Oct. 2.

New road .- The new road to Trincomalee is thrown open; the great line of communication across the island is in consequence now completed.

Antiquities. - The following description of some ancient ruins and colossal figures discovered at Topary, near Minery, by Lieutenant agan, of H. Ma 2d Cerron regiment, appears in the Colom's Journal.

Near Topary, some pillars standing in the jungle aftracted my notice. On a nearer approach, I was surprised by the runs of an elegant circular building of red brick; and, at a short distance on the right another building of massive proportions, and of the same materials; heaps of ruins, pillars, brick abutments and fallen walls, appeared through the jungle in all directions. The circula building was, I think, once a temple open above. I ascended to a platform of about 15 feet wide and five high by six stone steps. The platform i round, and faced with a wall of brick and has a coping and cornice of cut stone most of which is still standing; from this platform six steps more lead to another about seven feet wide, and faced all round with cut stone in square pannels, divided by small plasters. Ornaments in relic are cut on the pannels, but now worn away and indistinct. it is edged, like the first, with a cornice of stone, and mouldings. Within this, and using from a ledging of cut stone, four feet high and three broad, stand the walls of the temple, a perfect circle, about 20 feet high and 24 thick, with a handsome cornice of brick encucling the top. The whole appears to have been coated with plaster, small parts of which still adhere. I examined closely, but could not discover the smallest appearance of its ever having had a roof. Corresponding exactly with the four cardinal points are the remains of four doors, to each of which there is an ascent by a flight of steps, similar to that already described. The interior circumference measures 57 paces exactly; and in the centre uses a mound of earth and runs, in the middle of which is a square pit, four teet wide, lined with brick, and nearly filled with loose bricks and jungle. On the band or footing of cut stone, that runs round the base of the wall, stand a number of small stone pillars, without capitals, about five feet high and four fect asunder; they appear to have been ranged in order from door to door, and bear marks of having been highly ornamented. The door frames, I suspect, have been taken away; judging, however, by the openings, they were about 11 or 5 feet wide, but whether arched or square it is impossible to say. On each side of the steps which conduct to the four doors of the temple, stands the same temale figure that guards the entrance of most of the Kandyan temples, covered nearly to the knees with rubbish: this figure must be upwards of five feet high, and is shaded by a hood of cobra capellas, of superior sculpture and elegance of attitude to any I have seen; and on the pedestals on each side of the steps, and on several

17.0 And I with a coping stones lying around the same reptile is with a coping cut in relief, coiled up in different attitudes. and of fine workmanship; the walls of the temple, although interlaced with the Indian fig-tree, are in great preservation's the bricks which compose them are of well-burnt red earth, each measuring 12 inches by 7, and 11 thick, disposed with about ith of an inch of chunam between them, and the layers, being quite even, look as if the plaster had just been stripped off.

Twenty yards to the right stands the other brick ruin, of an oblong form, about fifty feet long by thirty in breadth and thirty-five feet high, the walls brick, and five feet thick throughout. The principal entrance is a square stone frame, not large, situated in the west front, and on one side of it is a massy brick pillar that has been highly ornamented, and on which, I conjecture, was once a statue; its fellow has fallen down and nearly choked up the door-way. Climbing over the rubbish. I entered a vestibule about ten feet square, having a small door on each side, and a brick roof of a conical form ; thence passing through a high door, I entered the principal apartment, now choked up with rubbish and pieces of brick-work; I think it is full 30 feet high: the roof is an arch of brick about 1 feet thick, but neither of the Gothic or Roman pitch: the best way I can describe it is by supposing an egg-shell cut lengthways, when the small end being held up, will give the section of this roof; it has nothing of the dome in its form, but is thrown over like a tilt, and the end-walls are built up to meet it; about half has fallen in. In each of the side walls of this apartment is an arched window, about 5 feet high and 3 wide, with three stone bars running from top to bottom; and at the far end, and fronting the place I entered, is a niche cut in the wall, and under it the ruins of an altar. I saw four sitting figures of Budhoo amongst the rubbish, rather under the human size, the features decayed and worn away. The end and sides of this building had highly-ornamented fronts, portions of which have still withstood the ravages of time; each front has a pediment and cornice, supported by small pillars rising from the moulding of the surbase, arched niches of for small statues, and small pilasters with pannels square and circular: the whole ma surprising state of preservation.

The ranges of stone pillars, which first attracted my attention, appear to have supported an open building similar to what is called an amblum: they stand about five feet out of a mound of earth, are plain, round, octagonal or square shafts, of one stone each, but none more than from a foot to 10 inches in diameter, and never had capitals A thick brick wall,

with a coping of stone, appears, by its remains, to have formerly surrounded these buildings; and several large parforms, faced with brick and covered with ruins appear through the jungle.

The inhabitants, of whom I inquired, informed me that these ruins are called the Naigue's palace, and the headman, remarking my admiration of them, told me he would send for an old Kandyan. who could conduct me to a palace in the jungle, where I should find others for more extensive, the remains of buildings constructed by the Joharrums or giants, We set out, and after walking about a mile through the jungle, in an easterly direction, a stupendous brick building, like the tombs of the kings in Kandy, struck my view. The elevation of this building is from 80 to 100 feet, and it is surmounted by a beautiful circular obelisk or spire, in good preservation, about 25 feet in height, towering magnificently over the surrounding plains and jungle. On the first view, the Kandyans of my party uncovered their heads and prostrated themselves, with marks of the greatest reverence. The whole of this great pyramid is built of the brick before described: the coating of plaster which once encircled it has dropped off; large trees and patches of jungle are rooted in its circumference and project from the surface, and the fall of vast masses of the brick work, forced down by that natural destroyer of Ceylon architecture, the Indian fig tree, has left broad and deep chasms, exhibiting only regular layers of the same material-from remarking which, I am led to conclude that this vast pile is not a mound of earth faced with a brick wall, but that the whole structure is one great mass of brick masonry. I am also inclined to think that, like the Egyptian pyramids, it may contain a chamber in the centre. Round the base of this structure, and projecting about 10 or 15 feet from it, at equal distances, stand 16 small brick buildings, one open and one closed up alternately; those that are open are about ten feet in front and measure 5 feet square inside; the entrance to each is by a small square door, the frame of stone; and the roofs are conical, opening at the top like chimnies; the remains in plaster of the usual guardian figures are visible on the sides of some of the doors of these buildings, from which I should be induced to call them small chapels: the buildings closed up are rather larger than the former, and have the appearance of tombs: the front of each is ornamented with small pilasters rising from the moulding of the surbase, supporting a cornice, on the astragals of which are regular lines of dentiles, like those of a Grecian architrave. I should not be surprised if a passage to the centre of the pyramid was found through some of

these tombs. I paced round close to these buildings, and found the circumference measured \$76 paces; a platform of about 30 feet wide, and faced with a brick wall 4 feet high, partly remaining, surrounding the whole.

At a short distance stands another pyramid, of the same form, but smaller in all its dimensions, and without the chapels and tombs at its base; it is in far better preservation; the plaster still remains on most parts, and, although the fig tree roots have made deep openings in its sides, but very little of the brick-work has fallen down.

Near it stand the sides and end-wall of a large square building, similar to that which I saw near the circular temple, but of great strength and magnitude, the walls being nearly six feet thick and of solid brick-work; a small arched window with stone bars remains in the side wall, but the roof and other parts have fallen in and filled the area. The whole of the standing walls are covered with ornaments in plaster, parts of which are in surprising preservation; an architrave and cornice project in front, supported by numerous small pillars, and containing arched niches for small statues, and sandals between the pilasters, exhibiting dancing figures in relief; the cornice and frieze are covered with small grotesque human figures with pot bellies in all attitudes (about 7 inches high), the bands and fillet are covered with rows of small birds resembling geese, and made of burnt earth and chunam.

The evening was closing fast, and obliged me to eave these interesting objects, to view one which my guide told me surpassed them all; and on advancing about half a mile further in the jungle, I came upon what at first view appeared a large black rock, about 80 feet long and 30 high in the centre, and sloping towards the ends, and on advancing a few steps further found myself under a black and gigantic human figure at least 25 feet high. I cannot describe what I felt at the moment. On examination I found this to be a figure of Budhoo, in an upright posture, of excellent proportions, and in an attitude I think uncommon, his hands laid gracefully across his breast, and his robe falling from his left arm. Close on his left lies another gigantic figure of the same sacred personage, in the usual recumbent posture. I climbed up to examine it more minutely, and found that the space between the eyes measured one foot, the length of the nose 2 feet 4 inches, and the little finger of the hand under his head 2 feet: the size of the figure may be guessed from these proportions. On the right of the standing figure is the small door of the Vihari (temple), and on the right of the door another figure of the god, of the same proportions as the

former two, and in the common sitting attitude; these agures are current plear from the roak, and safely executed; but whether each is formed of one or more pieces, I forgot to examine. The Vihari is small and arthed, with a pilaster on ch side cut out of the rock; the old sits Budhoo, on a throne, a little above the human size, with his usual manyheaded and many handed attendants. The apartment is narrow, and the ceiling low and painted in red ornament; the whole resembly others that I have seen in the Seven Corles, Matele. &c. &c. Between the doof and the standing figure. the rock is made smooth for about six feet square, and this space is covered with a close-written Kandvan inscription. perfectly legible. Various names are assigned by the people to the other Various names are buildings, but they all agree in calling this the Galle Vihari. Close under the large pyramid, the people pointed out a cavity, about 4 feet square and 15 deep, lined with brick, which I am inclined to think would, it cleared, lead to a subterrineous passage. There is a vague tradition among them that the Portuguese found immense treasures in this building. since which time they affirm that I am the only European by whom the ruins have been visited. The few poor Kandvans residing in the neighbourhood still worship in the Vihari. I inquired for their priests, hoping to obtain from them some further information, but was told they had but one, and he lived several miles off. The people spoke of some smaller ruins at a distance, but so overgrown with jungle that it was not possible to approach them. I could not discover the least appearance of water near these ruins, nor the remains of any wells or other reservoirs from which the inhabitants could have been supplied.

Whatever was the state of this part of the country in former times, it is now a sterile wilderness, covered with impenetrable thorny jungle.

penetrable thorny jungle. Nauera Elia.—From the following letter dated "Nuwera Elia, 30th August." which appear in one of the Calcutta papers, it seems that a Sanatarium, or health-station, has been discovered in this island.—

"I am now clothed from head to foot in broad-cloth, with flannel next my skin, the room closely shut up, and I declare to you that I can searcely hold my pen," my fingers are so cold. At this moment, 2 P. M. the thermometer is at 60°, and in two or three hours it will be at 54° in the house. Fires are indispensable, morning and evening. I sleep with one in my room, and find a pair of blankets no more than confortable. We have all kinds of vegetables in abundance, but no pasturage,

for cattle, the grass being coarse. English grass, however, furties in perfection though there is only small plot of it near this. At Fort Macdonald, 13 miles from this, where the climate is much milder, there is abundance of beautiful pasturage, and it is said that any thing indian or English will thrive there. Land is procurable in all parts of the island near macadamised roads, and navigable rivers, and five shillings per acre is the price fixed for it by the authorities in Downing-street.

for it by the authorities in Downing street. All our cinnamon-gardens are for sale; and lots of any extent from one acre to 500 may be purchased. Application is made to the collector, the land is put up to auction, and the highest bidder gets it. Coffee is, however, thought the surest speculation, and has never been known to fail. The three shilling per pound export duty on cinnamon deters people from entering at once into the new trade.

" For those without livers, Nuwera Elia, is a most wonderful place. The European invalids who come up here half-dead, in one short week, become strong and robust, and although many have been sent up as a last resource, I do not believe one death has occurred here. There are now 200 European soldiers at this station. Not one man has been in hospital for some time past, although they are at work all day long, building, making roads, cutting timber, &c., and they look like stout English rosy-checked farmers. The children also are quite English. Some of them have come from the low country to all appearance no stronger than those generally seen in Calcutta, and one week brings overflowing spirits and over-whelming appetites. The climate is whelming appetites. equally healthy during the whole year, although for months it rains incessantly. In December, January, and February, the ground is covered with frost, the thermometer in the morning being sometimes as low as 280 ! The elevation above the sea is supposed to be 6,700 feet, and yet it is a particularly airy climate There are no white ants, and insects of any The elephant is the kind are very rare. only wild animal of any consequence in the neighbourhood. They are very numerous, but never do any haim. Meat keeps fiesh here for ten or twelve days; and the prepared hams and bacon I think much finer than we can get from England. It is a very singular circum-"stance that iron will scarcely rust here. The bolts and hinges of doors are as free from it now as the day they were put up. A mail coach runs three times a week from Colombo to Kandy and back; and by the 1st of January, we shall, I trust, have a fine carriage road from Kandy to this, 52 miles, even now considered only a day's journey. Throughout all the public roads

on the island there are rest-houses for travellers, at the average distance of twelve fallers. Man of them are pertially furnished, and have accommodation for three families."

Mauritius. 🍇

The slavery abolition plan was received here in September last. But little is said of it in the papers, "lest it should relax the discipline of the slaves," except that it will be impracticable without material alterations.

The Gazette of August 28th contains an additional decree relative to the press, modifying the law of the 29th February 1832. Of this law, the following are the contents:

All clandestine presses shall be destroyed: every press shall be deemed clandestine that is not announced to the Colonial Secretary

Whoever shall publish a periodical publication, without having conformed to the 19th February 1832, shall be punished by an imprisonment of three months, and a fine of from ten to sixty pounds sterling, either together or separately, according to the heinousness of the offence.

In cases of defamation against the courts and tribunals, or other constituted public bodies, or against the public functionaries by reasons of their qualities or office, the prosecution shall either take place ex-officio, or on the complaint of the functionary aggrieved. If the same offence shall be committed against any private individual, the prosecution shall only take place on the complaint of the party who considers himself aggrieved.

All infraction of the law and offences committed by the press, may be taken cognizance of, either at the court of correctional police or at the assizes.

The 4th, 23d, and 24th articles of the decree of the 29th February 1832, are rescinded.

The right of regarding as unofficial and insufficient, the publication of all orders of Court, otherwise than in the Government Gazette, has been brought before the Supreme Court, where the question remains undecided.

The case of the American ship Hindu has provoked some attention. This vessel, according to a statement in one of the papers, appeared off Port Louis in distress, and the Vice-admiralty Court, anthorized her to enter the harbour for the purpose of repairs. Her cargo consisted principally of coffee, of which a partion was landed and subsequently re-shipped, with the exception of 236 bags damaged, and

unit for re-shipments to The Court of Add-miralty ordered the following distorms to allow it to be not. The consider (Mr. Canningham), however, referred the order of the court to government, and told the party, he might feel himself under the necenty of seizing the coffee, if sold. sale was in consequence deferred, and the Court of Vice-admiralty was moved to at aside its order for the sale. Foiled. however, by the plea of necessity on which the party rested his defence, the Advocate General turned round and disputed the parisdiction of the court. The court, however, maintained its jurisdiction, and confirmed the former order, condemning the commander of the Hindu, however, to pay the whole costs. Thus the ship and cargo, worth more than 80,000 dollars, was detained ten days, and an expense of 500 dollars incurred in effecting the sale of a small lot of damaged coffee, which produced only 1,410 dollars. - India Gaz. Sept 21.

Mr. Chas. Telfarr.—The Cornéen contains the following tribute to Mr. Charles Fellan, in noticing his death, after a few days' illness, on the 14th July, at the age of 56.—

" Having arrived here, a surgeon, with the squadron which blockaded our ports in 1510, he was one of the few Englishmen who lived constantly amongst us since our change of government; and it was no doubt the opportunity of thereby becoming familiar with our manners and disposition which made himsone of the few, whose sentiments towards us underwent no change from circumstances. He filled high public situations in the two islands. As secretary to the government of Bourbon, and private secretary to Sir R. Farquhar at the Mauritius, he knew how to reconcile the faithful execution of his public duty, with a regard for the feelings and interest due to a people, who by the chances of war had become subjects of a foreign king and country. As a private man, he lost none of the friends that surrounded him while his influence was all powerful. He held for a long time the situations of administrator to estates and register to the Vice Admiralty Court. His private character shone with qualities the most rare. A great disinterestedness, unbounded confidence in others, and a generosity without limit, led him too much to despise the gifts of fortune, and are the cause of his affairs being left embarrassed; but there is every reason to hope, that the precautions taken by himself have sufficiently protected the public interest committed to his charge. It is, however, his ardent assertment to the cause of the sciences, and above all of natural history, which the charge is the sciences. which has recommended the name of Telfair to the public esteem. He cultivated Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vot. 13, No.51.

them with a seel which was todal segable; nothing that studed to the hampiness of mankind or the progress of knowledge was indifferent or foreign to him. Retany is indebted to him for a number of valuable discoveries. The Flora of the Maurithis has been considerably enriched by his labours; other countries, and particularly his own, have seen their collections aug. mented by our native plants, as well as by a crowd of foreign plants and animals which he procured from the most unex. plored parts of the globe. He has long been respected as a benefactor to science. He maintained and active and interesting correspondence with many of the learned institutions and the first naturalists of Europe. Endowed with a perfect evenness of temper, and with mild and simple manpers, the ordinary intercourse with him was as safe as the variety and extent of his information rendered it instructive and agreeable. His house was open to all, his hospitality was natural and kind. His friendship and esteem were bestowed on those worthy of it, without regard to tank or climate. In rendering this tribute, we indulge the pleasing recollection of happy days that are fled for ever.'

Versian Gulf.

At Boshne, on the 1st August, Mahomed Ally Khan, of the Distakoor tilbe, a man of great weight and importance, and one of the chiefs that drove the prince of Shiraz out of Bushire, while sitting with some of his followerd on a bench, was shot dead, with another, by a man of another tilbe. The murderer could not be traced.

The inhabitants of the Gulf and all the large towns, such as Bushire and Bussorah, are in a miserable state for want of a regular government, trade is quite at a stand, the ships are laid up unemployed, and the merchants are in the greatest distress. It was currently reported that the government of Bushire was offered to the maum of Muscat, but not accepted if the present anarchy among the various tribes be not put a stop to in this place, the town in the course of another year will be one heap of ruins, - Bomb, Gaz. Aug 31. By the Resource from Bushire the 8th of August. The following extract of a letter was received from Bushire ;--

"Prince Timor Mirza left Bushire on the 29th June, leaving Mirza Ali Khan and Taunasp Kooli Khan as his representatives during his absence. On the morning of the 1st August, the chief of the powerful tribe of Taugistoon, was put to death, while attending the place of public assembly, by his rival the chief of Dashtistoon. Hooseen Kooli Khan, one of his adherents, was likewise killed, and another

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severely wounded. The yest of his 184-* lowers saught refuge in the British residency, and were subsequently despatched to their own homes. The inveterate feud

to their own homes. The inveterate foul thus created between two powerful tribes, must necessarily tend greatly to increase the alarm and insecurity of the inhabitants of Bushire."—Bomb, Cour. Sept. 3.

* A singular subject of dispute has arisen, we hear, between the prince of Sheraz and the imaum of Muscat. The latter recently married a daughter of the former, and the bride, after a short residence at Muscat, obtained permission to proceed to Bunder Abbas. From thence she found an excuse to go to Sheraz, where her father gave her away, a second time, in maniage, to II. H. Aha Khan Mirza. How the matter will end we cannot foresee; but the lady is said to prefer her present to her late husband.—Bomb. Cour. Sept. 14.

Cape of Good Mope.

Expedition into the Interior .- We have the satisfaction to announce the return of Mr. Hume, the trader, to Graham's Town, whence he has been absent about two years, on a journey into the interior. Rumour has spoken so loudly of the dangers to be apprehended from Massalikatsi, that it is gratifying to hear that Messrs Hume and Mallon, with two waggons and seven men armed with guns, passed in safety through the territories of that chief, and penetrated to a considerable distance beyond the furthest point hitherto reached by Eu-Geographical precision cannot ropeans. reasonably be expected from persons whose sole pursuit is in search of ivory, or some other article of sufficient value to repay the cost of many months' land-carriage; but some care has been taken on this journey to note the stages and direction of travelling, from which we attain some approximation to accuracy. Messrs. Hume and Mallon left Latakoo, or Kuruman, in June, and after crossing the Lampoopo, which falls into Delagoa Bay, some distance beyond the furthest point reached by Mr. Whittle, took a westerly course, and travelled nine days up the Nacongo branch of the Lampoopo; eight days journey to the north brought them to the Bu-Kass, a Bechuana tribe, two days to the north of whom they found the Ba-Mangatos, a tribe of the same people living in a hilly country, possessed of much cattle and sheep, and cultivating a great deal of corn. At this point a plummet, suspended on the 25th December, at noon, cast the shade almost imperceptibly to the north, from which we infer that they were then nearly under the tropic. Having here completed their lading of ivory, they returned in a new direction, nearly south for sixteen days, to the Wolf River, which had been before

Marin. visited by Mr. Moffat; five days more to the south of ought them to the country of the charmoniquac, visited by Whitle; and in twelve days more they returned to Kuruman. The manners and dustoms of the tribes where their possession or their distance has hitherto protected shem from Massalikatsi, appear, as well as men can judge, to be similar to those of the other Bechuanas. The face of the country is generally level, well covered with wood and grass, but ill watered; game of all kinds were numerous; cameleopards were seen in herds of hundreds, and as the party depended entirely upon their guns for sustenance during the journey, the cameleopards formed their chief food; but the flesh of the elephant and rhinoceros was also caten with indifference. Several articles of cotton manufacture procured from the Portuguese at Mosambique or Delagoa, were found among the Mangatos, who stated that a considerable trade in ivory had formerly been conducted with the coast, by a tribe of Maloquins, who carried the ivory to the sea. It is stated that the Griquas were under no kind of apprehension from Massalikatsi, and that he and his people entertained such a dread of fire arms, that there is little chance of his willingly encountering an enemy possessed of this means of defence .- Graham's Town Journal, May 23.

Exploring the Interior.—The first meeting of the Committee of the Cape of Good Hope association for exploring Central Africa, took place on the 27th instant.

The acting secretary reported to the meeting, that out of 200 shares originally proposed 192 had been taken. As, however, the amount of £600, which would be the product of £000 shares, is evidently insufficient to the importance of the undertaking and the magnitude of its object, it is intended to raise £1,000, either by shares or donations; and the secretaries were directed to address those European Scientific Societies most likely to contribute to the objects in view by the Association.

Several applications from persons destrous to join the expedition, some with scientific qualifications, gratutously, were laid before the committee, and referred for the consideration of a sub-committee, elected for the purpose of communicating with Dr. Smith, the director of the expedition, to arrange with him its various details, and to report to the committee.—Com. Adver. Jane 29.

Netherlands India.

Disastrous accounts seem still to prevail at Batavia relative to the progress of the war in Sumatra. Intelligence from Bencoolen and Padang had arrived on or about the 29th ult, stating that, at the forser place, the resident Mr. Knoerle, had seen murdered at his country the which he natives surrounded and traffit; he is said to have parished in the flames. A Mr. Van Groll, an assistant, we believe, is said to have been there also at the time and to have shared the same fate.

General Reisz had attacked and carried a village near Padang, called Campong Karwaw, but with the loss of Major Du Bus, Lieut, Breda, and about 40 European soldiers killed, and 60 wounded. The commissioner general had not arrived at Padang; but it is not expected that the reinforcements he takes with him will prove of much avail in repelling the attacks of the natives. The latter are said to be under the command of Jym Tuan Sati, the rightful chief of Pageruyong, who has mustered a force of about 25.000 fighting men. We learn, also, that the natives are more united than heretofore, and determined to oppose the encroachments of the Dutch to the death.

In Java, it seems, the natives are apparently quiet, but, in reality, discontented, The forced cultivation system, all work and little pay, is far from being palatable to them. Letters from Batavia state that it is the intention of the Government to make Batavia and two miles round it an entrenchment, by cutting a wide ditch, and throwing a mound of carth, upon which, at certain distances, cannon will be placed. The only entrances to this enclosure will be over draw-bridges. The intended line will extend to the church at Parripattan, turning, on the left, to Gunong Sarce, and on the right, as far up the Tenabang road as Mr. Forrestier's house. The surveyors state that the work will cost about 15 or 16 millions of guilders, and 10 years' time. The object of the Dutch Government, in thus entrenching Batavia, may be to secure the capital of Java from any future attack of the natives; but unless the rulers of that island alter their present line of policy, and endeavour to secure the affections and good-will of the people, in which is centered the real strength of any country, they will find that their trenches and ramparts, raised at such an enormous expenditure of money and time, will protect them but little against the rage of an inturiated people -Sing. Chron. Sept. 12.

Ziam.

POLITICAL STATE OF SIAM.

In the fatter part of 1827, some misunderstanding arose between the Siamese government and the Prince of Laos, Chow Van Chart. The Siamese sent an army against this choef, under the command of the late Wangno, and the first minister,

Chew Phys Bodin de Cha. The afficial tide of the first minister wha formerly Chackree, but sher the death of the old chackree (who was under the royal disuleasure when he died), the king, on appointing Chow Khun Metap to be first minister, ordered the title of Chackree to be annulled, and the above one to be used in its stead.

The expedition against Laos was suc-As usual, in Siamese warfare. cessful they laid waste the country, plundered the inhabitants, brought them to Bankok, sold and gave them away as slaves. Prince Van Chan and his family made their escape into Cochin China; but, instead of meeting a friendly reception, they were se zed by the king and delivered as prisoners to the Stamese. The prince arrived in Bankok about the end of 1828, and underwent the greatest cruelties barbarism could invent. He was confined in a large iron cage, exposed to a burning sun, and obliged to proclaim to every one that the king of Sium was great and mercitul that he himself had committed a great error, and deserved his present punish. ment. In this cage were placed, with the prisoner, a large mortar to pound him in a large beilet to boil him in, a hook to hang him by, and a sword to decapitate him, also a sharp-pointed spike for him t sit on. His chicken were sometimes pu m along with him. He was a mild, res pectable-looking, old, grey-heided man and did not live long enough to gratif his tormentors, death hiving put an ento his sufferings. His body was take and hung in chains on the bank of th Bankok. The conditions on which the Cochin Chinese gave up Chow Van Chan were, that the king of Siam would appoint a new prince to govern the Laos country, who should be a person approved of by the Cochin Chinese; and that the court of Siam should deliver up the persons belonging to the Siamese army who attacked and killed some Cochin Chinese during the Laos war. Several amb issidors have been sent to claim the fulfilment of those promises, but nothing as yet has been accomplished. At present (1833), there is an ambassador from Cochin China demanding, in the strongest terms, the appointment of a king over the Laos country, and also some remuneration for the death of the Cochin Chinese The king of Siam and his court wish to put off this ambassador, as they have done others, with some slight excuses, but the embassy still remains at Bankok, the ambassador saying that he dare not return to Cochin China until this affair is settled.

On the receipt of the despatches by the embassy, the king of Stam was alarmed, and sent off Chow Phya Budin de Cha with a large force, to th, frontiers of Cochin China. He had ariyied at Cambudia, who part of which belongs to Stam, and the other is fibutary both to Cochin China and Siam. Both nations chaim it as their own.

When the Cochin Chinese government became aware of the movements of the Siamese general, they prevented all supplies being sent or sold to the Siamese army, and probabited the Cambodians from having any intercourse with them whatever. This unexpected step put the Siamese on rather short allowances; their rice and salt were cut off, and what is worse still, their kin mah to plu (betel). A Siamese army might do very well without muskets, swords, or ammutation, but it is impossible they can dispense with their kin mak.

Letters arrived from Chow Phya Metap or Budin de Cha two days prior to the departure of the writer from Bankok, on the 20th of April 1833, informing the king of all that had taken place, and requesting a reinforcement of at least 10,000 men, with an additional number of experienced officers, to assist him with their advice. On the arrival of that force, his intention is to subdue all Cambodia, and, if need be, to march into Cochin China, When these despatches were read to the king, he ordered the praklang to write to the general, informing him that it was not convenient then to send more men, as the people, at that season, were employed in planting paddy, and if he were to send 10,000 away before that work was done, rice would become dear. The general was also desired to remain where he was, and keep himself quiet until the rainy season was over, when the king would send more than the number of men required. Such is the present state of Siam, as regards Laos and Cochin China. The Siamese deserve a heavy punishment for their barbarity to Chow Van Chan and the poor Malays, whose "ghosts walk unrevenged" amongst them

This year, at the soneran, or new year, on opening the book of fate, to see whether it was to be a lucky or unducky year, the omen is said to have been unpropitious and warlike. The picture was an elephant pulling up a young tree, a prince and two drivers on his back, the drivers pricking the elephants with their hooks, &c.

The Cardah war is the next political event that disturbed the royal breast of his golden-footed majesty. This event did not give the Siamese much trouble; they were much more fearful of the English assisting the Malays, than of the Malays themselves. On the arrival of the writer in Siam, in September 1831, the praklang was very anxious to know if the English would assist the Malays or not. He was told it was quite cyident the English were assisting the Siamese, having sent ships of war

to blockade the Quedah river. He then asked, was the general epinion respecting the party of the parish at Singapore? The writer state that, to judge from what had already taken blace, the Malays would conquer, unless more men were sent from Bankok. This, the praklang answered, would not be done, as the king had ordered the rajah of Ligar to take the country, and the latter he said he was able enough to accomplish that without aby assistance from Siam; and if he did not do all he professed, the king would be much displeased, and perhaps disgrace him.

About this time, also, an insurrection broke out at Patani, Jella, and Jarim. when the Stamese settlement of Singora was attacked. Letters arrived from the governor of Singora, demanding assistance, and great preparations were made for his defence. It was said that forty war-boats and 12,000 men, under three phyas, were sent to Singora; but the actual force sent was much less. Previous to this, the king advanced the praklang to the rank and title of Chow Phya kalahom. This elevation did not much please the praklang, who was afraid of losing his more lucrative situation of praklang, and when the king offered him this new dignity, he said he could not leave the office of maklang, because the day his father became halahom he died, and he was certain the same fate awaited him. The king, to please his favourite, said he might continue to be praklang, and become kalahom also, which was just the very thing the sly fox wanted. This is the first instance of an occurrence of that nature happening in Stam.

The Malayan states of Patani, Calantan, and the other smaller states of Jelia and Jarim, began to assume a hostile appearance towards Siam, and refused to be taxed and have their hands written on (all the people belonging to the king of Siam are marked on the wrist, besides having the mark of slavery put on their arms). The officer who collected the tax (a phra of the second class), by way of remunerating himself for his trouble, demanded three ticals a-head. This was more than the poor people could pay, and those who could not pay be flogged, whether men, women, or children. From these unauthorised acts of oppression and crucky mose the disturbance. When the second king heard of the misconduct of his officer, he ordered him to be seized and beheaded, without trial. The praklang, as kalahom, was ordered to proceed immediately to Singora, and from thence to Patani, in order to put an end at once to the disturbance in that quarter. He sailed from Bankok on the 17th of March 1832, in a war-boat, accompanied by about eighteen more warboats, containing altogether about 3,000 men. The praklang, as kalahom, was inrested with royal intignia in the shape of a pyramidical pap or crown and went down the river of great state. They had a very long passage along the colar, the old praklang being such a coward that they were obliged to keep in shore all the way, and anchor every night, so that it took forty-six days from Bankok to reach Singora. On the Praklang's arrival there, he gora. On the Crastiang's arrival there, he found the Malays had been already dispersed, and be had optiming left to perform but to plugger the people. The rajsh of Patani was reported to have fled to Calantan; but the praklang sent orders to the raigh of that place to deliver him up, promising that he should not be huit. raigh of Calantan caught and sent the rajah of Patani to the praklang, who treated him well at first. By this time the praklang had removed his head-quarters to Patani, and employed his people in plundering in every direction. Not content with taking whatever the poor people possessed, they caught every person they could find, young and old, sick and healthy, promiscuously; and not satisfied with capturing the unfor tunate inhabitants of Patani, Jella, and Jaron, they also carried off all the cattle, and burnt and cut down all the fruit trees that came in their way. The praklang wrote several times to the rajah of Calantan to come and visit him, but the latter always sent an excuse, saying he was very old (which is the case). After much negotiation, the poor old man was obliged to pay (notwithstanding his having delivered up the rajah of Patani) to the king of Sum 30,000 Spanish dollars and ten catties of gold dust, and to the praklang, little by little, as much more as he could collect, in order to be allowed to retain possession of the country !

About the end of August, the Malays being quiet, and every thing settled to the satisfaction of the praklang, he proposed returning to Bankok with his principal spoils, via from 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners, or slaves. Those wretched creatures were torced on board the small junks and warboats, and crowded together as thickly as When they arrived they could be stowed. at Bankok, and were landed on the banks of the river, the stench from their persons and the vessels was dreadful. One-fourth were covered with the small-pox. They were all placed, or huddled together, in one side of the building called the British factory.

The praklang himself arrived on the 20th September 1832, bringing with him the rajab of Patani and his family. The rajah, was sent in chains to the king's palece, where he is still kept, and his family were placed in another house, with other prisoners of rank. The king was much pleased, with all the praklang had done, and rewarded him with a present of thirty cattles of silver, or 2,400 ticals, to purchase

play things with, as the king said, "suc and lis." On the arrivated the raish of Ligor, a short time after, he also was 'rewarded with a similar present, and sent back immediately to Ligor, there to remain until the time arrived for burning the body of the second king, on which occasion he would be expected to attend.

The second king, or Wangna, had been troubled with dropsy for a long time previous to his death, which took place about, the end of April or beginning of May 1832. He died poor, being of a liberal disposition. The office of "second king" had been generally considered a sinecure. though the emoluments attached to it were very considerable, viz. one-third of the revenue of the kingdom, and an allowance from the king of 1,500 catties of silver annually, to pay his officers. On the death of the second king, there were three or four expectants, particularly Prince Crom-ma-mon-rak, and several other Crom-ma-mons; but the king, to put an end to all their expectations, created a new title, namely Crom-ma-luang, and invested four of the princes with it. At the same time he raised several of the inferior princes to a higher rank than they held before, thereby doing away with the title of Second King altogether.

The body of the second king was kept in state until the beginning of April 1835, when the grand preparations for burning it were completed. The processions lasted during six or seven days, when the body was burnt, and most probably, his ashes, as usual, have been made into a god. A painting, descripting of the procession, could alone enable, person to form any idea of the seene, for no pen could describe it, it being impossible even to imagine names for the figures of the animals, griffins, nondescript monsters, &c. which were drawn along on huidles by large groupes of men.—Corresp. Song. Chron., June 6.

AMERICAN TREATY WITH SIAM.

The American sloop of war Peacock, after being foiled in an endeavour to establish commercial relations with Cochin China, arrived at Bankok in February 1833, with Mr. Edmund Roberts, as envolved from President Jackson to Cochin China and Siam. He was well-received, and, with the captain and surgeou of the vessel, Mr. Morrison, jun. (Chinese translator), and some officers of the slup, was conveyed across the bar in two large war-boats, and lodged in the foreign factory. The Siamese authorities made no objection to the Americans trading on the same footing as the English, and a treaty to that effect was concluded with the praklang, with one additional stipulation, namely, that "if a Siamese is indebted to an American he must pay him if he has the means, if not,

the American is to take what he has got spittle and was consequently me and give bim his discharge of a dot the thief. The girl declared the interest of the consequently. This is justly considered as worse than nothing, inasmuch as the Siamese walked off with his constant the always require, but never give credit; so that a Siamese may purchase an Ameriwan's goods and pay other debts, handing your the residue of the proceeds to the American, who must give him his dis-charge. The praklang refused to alter this article, or to allow an American consul to reside at Bankok. The Americans brought presents to the amount of from Drs. 2,000 to 2,500, and received goods to the value of 1,000 in return.

SCARCITY.

Late letters from Moulmain state that there is a very alarming scarcity throughout Siam, in consequence of which the price had risen to an unusual height on the coasts of Arrac in and Tenass rim .-Penang Gaz., Aug. 31.

CURIOUS OLDEAL.

A corespondent of the Singrpore Chronicle mentions the following mode he witnessed, in Siam, of discovering theft:-- " A per on had been robbed of two small bars of gold, and a soon as the loss was ascertained, all those who, in any way, had access to the chest in which they were kept, were brought together, and a person despatched for a conjuror, who arrived, bringing with him a quantity of dued clay, which had a metallic appearance outside, and formed into small square rods, about or 7 raches long, and of the size of a person', little finger, The conjuror asked the supposed delinquents severally if they knew any thing of the lost gold, and they, of course, denied having seen it. He then light d a small wax candle, stuck a tical on two sides of it, which he got from the owner of the gold, and made a short prayer or conjuration ;-he then took up a piece of the dried clay, litted it very ceremomously three times above his head, and measuring by his little finger, broke it off at gths of about 11 inches long; and gave each of the suspected persons three pieces to chew. Each, anxious to prove his or her innocence, are or rather chewed as fast as possible; and after the clay was well masticated, and the person able to spit it out, he or she was dismissed as innocent. It was rather ludicrous to see about a dozen persons of both sexes. with their mouths full of blue clay, and every now and then trying to spit. At length, after 10 minutes perhaps, they all succeeded in spitting out the clay, with the exception of one poor little girl of about 15 years of age, who could not get her clay sufficiently moist to spare a

the thief, the girl declared i rinnocene but all to purpose, the conjunction walked on with his class the 2 ticals, leaving the little girl in terms. Such is the prejudice in favour of this ridiculous ordeal, that, on the bare proof of clayeating, persons are often flogged and put in irons as thieves. In this case, the girl was only threatened with such a punishment.'

THE KHON PAA.

The same writer speaks of a " curious monster," called Khon Paa, known in Siam, an individual of which was once in the possession of Prince Chow Ta:-" From all accounts, this animal is about five feet in he ght, and in appearance something like a man; it walks upright, but has no joints in its knees or rather has no kneed; runs as fast as any horse; and when it falls down is unable to rise without drawing to some tree, when it litts uself up by means of its hands and arms, which are said to be rather long. The skin of the belly is said to be transparent like glass, or horn, so that its entrails may be distinctly seen."

China.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

After our mis'ortune in Manchoo Tartary, we were very anxious to get further down to the south. Our crew was, notwithst nding the milder weather we had near the Shan-tung promontory, and opposite the yellow river, very much dispirited. Discase preyed upon them; many were frost-bitten, others coughed day and night, and several had severe attacks of the colic. In the dead of the night we often heard the piercing cries of the sufferers: when orning dawned, our ears were prected by the dismal noise in the forecastle. Discontent reigned amongst all: instead of alleviating their sufferings by mutual assistance, they aggravated them by constant quarrels. Some of them slept upon the rafters of the fire-place; others put their benumbed toes and fingers into the hot ashes. Amputation was the immediate consequence of this imprudence.

In this state we arrived near the islet Sha-wei-shan (called by the expedition in the Lord Amherst, Marjoribanks' islet), the northernmost of the Chu-san group, a land-mark for which all the junks coming from the north steer, in order to enter Woo-sung river. It was late in the evening of December the 11th; we had shouled to six and a half fathoms; and knowing that there were large and dangerous banks in the neighbourhood, we came to an anchor. The following day was gloomy,

. Continued from p. 112.

1834.1 the weather holsterous, and the well considerable, so that the vessel of ed a great
deal. Several Shang has just tried to
come under the best Shawel shan to an
thir g mysterious in their whole behaviour. anchor, but thereby benefited their situation very little. Another day equally as dismal elapsed, and the night was as boisterous as ever, On the 15th, the weather cleared up again; we saw the lovely face of the sun, a glorious sight, and pursued our voyage to Shang-hae. Not far from us we espied a junk without masts, apparently floating on the surface of the sea. We, at first, hesitated whether we should bear down to her; for several other junks in the neighbourhood seemed to have taken notice of her forlorn situation. A Ning-po vessel approached so near as to hail her, and one of the crew jumped on Loard; but when the captain saw that a great deal of her cargo was already damaged by the water, he did not think it worth the trouble of coming to an anchor, but ran down, with all sails set, towards the south, leaving the mariners to their fate. There was now a fair opportunity for Christian retaliation, - and what can be more satisfactory than to requite good for evil? When we were on the Kae-choo bank, many a Shang-hae junk had passed without noticing us, though they could not be ignorant of our dangerous situation, Here we saw a junk forsaken by their own countrymen, and we could save her crew, though it was with considerable loss of time and risk. The jolly-boat being manned went alongside. They had hoisted the signal of distress-a white flag hanging down to the sea-and stretched forth their hands to implore our help. There was still a considerable swell on. and we had enough to do to keep the boat from being swamped. The first thing they handed to us was their idol, but we hurled it into the sea. By keeping close under the lee of the stein, we got five men into the boat; the remainder, seven in number, would also have jumped into her, and thus sunk the boat, if we had not immediately hastened back to the ship, which had laid to. As soon as the captain came on board, he wished to shew his gratitude by genuflexions and knocking head:-from this, however, he was prevented. The people were thickly dressed, and seemed also to be well fed.

After repeated trips, we saved them all. The wind now became light, the sea subsided, and we tried to save a part of her cargo, which consisted principally of provisions. None of the sailors took it into their head to save even their clothing: we had to do every thing for them. The men seemed to be entirely indifferent, or rather stupified. All our efforts to cheer them up proved fruitless; they stared us in the face, and scarcely uttered a sigh. The pilot might have been of service to us in

They had scuttled their boat and the waters tank, and could not account for it. According to the general calculation, we found it rather strange that twelve men could be sufficient to manage so large a junk. To all this they could give us no explanation : and therefore we concluded, seeing the many articles of clothing which were owned by none of the men saved. that a mutiny must have taken place; but we could never ascertain the fact; and their papers, which specified the number of the crew, agreed with their own statement. When we, during our progress, came near a Shang-hae junk at an anchor. they wanted to go on hoard; but we chose rather to deliver them over to the government, to show the rulers of China that we were actuated by better principles than they themselves. When we therefore arrived in the Woo-sung river (December 20th), we handed the following memorial to Admiral Kwang, the military commander at this station :-

" The English supercargo Lo (Mr. R.'s surname) respectfully informs his honour, the chief-magistrate of Shang-hae district, Wan, that he saw, on the 24th of the 10th moon, a merchant vessel, bearing the name of Chowchang-fa, No. 841, belonging to your honourable nation, from Keang-nan province, without mast or anchors, floating on the surface of the sea, and having hoisted the signal of distress, Observing a Ning po vessel passing her, and only saving of man, we thought it our duty, as Englishmen, and professors of the Christian religion, which commands us to succour those who are in distress and trouble, and exerted ourselves to save the lives of twelve inhabitants of the middle kingdom. This is according to the principles of our nation; for we cannot see people on the brink of destruction without upholding and rescuing them; we also unitated the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards foreigners. We now present these people before your honour and wish you peace, prosperity, and his piness, whilst we hope that all these people may enjoy an equal share. This is all that we have to communicate. 12th year

of Taou-kwang, 10th moon, 18th day."

The supercargo was shorty afterwards sent on shore to undergo an examination; for, notwithstanding the clearest proof, the mandarins harboured suspicion. thought these people had leagued with us, and therefore sent a clerk on board to take down their depositions separately.

Before we sent them all on shore, Mr. R. very generously offered them some money; for they had lost every thing, and were a good distance from their homes.

Who would have beliefed diest day grunn—and all the nations enjoy granquitity, belief strong trying the first but the feet partial are not a series of returning but the market of such are come to the market of such are some to our latter. Only when he was very hard a present, and had cried down the deceitful barbarians in a chop, he changed his language, and stuck up a large paper in front of the building where we resided, wherein , he told the people that our humanity in saving the poor wretches was really praiseworthy; but he had already thanked us for it. We do not doubt but that these people have been restored tatheir homes, though we never heard any thing more about them *

It was our earnest wish to avoid all intercourse with the mandarins, and if necessity brought us in contact with them, to try all means to conciliate their good-will. We hoped to awaken their interest in our behalf, by presenting them with twelve Chinamen whom we had saved from the brink of destruction. Wishing to trade according to the established laws of the empire, we were anxious to enter the river, and to try what we could do.

The weather had been before very dark and gloomy, and therefore nobody on shore could perceive the approach of the ship. When we, finally, on the morning of the 20th December, came in sight of the two forts at the entrance of the Woosung river, our friends the mandarins were roused from their lethargy. They had despatched in all baste several boats to meet us. The ship having got under weigh, was rapidly consied away with the tide; this increased their anxiety to stop us outside. Several of our inmates having been recognised, they were commanded with threats to desist from proceeding further, because they wanted first to consult with us After having told them that the proper place for consultation was Shanghae, they showed, by the most frightful gesticulation, and by making use of offensive language, that they were determined to prevent our entrance. Meanwhile, the ship had gained upon them as to leave bein far behind, so that they were unable board us. Seeing us resolute, they changed their tone, became friendly and polite, and begged us only to steer clear of the bank towards the northern shore, where the herst, whilst burthened by the mandarins, had got aground. When entering the river, the batteries from both the forts were opened upon us. As we had run foul of a junk, we were obliged to come to an anchor below Woo-sung. Here we hoisted our flag, which bore the following inscription in large Chinese characters :- " An Indian merchantman. May the middle kingdom greatly prosper,

• The service was favourably adverted to in imperial edict.—See last vol. p. 184.

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are brethren. Is it not a matter of joy when a friend arrives from a distant country ?"

Most of these inscriptions are taken from Confucius, and in the original language, more forcible than in the translation Hundreds of natives had collected near Woo-sung, and greeted us with joyful exclamations. They were exceedingly delighted with our classical flag, and pointed to it continually.

Mr. R. and the writer went shortly afterwards in the jolly-boat on shore, to deliver the memorial and ship's report to Admiral Kwang, the military commander of this station. When the people saw us stepping on shore they received us most kindly, and a hundred voices asked, where is Captain Hoo-hea-me (Mr. Lindsay)? Kwang was on board of his junk, which, with his whole squadron, was laid up in the Woo-sung canal. Some officers showed us into his presence. He was in a mean, dirty cabin, and rose as soon as he saw us enter, greatly agitated. We addressed him in a friendly manner; the wrinkles of his forehead vanished, and his frown was exchanged for a smile, "Where is Captain Hoo hea-me? What has he done with the papers he received here? When can we expect him back? Have you any despatches from your nation? Do your countrymen and king insist upon demanding an opening of the trade?" &c., were among his first questions, which he asked very rapidly. Having satisfied his curiosity upon the first points, we replied, that we sincerely hoped that they would give us permission to trade, before we demanded it. He asked with great anxiety -" Have you not been to Peking to urge the affair?" We said " No," but he could not believe us. "At all events," he said, "you should first arrange the matter with our sovereign," From the whole tenor of this conversation, it appeared that the grandees of Keang-nan believed that such a determined nation as the English would not stoop to give up this point, whilst they themselves had neither the physical power nor reason on their side to refuse what had been demanded. They could not persuade themselves that we should slight the Keang-nap trade, after having ourselves witnessed it vast importance. Yet we could tell them nothing about the measures which were in future to be adopted, and were rather down-hearted when we thought that even the first attempt had been disapproved. of. We were, however, anxious to bring our

own affairs to notice. "You cannot trade, and "therefore they base no reason to according at the laws," we this answer, upon an application we made to this purpose. "The hoppo has examined in the matter of trade. Empirer, who cherishes compassion towards distant possigners, and connive at the At the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time, we shall proceed to the same time. it. At the same firme, we shall proceed further up the river, till you have sent us a favourable answer." He answered, "Well, we will sec." Tea was now served up; we talked familiarly, and left him in very good numour. This is the same admiral who was upbraided by the Emperor for having driven the Amherst to the north, instead of driving her to the south-a more nautical error. He appears to be a man of no talent, but does not harbour that inveterate enmity against foreigners which is so apparent in some of his colleagues.

The ship proceeded, shortly afterwards, further up the river. There is a deep channel, with 7 to 8 fathonis, on the northern shore, till you have arrived at the first turn, where you ought to stretch over to the opposite shore. The bottom is soft mud. There are no dangers which may not be avoided by a little management, though the channel in some places is natrow. A vessel not drawing more than two fathoms may safely proceed up to Shang-hae city, which is about fourteen miles from Woo-sung.

A few writers had been sent on board to examine into the case of the people whom we had saved. To satisfy all their inquiries, the captain of the junk went on shore. The martial appearance of our vessel made a deep impression upon our visitors. Nobody disturbed us in our further progress up the river; they had not even requested us to abstain from proceeding further.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANTOUS

Trade with the A. E. Coast .- The Canton Register gives an account of a report to the emperor by the governor, Foo-yuen, te-tuh and hoppo of Canton, on the subject of foreign trade. " Le, the te-tulf, considers it a matter of impossibility to prevent ships from proceeding to the north-east coast, since the ocean is so very wide, and he has found out that vessels may proceed thither direct without touching in Canton province. He sends for that purpose cruisers to keep a sharp look-out," especially upon vessels proceeding from Canton. As to the complaints of the barbarian merchants, that they suffer injustice from the hong-merchants, the hoppo declares that they were at liberty to petition the government; and, if their grievances were unredressed, the matter would be reported to the emperor, Asiat. Jour. N.S Vol. 13, No.51.

their own statement; that the reduction of the port duties, three years ago, has roused the barbarian merchants to grantude for the favour bestowed by the Great Emperor. who shews compassion towards distant foreigners. In consequence of these regulations, there came more than twenty English vessels two years ago. Up to the 17th of January of this year, there had been already twenty-six slips. The Company's trade had been carried on as customany, the duties paid; and every thing was going on prosperously, and upon a firm footing. Country and other barbarian ships participated in the trade, and had nothing to complain of. He considers, therefore, the pretence of transferring the trade to other ports, on account of the injustice done to foreign merchants, as quite futile, and as a mere cloak to open a trade with other provinces, where the commodities yield a greater profit."

Serious offray with Chinese Officers .--Some days ago, a passage boat was proceeding from Canton to Shou-king foo, a distance of 100 mile, when it was whispered accong the coston house people that she continued stranggled openm, - Achoppo boat accordingly set off in pursuit of her, and overtook her lite in the evening. She was harled and ordered to stop till starched but the master refused (being supported by a lateroider of government, that boats shall be scarched only at the custom house stations), and threatened to fire on the hoppo boat, if she attempted to search her there. The attempt was made, and the threat fulfilled; and the hoppo boat returned to Canton, with four men killed and twelve wounded, to lay a complaint before the governor. Meanwhile, the passage-boat pursued her way, the master reporting at the first customhouse station he reached, as well as at the end of his passage, the circumstances of end of his passage, too correction the hopman boat insisting on stopping him, contrary the regulations of government, he could not tell whether she was really what she appeared, or a puate in districte. On his return to Canton, he mad same report, to which the governor replied that his orders had already been issued on the subject of searching boats, in the middle of their passage between two stations, and therefore that no blame could attach to the master of the passage-boat. At this time four other of the wounded men had died. -Canton Reg., July 15.

Cancellation of Ivenses .- The Canten (2 A)

Register of July 10th contains the following copy of a notification which was stuck up on a backet in frame of the Company's factory at Canton :

" The President a Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the license under which the opium-receiving ship wretter is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the abovementioned license, or any other license which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government, or by any of the presidencies of India, to the ship Hercules, is hereby revoked.

" By order of the Selectommittee, " H. H. LINDSAY, Sec. (Signed) " Macao 11th July 1833."

A private letter states: " This extraordinary measure is said to have arisen from a dispute between the committee and her commander, Captain Grant, relative to his having taken his own letters and those of his owners, Jardine, M. and Co's, out of the Red Rover's bag, as it was being landed at Macao, open, instead of waiting for their formal distribution by the Company's steward."

The Canton Register of July 15th states further: "We understand, on good authority, that the hong-merchants have been directed (or requested) by the Scleet Committee at Macao, to refrain from securing (as it is termed) any country ship under be British flag arriving at Whampoa until their so doing is sanctioned by them. All British ships are ordered this season to give up then licenses to the Select Committee, immediately on arrival outside."

The Singapore Chronicle of Sept. 12th states that the withdrawal of the Hercules' license "was owing to Captain Grant's having taken his letters, per Red Rover, out of a gunny-bag, in a public tavern at Macao, to which the officer had taken them. This was construed into contempt of authority, opening the Company's despatches, &c., and after some correspondence, the license of his ship was withdrawn, suddenly and without notice,"

On the 24th July, the withdrawal was moked by the following notice:

" Notice is hereby given, that in consideration of the inconvenience likely to be sustained by parties unconnected with the occasion of the immediate suspension of the license by which the ship Hercules resorts to China, the President, &c. Select Committee have seen fit to postpone the operation of their previous notice of the 11th instant, which they hereby annul, and allow the said license to remain in force till the 4th day of September next, when it will cease to be of effect; reserving to themselves the option of allowing any further license to the said ship, from

and after that date. - By order of the Selon Committee,

"H. H. Language, Socretary,"

"Macao, 24th July, 1885."

The Chinese Courier of July 27th remarks on this notice: "The inconvenience likely to be sustained by parties unconnected with the offence for which the license of the ship was very justly suspended, should have had a place in the deliberations of the Committee previously to confirming their decision by the publication of the notice; if it was considered. they are to blame for flinching under any circumstances; if not, they are chargeable with a most culpable oversight. Individual judgment might fail in considering a question which involved many contingencies; but that the 'collective wisdom' should have committed this error is inconceivable. We cannot expect that the Committee will condescend to explain their motives, we are therefore left to adopt the most obvious conclusion, and if it is considered that the Committee have been very unceremoniously treated in a late well known transaction, we are reduced to the most charitable inference that it is to some 'secret instructions' that this unlocked-for forbearance is to be attributed; and in such fact there is more wisdom than is generally supposed the Court have directed submission to the Chinese as the means of preserving the trade, and may have likewise ordered similar sacrifice to be made in contests with their fellowcountrymen to ensure a continuance of then privileges,"

A correspondent of that paper, who writes as a dispassionate person, in a letter dated Canton 1st August, states, that it is noto-Hous to every merchant in Canton that " a certain commercial party, cognisable occasionally for violent acts, are arraying themselves over commerce as kings, and endeavouring to victimize all but their dependants;" that the authority of the Select Committee being wormwood to them, they have driven the Committee into the arena by a variety of improper acts; that "such acts have been committed, not in the dark but in open and avowed defiance of all authority. The more during instruments have been put forward, while the principals, or, as the Chinese call them, 'stationary demons' remain winding them up. I do not hesitate to say that a portion of the Canton press is subservient to this commercial faction, being under its immediate control, and that in very many statements, whether commercial or political, the place of facts is supplied by fiction."

Inundation .- Our river has for several days overflowed its banks, and boats have been necessary during the height of the tide to pass from one factory to another.

At this season exceedingly high tides always occur; and at the present time the large quantity of the which has fallen of late has produced in the consequences of which have been very serious up the river. At Fo-shan, the next large town, about 16 miles from Canton, the water stands in the streets two or three feet deep; the foundations of many houses have given way, and the walls have fallen; many boats have been sunk and upset, causing a very great loss of life; the torrents among the lills, swelled by the rain, have swept away numbers of houses and their inhabitants.

—Canton Cour., July 16.

The Peking Gazette.—The document, which is dignified by this name, is published in Peking by the government, and is there called king paon;—king denotes 'great,' and is commonly used by the Chinese to designate the capital of their empire; paou means 'to announce,' 'to report.' In the provinces it is called kington may the chaot, or simply king chaou.

From Peking the grzette is forwarded to all the provinces, but with very little despatch or regularity. It is often forty or lifty, and sometimes even sixty, days in reaching Canton. Here it appears in two forms, both of which are in manuscript. The largest is in daily numbers, and contains about forty pages, or twenty leaves, duodecimo : the smallest contains about fifteen or twenty leaves, and is issued only once in two days. The largest is designed solely for the highest officers-such as the governor, licut.-governor, &c. The expurgated edition is designed for the inferior officers throughout the province gazette, in this latter form, is sold to the public at a high price, by writers who are connected with local officers - There are persons who lend the gazette for perusal for a certain time, and for a very small charge. Rich individuals also, who have friends in the capital, sometimes receive the gazette in its best form, by private conveyance, direct from Peking.

The original design of the gazette seems to be entirely for officers of government; and its publication to the people is merely by connivance, contrary to law, like the publication of parliamentary speeches in England. The press in China, on all affairs of government, is entirely silent. But the Peking Gazette contains much important and curious information, which, like very much that is written and printed, circulates far beyond the time and place for which it was intended. By it the whole world is now made acquainted in some degree with the avowed feelings, wishes, and desires of the great emperor and his advisers, as well as of the greater occurrences among the people in China, and its external posses-

The recommendation of individuals for promotion; the impeachment of others;

the notices of the removal of officers from one station to another, of their being rewarded or degrated, of their causing a vacancy by going to rabble among the genit (a phrase denoting death, which the Tartar religionists have grated on the language of the Chinese annihilationists);—these are the chief topics which fill the argus of the Peking Gazette.—Chinese Rep.

Scarcity .- There appear in the Peking Gazette complaints of scarcity from nearly all the populous provinces of the empire. as well as from the Mohammedan colonies of Turkestan, and the Mogul tribes near the Great Wall, which have hitherto been able to support themselves. The two latter classes have lost many of their cattle, in consequence of the intense cold with which the winter set in. The emperor commands the government stores to be opened, and dispenses money to a considerable amount; but, while large sums are embezzled continually, by those others who are entrusted with the distribution of food, his majesty's liberality can be of little advantage to the starving people. In the adjoining province of Fuh-kien, the searcity is increased by the rebellion in Formosa, which island usually supplies that province with rice. In Keang-se, also, the famine is very great. Yet, while this continues to be the case, the introduction of foreign supplies from Java is discouraged by the remissness of the superior, and avarienous extortions of the interior, otheris .- Canton Reg., July 15.

The Hong-merchants.—We have to amounce the repetition of an attempt mado last year by the hoppo to prevent the three new hongs of 1831 from securing ships. This attempt, which is generally ascribed to a wish to extoit a considerable sum of money, was last year resisted by the Select Committee, who succeeded in preventing the demand being persevered in As all these exactions must, if attained, eventually come on the foreign trade, we trust that the attempt will this year be met by similar opposition and defeat. Conton Ren., Ann. 5.

The Hoppo Chang .- This officer is to remain in his post another year. The Conton Register gives the following portragt of him : " This man has been, from the fine of his being promoted to Canton, the bitter enemy of foreigners, whose trade he has tried, in every way possible, to ham-per; and who, on occasion of appeal or remonstrance, have met with nothing but insolence and abuse in heu of redress. He is hated by his own countrymen for his exactions, as also on account of the meanness to which he can condescend when profit is to be attained simple pillage being almost, if not totally, inseparable from any office in which such arbitrary powers are invested as those possessed by the hoppo of Canton. The profits of the

office must be enormous; arising partly from the heavy duties paid by the foreign trade, but a portion of which find their way to the imperial freasury; partly from squeezes and fines; and partly from the sale of offices connected with his department. The Chinese guess the united amount of these at from 200,000 to amount of these at from 200,000 to 300,000 dollars annually, part of which is supposed to go to Peking in the shape of offerings to the emperor, for a renewal of the term, or of presents to influential persons for assistance in procuring this, or protection in case of complaint against him. The remainder of the spoil suffices to render the ex-official a wealthy man; and, at this rate, the present incumbent must be more than usually so, many bonnes bouches, such as the appointment of new hong-merchants and linguists, having occurred during his time. It is generally supposed that the recent attack on the three new hongs of 1831 was made with the sole view of extorting 5,000 or 10,000 tacks from each. We believe and hope that it has failed."

Residence at Canton.—The hoppo has issued an order requiring strict obedience to former educts, which require foreigners to leave Canton as soon as their business is finished, he requires from the hong-merchants a return of "how many foreign merchants of every nation there are, altogether, at present residing at the provincial capital; in what year, month, and day, and by what ship, such an astion, came to Canton; in what foreign factory he is now lodging; and why he does not obey the regulations, and return home, instead of loftering about."

Dreadful Gale - On the 29th ult. an casterly gale commenced, which lasted, with great violence and without interm's sion, for three days. The damage done by this storm far surpasses any other of the visitations remembered by foreigners; and, the Chinese say, by any of themselves. The tide, forced back by the gale, and encountered by the water from the hills, on which it inited, as in Canton, incessantly for about twelve days, so increased the volume of the river as to flood the country for many miles. In Canton city, the destruction of life and property, from the combined agency of wind and water, is stated to be immense . for several days the water in the foreign factories stood several feet in depth; and boats passed and repassed through all the streets of the suburbs and even into the city. From the weight of water forced down on the north-east part of the city, the wall at length barst; overpowering and destroyit g many of the inmates of houses in that quarter, and carrying away not only the slight wooden tabrics of the poorer classes. but also the brick and stone-built edifices

of the rich. It is calculated that more than me thousand people perished in the city; and that more than ten thousand houses were destroyed; partly by the force of the rush of waters, and partly from the saturation of the brick walls. When the water had stood for some days deep in the streets, the dread of still further destruction induced an order that no boats should be allowed to pass through the streets, or canals as they might now more properly be called. Trade of all kinds was suspended, every one being engaged in looking to his own safety; and the local government found itself compelled to extend assistance to the starving populace. Many thousands were fed by order of the governor; and two officers, of inferior rank, were appointed to attend to the distribution of conjee in the morning, and a small quantity of rice in the afternoon, to more than ten thousand applicants. Most of them. being also houseless, were received into the joss-houses, or into the houses of the each, as places of temporary refuge: and many of the wealthy Chinese are said to have expended considerable sums in distributing rice, comee, and cakes, in their own immediate neighbourhoods, An express was sent to Peking commumeating the state of things to the emperot, and applying for permission to open the government granaries for the rehef of the people. After the gale subsided, boats were seen arriving from all parts of the country around the provincial city, containing whole families, old and young, with all the furniture, or other property, they had been fortunate enough to rescue from the waste of waters; and accounts pouted in daily, all bearing the same information of wide and total ruin. On the small hill to the northward of Canton city, the torrent in its course encountering the tuniuli or graves, bore them before it, sweeping down the coffins and remains to the river, which was, for several days, running in a continual ebb from five to eight miles per hom. At Whampoa, and other places down the river, these remains were seen passing in great numbers. There is no means of even estimating the loss of life consequent on this dreadful calamity, but there can be no doubt of its being enormous.

The foreign vessels have, with few exceptions, escaped without damage. At Macao some injury was done to the houses on the Praya Grande, &c., as also to the godowns, in which rice and other articles were stored, but the loss was not great. In the anchorages of the Capshun-moon and the Cum-sing-mooff, the vessels rode out the gale in safety; the security of the latter anchorage may, in consequence, be looked on as established. No apprehension is felt as to the safety

of any vessels, as the gale does not seem to have extended very far to seaward—
Conton Reg., Sept. 16.,

Cochin China.

INSURRECTION.

Information has reached Canton of the breaking out of an insurrection in the southern part of Cochin China, in which both natives and Chinese are concerned. In consequence of a popular magistrate having been disgraced and imprisoned at Saigun, through the intrigues of some more courtly colleagues, the people became clamorous and the police was beaten back in an attempt to suppress the public feeling. The wiser ones among the people, perceiving that they had gone too far to jerede with salety, determined not to allow the military time to collect; and at once formed the resolution of attacking them and killing the officers. This they officied, and having released their impri sound favourite, whom they then placed at their head, they sent immediately to the Samese for assistance. As these latter have had an army on the Cochin Chinese frontier for several months, it is impessible to form an idea as to what may be the consequences The insurrection broke out on the 5th of August .- Canton Reg., Sept. 16

VISIT OF THE C. S. SHIP "PEACOCK."

The American ship Peacock, with Mr. Robarts, the U.S. envoy, on board, anchared in the harbour of Phu-yen in Januav 1853. "This fine harbour," it is and "though badly delineated on the chats, is well described by Horsburgh It contains three distinct anchorages, two of which are considered perfectly safe in all seasons. Then names are Shun-dar, Vuog lam, and Vung-chao. The anchorgo of Shun-dai, near the mouth of the hubour, is very much exposed, and the surrounding shore affords no fit landing place, owing to the suif .- Vung-lam, which is two or three miles further in, is the principal anchorage, being easily accessible, and affording complete shelter to the native eraft, by which fishing and the coasting trade are carried on. It is opposite to a small fishing town, which contains, together with the houses scattered over the surrounding fields, about 3,000 inhabitants. The third anchorage, that of Vung-chao, is six miles to the northward and eastward of Vung-lam. It is little frequented by the native craft, because it requires a circuitous sail of two or three hours to reach it, while Vung lam possesse all requisite shelter for small vissels. To ships, however, it would afford a fine anchorage in the northerly monsoon, being entirely surrounded by

hills, which renders it perfectly smooth, whereas the anchorage at Vung-lam is very uncomfortable, owing to the ground swell that prevails throughout winter, during the greater part of the day. The anchorage at Vung-lar where the Peacock lay during the whole time of her stay, is in lat. 13° 25′ 20″ and lon. 109° 13″.

New Zealand.

Mr. James Busby, his majesty's resident at New Zealand, landed from H.M. S. Imagene, Cap Blackword, on the 17th May. Preparations had been made, under the directions of Messrs Williams, for receiving him; a feast was prepared by the chiefs, in which a bullock, two tons of potatoes, seven cwt. of flour, and one cwt. of sugar, were diessed according to the best methods of native cookery.

Mr. Busby, who was conveyed on shore by Capt. Blackwood in his pinnice, was received by the missionaries, and Tabi Tapi, the clack of the spot where the landing was made, who claimed Mr. Busby as his Englishman The puty proceeded to the missionary village, and when near it, were recerved by these white-headed chiefs, who rising in succession, welcomed them in a short speech, delivered with so much gerticulation as to resemble a dance. The main body of the chiefs and warriors them advanced with great noise and clamour. They were then arranged in a dense but regular body, when they commenced the war-dance of the country, wiclding their muskets with great force, and going through various evolutions, after which they quietly seited themselves, when six or eight of the chiefs delivered in succession a short speech of welcome. The latest speakers making a way, the party advanced through the troops, preceded by one of Tahi Tapi's wives, an a kind of dance. As soon as the natives had passed, they commenced firmy their muskets, and making a dicadful shouting Anadst the smoke and noise, the party made their way to an enclosure in front of the chapel, which is situated about the centre of the missionary village, where a table and benches had been placed for the Europeans. When the chiefs had taken their places, Mr. Bushy rose and produced the letter from the king, which he read, and a translation of which Mr. Wilhams read in the New Zealand language.

The letter, which was signed by Lord Goderich, and dated little June 1833, acknowledged the receipt of a lapter addressed to his inagesty by the clarklamented the injuries which the people of New Zealand were represented to have suffered from Englishmen, and declared that his majesty would do all in his power to prevent the recurrence of such outrages; for which purpose he had sent Mr. Busby to reside at New Zealand, whose duty would be to investigate all complaints, and to exclude convicts from the country.

Mr. Busby then read an address to the natives, which we also translated by Mr. Williams. Aft which about fifteen chiefs delivered, with great animation and gesticulation, speeches of welcome. A blanket and several against of tobacco were then delivered to each of the twenty-two chiefs who were present.

After the assembly broke up, the Europeans of the party adjourned to the house of Mr. II. Williams, where fifty persons were entertained with a cold collation, and, in the mean-time, the native kitchens began to pour forth their contents. The strangers were seated round the plot in front of Mr. Williams' house, and the natives belonging to the missionary establishment, to the number of 30 or 40, began to bring in the viands. The potatoes were brought in small baskets, of a kind of flag. The joints of beef were carried in the hand, and the procession moved forward, every one singing or shouting, and holding his or her portion as high as possible. The stranger natives were quiet spectators of this scene. They went and came in this order five or six times; and no sooner delivered their burdens, than each tried to outstrip his neighbours to obtain a fresh one. After all the potatoes, beef, flour, and porridge had been brought in in this manner, the leading natives of the missionaries divided them into portions according to the number in the tribes. None of the strangers, however, moved from their seats till one of the stewards went round with a long rod, and pointed to each tribe the portion allotted to it. Most of the beef and potatoes they carried to their canoes; and out of 600 who partook, in a very short time the greater part had departed to their several homes.

Some disturbances have occurred at Hokranga; they originated thus: - The schooner Factitude, in sailing down the river, got on and down, during a fog; she was hauling off, when some natives, who came along-side for plunder, commenced cutting the ropes at the belaying pins. The master was hastening to the cabin for his pistols, when he was seized, hurned forward, and bound with cords, Mr. Stephenson, the supercargo, came to his relief, and also was seized and tied. The natives attempted to throw the first officer overboard, but were prevented by one ombe party. They then went into the cabin, which they plundered. The chief of the opposite party, who, with his sister, went to demand satisfaction for the aggressions committed against their friends, the English, was shot by the Waidenakki tribe. A war, as the natives call it, ensued, and about 21 were killed

on each side, and a few wounded; among the slain were the principal aggressors, Some days after the tribes of the river came up, and devoured or took a way all the pigs, potatoes, corn, and every other kind of provisions they found. Our corresponded adds, that the islands seem to be in a very unsettled state, the natives, from north to south, being ripe for mischief.—Sydney Gaz, July 4.

Zociety Islands.

By the arrival of the Tybee American ship, we have accounts from Tahiti. It would appear that the frequent visits of King's ships have been attended with consequences favourable to Britain, and to It is said the interests of the natives. Capt. Freemantle, of the Challenger, ren. dered himself pa ticularly acceptable by his frank and easy manners. The queen, with her attendants, and the principal chiefs of the east side of the island, were invited to dine on board the Challenger, They made their appearance, dressed in the European fashion, and conducted themselves with great propriety.

We regret to say that war commenced in Tahiti about the beginning of the year, and for some time threatened to spread its desolating influence over the whole island, and to destroy the labours of the missionaries. These consequences have been happily averted; and, at the date of the latest accounts, the insurrection had been surpressed, and the island enjoyed profound There have been two parties in these islands for many years; the one party hostile to missionary enterprise, and the other favourable to the spread of Christianity. The former consisted, in general, of men attached to the idolations practices of their fathers. Regretting the absence of that national liberty they enjoyed without the restraint of law, in a state of heatheaism, they look with a degree of disgust on the strict surveillance placed over them, by the introduction of a more enlightened system of procedure. This party, though small and ineffective, has, on several occeasions, attempted to bias the miad of the queen in favour of their peculiar views; but have hitherto been thwarted by the vigilance of the major part of the community. In January last, an occasion was presented which was immediately laid hold of, with a view to overturn the existing government. The ostensible pretext arose from the following circumstance :- The queen was married some time ago to a person, from whom she was subsequently separated. He is alive, and resides at Raiatea. Probably to secure the the chance of legitimate succession, the queen was prevailed upon to marry again,

nd she made a choice of a first cousin o be her husband. A general meet of the governors and chiefs in Tahiti and Moores took place at the queen's palace to consider the propriety of a diforce from the first husband, and her union ath a second. A similar meeting had aken place, at which the people of Eimeo were present, and it seemed to be generally understood that it would tend to the security of the government, if such an arrangeshould take place. The second meeting assented to the proceedings of the first; and as the missionaries coincided with the same opinions, the marriage was solemmzed with great pageantry.

A few weeks after this had taken place, the people of Eimeo showed some dissatisfaction at these proceedings, and attempted to prove the illegality of the marriage, which might be attended with much injury to the country in the event of offspring. They insisted, therefore, that the marriage should be disannulled, and that the governois and chiefs in Tahiti, who had influenced the body of the people to vote in favour of the measure, should be brought to toal. A meeting was convened, at the instance of the Mooreans, at Tahiti, and long debates were held in this infant parhament. The Tahitian party, however, were ably supported by the chiefs and people in general, and the Mooreans, being unexpectedly overpowered, were arraigned before the chief judges of Tahiti, and convicted of sedition. Sentence was passed upon them in the usual form. Constables were appointed to take the charge of the principal ringleaders, and on the ensung week they were sentenced to crect a building of stone work round a small islet, in the centre of Paputi Harbour, to secure the residence of the queen from the inundation of the sea in stormy weather. In a few days this punishment was remitted, and they were allowed to return to their own island. The administration of the government of the island of Eimeo, however, was taken out of their hands, and placed under the direction of other individods more favourably disposed to the queen's interests.

It is not generally known that the government of these islands is formed on such principles, as reconciles monarchy with a large share of popular management. The governors and chiefs for any vacant district are nominated by the queen; but they are appointed by the people. She recommends suitable personages for these offices; but the district judges are appointed, directly by commission from the Great meetings were held at Immeo for the election of governors; and while these were going on, news arrived that Tati, one of the chief judges of Tahiti, had been insulted with his party, while in the discharge of his duty : he attempted

to bring to justice a party at Taiarapu, who held the same schtiments as the Mooreans, in reference to the queen's marriage. They refused to deliver up the principal men, upon which Tati sent a messenger to apprise the seen of their refusal. A special meeting was called, and it was resolved that district judges, accompanied by two queen's messengers, from each district, should demand the rebels. The latter resisted the royal authority, and answered that they would not surrender under any circumstances, unless the marriage of the queen were dissolved, and the chief men who had recommended it should be impeached.

When this news reached the queen, orders were given for all Tahitrans to prepare for war; and messengers were instantly despatched to all the warriors 1equiring their presence. The missionaries did everything that prudence could suggest to prevent recourse to arms; and at considerable risk, sent a deputation to Tararapu, but they were compelled to re-

turn unsuccessful.

Tahiti is divided into four provinces, and Taiarapu, the peninsula connected with it, is reckoned a fifth. The four provinces, on this occasion, were united against one. On the day appointed for the army to march, a meeting was held at Mataval, to go through the formal ceremony of uniting the districts against the enemy, without which the compaign could not be conducted, and which was expected to be more lengthened and severe than it eventually proved. This is done by the people assembling with arms in their hands, when a chief advancing, kneels and prays, and then the speakers deliver up, formally, the people, under one governor, into the hands of another, who receives them, and concludes with the words, "Throw back the doors to my people—give me and my people the pub-lic road." The patties then fall may have and march on with flags About three thousand persons joined the parties on then march, and their notices being completed, arrangements were made to attack the rebels next day. Early in the morning they left their encampment, and towards evening arrived at Tearapoo, the village of the disaffected. With a clemency which shows, in a remarkable manner, the influence of civilization over these men, even in war, when contrasted with the ferocity formerly displayed in their incidental encounters, an attempt was made to seize, by legal means, the chief ring-leader, who was known; and Taff, one of the chief judges, went over to the party, and had the address to secure him in the midst of his own men. It was now supposed that the war had terminated, and preparations were made next morning for bringing him to trial; and as death for

any sort of offences in abolished, and dis-missed from the Tabitian code of laws. the punishment must have been comparatively trivial when contrasted with the offence. He was found guilty, and the army began to the homewards. But a few hours afterwards, when the Tahitians were scattered into small parties, the rebels mustered their utmost strength and fell Fortunately, one of the upon them. tribes had kept together, and, headed by the queen's aunt and some chiefs, they succeeded in arresting their progress. Messengers were despatched to bring up the army, and the hostile parties, in the meantime, began the engagement. The fight continued for three hours, when the rebels were defeated, leaving 22 men killed, and nearly 100 wounded. The queen's party lost five men killed. rebels expected a large party to desert from the queen, but were disappointed. ringleaders were not killed. Seventeen were brought to trial, and three were sentenced to banishment for life, while the remaining fourteen were sentenced to various other punishments -Sidney Gaz.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FEGISLATURE.

Levislative Council. At the sitting of June 23; in considering the estimates, on the resolution,—"Thit a sum not exceeding L750 be appropriated to defray the expense of an allowance to the Hon-Alex. M-Leay, Eq., in fulfilment of an agreement with the Screetary of State for the Colonies, and in hen of Kes," Mr. Baxland recorded the following protest—"I protest against the colonial secretary receiving L750 a-year out of the colonial finds for services performed in England. The New South Wales Act, 9 Geo, IV c. 83, expressly prohibits the legislative council from raising any tax, excepting for laboration and provides a personn for services performed in the transport office at home, upon the funds of the colony."

At the sitting of July 17th, the governor lad upon the table a Bill "for regulating the Constitution of Juries, and for the trial of Issues in certain cases in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and to make further provision for the Trial by Jury in criminal cases in the said colony." His emellency also laid upon the table the following minute—

"In laying the Jury Bill before council, I have to repeat what was observed in my address on opening the present sittings, that the measure now introduced is of necessity incomplete. The circumstance to which I then referred, still prevents the

presentation of the Bill in a more perfect from I have thought it right to introduce for the present what my distructions war. rant, and to extend the duration of the jury law now in force, which would otherwise expire on the 1st of March next. Upon the arrival in the colony of an order of the king in Council, for the establishment of circuit courts, I may hope to receive further instructions, and to be then enabled to introduce a more general and comprehensive bill."

By this bill, it is enacted that all issues of fact joined in any civil or criminal cause in the Supreme Court, or in any prosecu-tion in the courts of quarter sessions, for any offence committed by free persons, are to be tried by a jury of twelve inhabi. tants; that every man, between the age of 21 and 60 years, residing within the county of Cumberland, or within 30 miles of any town or place where courts of quarter sessions are appointed to be holden, and having an income in real estate of £40 a-year, or personal estate of £500, is liable to serve as a juror (certain public officers and professional persons exempted); that aliens, and persons convicted of any infamous crime (unless pardoned, or having served their sentences), and all persons convicted a second time of any such offence, are disqualified; that jurors shall be paid for attendance the party obtaining a verdict to pay the sum of two pounds towards the fund for payment of piror's expenses,

The bill does not appear to contemplate the introduction of grand juries even at quarter sessions.

On the 6th August, the council resolved that the governor be solicited to apply to the judges of the Supreme Court, for their opinion as to whether a person who has been convicted of felony, or a transportable offence, whose sentence has expired or been remitted by an absolute or conditional pardon, is legally qualified to sit upon a jury in England.

The judges were of opinion that by 6th Geo. IV. c 50, any person (not under outlawry or excommunication), attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous, and hath obtained a free pardon, would be holden qualified to serve on juries in England; that since the passing of this statute, the law has been so far altered in this respect by 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 28, 9th Geo. IV. c. 82, and 9th Geo. IV. c. 83, that the following persons, who have been convicted of a felony or transportable offence, would now be holden qualified to serve on juries in England, in addition to those who, having been so convicted, have obtained a free pardon; viz: Any offender convicted of felony punishable with death, or otherwise, to whom his Majesty bath granted a conditional pardop, and the condition has been performed; any offen-der convicted of felony not punishable with death, who shall have endured the punishment adjudged for the same; any transported felon or offender, whose term of transportation bath, before the 1st of January 1824, been remitted by any governor of New South Wales, such remission having been ratified by his Majesty; that all persons who, having been convicted of any transportable offence, not being felony, or such crime as is accounted in law infamous, have received an absolute pardon, or a conditional pardon, and have performed the condition, or who have endured the punishment of the same, would be holden qualified; that persons who have been convicted of perjury under the 5th Eliz. c. 14, can by no means, but by act of parliament, be so restored to their civil capacities as to be qualified to serve on juries in England; that persons who have been convicted of such transportable offences, as are in law accounted infamous, as perjury at common law, subornation of perjury, and forgery in some cases, and have not received a free pardon, would not now be holden qualified to serve on juries in England; that persons who have been convicted of such offences as are below the degree of felony, and are not transportable offinees, but yet are in law accounted infamous, as persons convicted of conspiracy to accuse another of a capital offence, or of any other species of the crimen falsi, would not now be holden qualified to serve on juries in England.

On the 16th August, a bill was introduced for fixing the rate of interest, which may be recovered in any action or suit, at ten per cent per annum; with a proviso, that any contract, in which a higher rate of interest is agreed to be paid is not to be made void.

MISCELLANFOUS.

Public Meeting.—A public meeting of free inhabitants, convened by the sheriff, was held on the 11th July, to consider of a petition to the governor and the legislative council, praying that they will not sanction the appropriation of any portion of the revenue raised in New South Wales to the payment of any salaries or pensions granted to individuals for services not performed in the colony; and further praying a revision of the estimates with reference to the appropriation of the revenue to the church and school corporation, to the hospital

A writer in the Sudney Gazette says: "The principle adopted by great numbers of the money-includer is nothing more not less than a Botany Bay species of gambling: and the object is, not to secure a just debt, but to possess themselves of houses and lands, with all their improvements, for the value of 'an old adog,' regardless of the wants of a family, the minery that is endured, and the exertands that follow. No honest man can pay an exorbitant interest of from 12 to 45 per cent., and no honest man arreceive it."

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department, and to the payment of salaries generally.

After a variety of speeches, in which that of Mr. Wentworth was conspicuous for its warmth, a petition was agreed to, containing the following passages -And your petitioners further shew, that in a letter, from the counsel for the colonies and board of traffe, to the Under Secretary of State, printed by order of the House of Commons during the session of 1832, it is stated, that it had been recently decided in the case of New South Wales, 'that the colony cannot justly be called upon to compensate any service not rendered to itself, but to a different portion of the empire; and that superannuations carned in one colony cannot, with any justice, be charged upon the revenue of another.' And yet, notwithstanding the plain meaning of the act of parliament, and the decision which appears by the foregoing extract to have been lately made by the Secretary of State, your petitioners perceive with surprise and regret, by the estimates of the expenditure for the year 1831, that a sum of £750 is appropriated to the Colonial Secretary, as a pension for services performed in England, and in her of fees, a sum of £500 to Mr. Busby, as a saluy for acting as agent to the colony in England; all which votes of appropriation are in direct contravention of the Liw, and are equally opposed to those principles of equity upon which the law is founded.

"Your petitioners beg to remind your excellency and your honourable council, that the predecessor of the present colonial secretary received a salury of £1,900 per annum, which was subsequently increased to £1,500 upon the colonial treasury, and an additional £500 per annum was attached to the office on the appointment of the present incumbent,-that by two several returns printed by order of the House of Commons, the pension of £750 is expressly stated to be for services per-formed in England as accretary of the Transport Board, and to mention is made of fees, from which Lacts your petitioners can arrive but at one conclusion, viz. that the £750, voted to Mr. M. Leay, is by way of pension for services performed in England, and that the introduction of the words "in hen of fees," has been made to give a colour to the transaction, which the circumstances connected with it do not warrant.

"Your petitioners beg further to advert to the appropriation of a sum \$ £500 from the revenue of New South Wales, to the payment of a British resident in New Zealand. By the official letter of Lord Goderich notifying to the savages of that island the appointment of Mr. Bushy, the duties of that gentlemen are pointed out in the following worth.—"to investigate all complaints which may be made to

(2 B)

him, to prevent the arrival among them of men who have been guilty of crimes in their own country, and who may effect their escape from the place to which they may have been banished, and to apprehend such persons of this description as may be found at present at large.' Whilst it is evident, therefore, that there are no duties to be performed by a resident in New Zealand, which can, upon any principle of justice, be charged upon the funds of this colony, any more than upon the revenue of Van Diemen's Land; your petitioners perceive, with feelings of strong apprehension, that, in the outline of the duties laid down by the secretary of state, his lordship does not even affect to shew that they bear any relation to the services for which the funds of this colony have hitherto been applied; and if the principle be once admitted, that, because the inhabitants of New South Wales trade with New Zealand, and because from the neighbourhood of that island, persons labouring under sentence here are apt to escape to that country, your petitioners can see no reason why British residents charged upon the re caue of New South Wales, should not be sent to every island in the South Seas.

"That your petitioners, referring to the estimates for the church and school corporation, lament to find that no dimunition is effected in the enormous expenditure of these establishments, which in 1826 amounted to £14,270 2s. 7 d., and for the present year is estimated at £20,629 IOs., being an increase in the short space of seven years of £6,359 7s. 4.d. Out of the above sum of £20,629 10s, the sum £11,542 10s., is applied to the support of the episcopalian clergy; whilst the sum of £1,700 12s, only is allowed to the presbyterian and Roman Catholic clergy From the report of the royal commission in 1830, it appears that the total number of the congregation of the established church throughout the colony, as certified, by the colonial retary, amounts only to 6,000 persons. Hence it appears, that about an eighth of the colonial expenditure is incurred for salaries to a clumy, whose pastoral charge does not embrace one-sixth of the population according to the census of 1828; whilst, to all other denominations of Christians who are at least equally numerous, and possess an equal right to have their clergy provided for out of the same fund, the sum of £1,700 only is allotted,"
Sir John Jamison, who was chairman

Sir John Jamison, who was chairman the meeting having refused to let the sheriff preside, in order to exercise their right to nominate their own chairman), in returning thanks, observed, that "the gentleman whose pension had been so pointedly alluded to, was his most intimate friend; but, notwithstanding this, he could

not deny the colonists, as an humble indi-vidual, his assistance on the occasion. He begged to say a few words, however, upon the subject of that pension, in order to put the public mind right with regard to it. The pension was certainly one for past services; and, although the same ought not in strict justice to be made charge. able in toto upon the funds of this colony, yet Mr. M'Leay, as chairman of the Transport Board, was in a way closely connected with it. The pension was granted for long and faithful services in an important public capacity. Mr. Me Leav was called from retirement by Lord Bathurst, and the situation of colonial secretary offered for his acceptance. He, Sir John Jamison, knew that the question of retaining the pension was distinctly waived by his lordship. If, therefore, blame exists, which he was not disposed to question, Lord Bathurst, and not Mr. M'Leay, was clearly the proper person to challenge for the wrong which this arrangement had inflicted upon the co-

Reported Discovery. - The Sydney Herald of July 18th, contains a letter from a gentleman at Newcastle, who states that a lascar, named Koondiana, a native of Damaun, near Bombay, had reached the settlement from the north-west coast (supposed to be De Witt's Land), where he was wrecked in the Fanny, a brig from the Isle of Bourbon, upwards of two years before. He states that his companion Joseph, a seacunny, died from eating nuts, after about twelve months' travel; but before they left the west coast, and at his death, he impressed upon Koondiana the necessity of keeping the rising sun on his left. By these directions, and the friendship of the natives (who were uniformly kind to him till he came near the east coast), who handed lam over from tribe to tribe, he arrived at a large river about five months ago, and when four or five months' travel from the sea. He says, when he saw the river his heart was as it had been when on the Ganges; and, desirous to know whether it terminated on the south coast, according to its current, at the place he first beheld it, he travelled two days on its banks. When he saw it first, it was about a mile and a quarter broad, and where he left it, it was nearly two miles and a quarter broad, running at the rate of four notes an hour, and, as far as the part he stopt at, running south; but bearing S. W. at that place, he thought it might run to the west coast, and therefore he returned to the part first mentioned, where he afterwards spent a month with the natives. He described the mountains whence the river (named Bering-Gaudo) is said to rise; they were at

cut from his course when at the river. the saw them five days after he left is people said, if he were to travel towards them ten days, he would not think himself nearer them. He found coal on its banks, which he burnt, and line, and several varieties of quartz, on a tributary river, viz. cornelian, red, yellow, &c.; and in the river large fish, he describes as cod; along the banks he found a wood resembling, from his description, lauce-wood, dark yellow, splits well, and bends; the black people travel far to get it for spears; the tree is very high, and of small diameter; he did not see this wood any where else; also sandal wood, of which the natives make their bonarangs; also two trees, the wood of which is very heavy, and reddish, the other white, the bark cleft, and of a leaden colour; also a wood like chony; these three are found within half a day's towney from the river on both sides, but were abundant on the eastern : he describes his travels by months and weeks, having lost his memoranda in the river by the upsetting of a canoe; he thinks he can make the Bering-Guado in two months from the part of the coast he first came to, thirty miles north from Port Stephens. He crossed seven rivers west, and five east of bering-guado, but none so large as it: he thinks a party to explore with him need only take flour and salt pork; he always found yams, kangaroos, birds, and fish.

Histilities with the Natives .- Great hostilities have lately taken place between some of the servants of the Australian Agricultural Company, and the tribes of abortgues situate on the south bank of the Manning river. It appears that an overseer, named James Anderson, has for some time pist cohabited with a female aborigine, and that she lately cloped from him, taking with her a blanket, tobacco, &c. Anderson went in pursuit of her, accompanied by two natives, and, while on this excursion, lost his life. The accounts of the manner of his death are variously related; but the general tenor appears to be, that he obtuned possession of the woman, and confined her in order to bring her back, that he was either betrayed by the two natives who went out with him, or that they gave their concurrence and assistance in his being killed. The body has not yet been found; but it is related that he was killed at night while asleep, and subsequently buried. A native named Gang'd Jackey, being one that accompanied Anderson, brought back the muskets, one of which had been fired off, and he has since absconded. Some of the higher officers of the company, as well as overseers and others, have for the last month been out after the natives, partly with a desire to find the body of Anderson, as well as to have revenge for his death; and it appears, that upwards of twelve natives of various ages, and both so was, have fallen victims in consequence. We can scarcely credit the report that is related of some of the occurrences that have taken place, and must for the present forber further detail.—Corresp. Syd. Giz., dudy 20.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANFOUS.

Trial by Jury .- The Taxmanian of the 26th July, in commenting upon the result of a libel cause, observes : - " The people of this colony have been indulged and astenished by a trial by jury, and, we conceive, pretty well convinced of its utter inapplicability, in the present state of society, to the proper dispensation of justice. It must have been highly gratifying to Major Schaw, who has not yet been long enough amongst us to appreciate, to its full extent. the high qualifications and transcendant virtues of his fellow colonists, to witness the extraordinary worth and respect ibility of the jury appointed, 'according to the Act,' to adjudicate between his honour and the foul mouthed aspersions of a slan-derous journalist. He must have been beyond measure delighted at the contemplation of the twelve 'good men and true,' whom providence, or Mr. Stephen, selected to try the matter at issue between him and Mr. Meredith.

To come to sad and sober earnestness, was there ever so solemn a mockery of a most important institution, as that which was exhibited in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday week, by the strange assemblage of persons called a jury? A more extraordinary and madequate tribunal we never before saw huddled together; the very idea of addressing these worthy persons as ' gentlemen of the jury' was su-premely absurd, and we do not doubt, that the majority of the jurors themselves sincerely thought so. It would, really, almost seem that Providence had favoured us with so odd and he ogeneous an assemblage, to prove at once, and without difficulty, that we are not yet sufficiently advanced for trial by jury.

SWAN RIVER.

Extract of a letter from Leut. Colonel Hanson, qu.-mast, gen, of the Madras army, dated Madras, Quigot 21th.—"A Simp-load of my friends, Col. Becher and all lis consins, from Bengal, have froglated a vessel for Western Australia, water they proceed in November, with 50,000 rupees to lay out in land, about 50 birded artificers and labourers for five years, with tents fitted with glass windows of all states, skeleton horses, implements of husbandry, seeds, cattle, live stock, every thing, in

short, that can be integined, and provisions for their party for two years."

Egypt.

The following picture of "the detestable system of the government of Mehemet Ali," and "the desolate state of the country," is given in a letter addressed to the Colombo Journal of Ceylon, by Baron Ch. Von Hugel, who states that he has been twice in Egypt, and traversed it from one end to the other. The editor of the Journal says: "the character of our correspondent, his long residence in the country concerning which he writes, his discrimination and correct judgment, so properly appreciated by those who enjoyed his acquaintance here, present many guarantees in favour of this statement."

" Mehemed Ali has no stimulating quality but ambition; he has not the least idea of the sense of the words science and arts, and still less of what is meant by the term 'happiness of the people.' As to the first, all that he has done has reference to his army or navy. In the former, he has an ex-colonel of Napoleon, Soliman Bey, a man universally despised, and without any fixed employment. He has an Italian as chief engineer, and an Englishman as director of the Congreve rockets. These are the only Europeans who hold a rank in his army, but every regiment has its instructor, who are for the greater part outcasts from every country of Europe; they hold no command, and do not even leave Egypt if the regiment to which they are attached goes against the enemy. In the Egyptian navy there are two Englishmen, one formerly master of a merchant vessel, and who now commands the frigate La Giaffeira: the other an ex-midshipman, who is a heutenant in another vessel. M. Houssard, formerly captain of a manof-war, commands the Mehemed Alt, a 120-gun ship; all the other officers are Turks or Arabs. In the army, officers can only attain the mank of bey (colonel); Turks and descendants of the old mamelukes may reach the title of bey, and the command of brigadier-generals; the Pana has reserved for his own family and for Turks only the higher ranks of the army. Osman Bey, who never had an idea of sailing, but who is an officer who earned distinction during the wars in Candia, commands the navy; but M. Houssard

• The navy consisted in 1832 of the following vessels: the Mehemet Alt, of 120 guns: the Grant Paska, 138 on the stocks, and seven or eight frigates and corvectes. In the whole there are twenty-seven sails. All these vessels, with the exception of a few, were constructed by an eminent French ship-builder, named Cerisy, to whom the Pasha has given the title of Bey; they are in perfect condition, but are commanded for the greater part by young and ignorant Arabs, who are from time to time kept in order by the application of M. Cériay's riding whip.

has the real direction of it. Clot Bey, a Properman, is superintendent of the medical department: this officer arrived in Egypt with the more humble intention of cleaning boots and brushing coats; it was proposed to him to become a surgeou—he accepted the offer, but fairly owned his ignorance of the profession; he has since cut off so many legs and arms, that he is now a good operator; he is otherwise a worthy man, but utterly unacquainted with the science of medicine.

" As to fabrics and manufactures, they are scarcely worth mentioning, with the exception of such as have reference to the army. There is a miserable establishment for husking rice, one for spinning cotton, in the Delta, and one for making sugar, in Upper Egypt, all belonging to the Pasha; and these constitute the immense improvements in this particular branch. There are perhaps one or two other establishments: for example, one for grinding coffee; but it would be truly ridiculous to class any of these under the head of scientific improvements: they are so many institutions in which men, who have committed no fault, are compelled to execute forced labour.

" The Mahmudian canal, dug by Mehemed Ali, and named in honour of the sultan, has been cited as one of the proofs of the vast conceptions of the ' Great Pasha,' This canal joins the Port of Alexandria to the Nile, and is from thirty to forty miles long; but, through some blunder in the construction, it is only navigable during the mundations. But hear in what manner it was dug: 200,000 persons, men, women, and children, were driven there in flocks, like sheep; not a single utensil was provided for them, and the order to dig was complied with by working with hands and nails; not a loaf of bread was given them; it is calculated that 30,000 souls died at this work-but the canal was finished in nine months.

" As to the revenues of Egypt, no person is able to calculate them. Sole proprietor of every thing that is produced in his dominions, the Pasha is also the only merchant. I think, however, that the revenues of the Pasha, including Kordo-fan, part of Darfour, Sennaar, Dongola, and Djedda, amount to from two to three millions sterling. His finances are, notwithstanding, in a deplorable state. An army of 70,000 men out of a population of two millions, the construction of ships of war, and the replacing of these which were destroyed at Navarin, the immense salaries of some of his agents, and the ruinous speculations which some of the adventurers around him have induced him to make, are the principal causes of the low condition of his treasury. I may give as an instance, that the pay of his minister of war, Mahmoud Bey, is £20,000 a-year.

"Mehemed Ali is a man of talent, who disdains to be controlled or influenced han person. He understands the true state of Egypt much better than those around him. Without education, as all the Turks are, he does not even know how to read or write, but his penetrating eye supplies the defects he labours under, and he exercises not only despotic authority, but has a moral superiority over those who are about his person. Age, which isually destroys the activity of man, seems to have increased his; and during my stay in Egypt [1821 and 1832], at the age of seventy-four years, he travelled often in a single day, on a dromedary, from Cairo to Alexandria.

" A country so fertile as Egypt, yielding every thing necessary for the mainte-nance of its inhabitants, and being at the same time so near to Europe as to furnish with the greatest facility the productions of warmer countries, having a navigable river to the immense extent of 1,800 miles, and stretching from the tropics to the Mediterranean; Egypt, with all these advantages, cannot for any length of time be poor. A few years of good government would open to it an inexhaustible mine of riches; but there is no doubt that, at this moment, it is one of the poorest countries on the face of the earth; and its mild, miserable, and resigned population are among the most oppressed and miserable beings in existence. When we contemplate a people whose only necessary clothing is a blue shirt-enjoying the benefits of a delightful elimatealways lively, even when presend by the hard hand of famine; we are induced into the error of believing that our sentiments of pity are awakened by misapplied ideas of European education and comfert; and we are almost inclined at last to think, that a man is a miserable but in Egypt, and labouring under what appears the pressure of extreme want, may be in reality as happy, or even more so, than the European surrounded with his necessaries and luxuries; but when a person has travelled, as I have done, with a wish to see and examine,-when he has been the eye-witness of striking scenes of horror and misery,his mind must return to its first impressions, and he must inevitably hope that heaven has in store better days for Egypt.

" But what are the prospects of this country? What are its chances of amelioration? The jealousy of the cabinets of Europe prevents Egypt from becoming a dependency of any of the great powers; and even were that not the case, its revenues would hardly suffice to maintain au expensive constituted authority, although its population might be protected from the arbitrary system which now oppresses them. Egypt will therefore either again become a possession of Turkey, or it will be the recompense of the military reputation of the Pasha's step-son, Ibrahim, who, without the talents of Mehemed Ali, has maintained, to his present age of fifty, that inclination to cruelty which his stepfather has long since abandoned."

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCILI ANEOUS.

Card Annaity Fund. — At a general meeting of subscribers, on the 28th October, the following resolutions were agreed to .—

To move the Hon. Court, through the local government, to reconsider the alteration deemed necessary at the time upon Rule 1, proposed by the committee of the Bengal evil servants (substituting the 1st May 1825 for 1st January 1824), and that sub-cribers be permitted to accept the annuity at any period of the year which may be convenient to them, they being of course duly qualified.

"That the Hon. Court be requested to sanction the payment of the annuity quarterly; the first payment to be considered due three months after the acceptance of the annuity.

"That the Hon. Court be further solicited to allow the amount of annuity due to any annuitant to be paid, in the

event of his death, to his hens or executors up to the period of his demise."

At a meeting field on the 30th October, to consider the proposal (stated in a preceding page) for appropriating a portion of the simples balance in the hands of the treasurer to the encouragement of joint-stock steam dispanies, it was resolved in the negative; and "That this meeting cannot separate without expressing their extreme astomishment at the propositions of the requisitionists for diverting so large a portion of the Civil Fund from the sole purpose for which it was established; and further, that such propositions are calculated to bring the proceedings of the service into contempt."

Medical Retiring Fund.— A a meeting of subscribers, held 14th October, an abstract of the list of the subscribers to the fund was submitted to the meeting, and found to be as follows. etc. I member of the Medical Board, 7 superintending surgeons, 49 surgeons, 96 assistant

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surgeoss, 1st, class, 21 ditte, 2d class, 3 ditto, 3d class, Togol 177. The president expressed his regret, that in the present state of the fund, during the absence of authority from the Court of Directors for its formation, the society could not offer an annuity this year, but he confidently hoped that the fund next year will be able to be brought into active operation.

Steam Navigation. - The Bombay committee has declined compliance with the proposals of the Calcutta Committee. They object to the Hugh Lindsay, as totally unfit to make an experiment with; and they observe, that if the hopes of a co-operation of Government be defeated, the subscribers would have exhausted their funds and be in a desperate situa-They add: " Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, and with the view of at once meeting the wishes of your committee for a speedy re-opening of the communication, and of this committee, for establishing it permanently, and trusting, at the same time, to the success of the exertions made by the authorities in Bengal to continue it on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez, ensuring better returns, the Bom. bay committee, on condition the Bengal Steam Funds being made over unreservedly in other respects to their disposal, will undertake (subject to the approval of their constituents) to pay the expense of the coal for running the Hugh Lindsay three trips, so as to cause one to fall towards the end of 1831, and one towards the beginning, and another towards the end of 1835; by which time there can be no doubt the answer of the home authorities to the Governorgeneral's proposal will be received; and should that prove unfavourable, the Bombay committee would still be in a condition to prosecute their original design of having a steamer of their own. event of this proposal being accepted, the Bombay committee will then take into consideration the least expensive mode for supplying the requisite quantity of coal, there being, in the opinion of the professional members of the committee nautical and local, as well as economical objections, to the employment of hulks"

On the 2d November, a deputation of the steam-committee, accompanied by the Bishop, waited upon the Governor-General, and communicated to him the following resolution:

That the committee do make known their intention, his lordship concurring, to propose to the subscribers, that the Bengal funds be stil applied to the purposes set forth in Mr. Macmaughten's letter of the 5th September, and that his lordship be requested to allow them to be expended, under the direction of the su-

preme government, in the manner most likely to forward to proposed steam communication."

After perusal of this communication, a discussion of great importance ensued: for it had not passed through the committee unopposed; the chairman positively declining to join in recommending it to the subscribes, when submitted to the general method. The grounds of his objection (and their validity was admitted in part, by several members of the committee), were briefly these:

1st. The total unfitness of the Much Lindsay for the purposes to which the committee proposed to apply her.

2d. The limited amount of the means reduced by the secession of Bombay, which the committee had now to place at the disposal of the Governor General, with reference to the end designed.

3d. The utter hopelessness of any cooperation, for any useful purpose, between
the two committees of Calcutta and
Bombay, after the discussions which had
taken place both in and out of committee;
and the consequent unwillingness anticipated on the part of the Bengal subscribers to send their money to be disbursed
at a place and by persons who had manifested so much unwillingness to meet
their views with any cordulity.

At the interview with the Governor General these objections were severally considered. Much information was communicated, from which it appeared that the chairman and those who thought with hun, had not exaggerated their uneasiness at the prospect of the total surrender of their funds, under encumstances so un-The Governor General exfavourable. pressed his readiness to promote the object, and his preference for an experiment from Calcutta, with the capital raised; and it was suggested that the Forbes might be employed instead of the Hugh Lindsay.

A public meeting took place on the 6th November, at which he submitted an estimate of the probable expense of the experiment. After some conversation as to the practicability of the project, the expense, the possibility of employing the Forbes, and the necessary disbursements, it was resolved: "That this meeting, with the evidence before them, are fully impressed, that there are no physical difficulties in a steam communication between Calcutta and the Red Sea, which may not be easily surmounted, and beg to record their sentiments accordingly; and they are therefore of opinion, that there can be no difficulties in the way of a full and complete communication from any port in England to India generally; and that a committee be named to investigate the estimate submitted to this meeting by Mr. Greenlaw, with a view to

ascertain the probability of its yielding a profitable result to an parties contracting, with or without the proposed bonus from government."

An offer has been made of the For! aby the assignees of Messrs. Mackintosh and Ca's estate, for hire, at the rate of 4,000 rupces per month, exclusive of insurance. If the agreent is to be made through the steam countries with government, and government, as in other cases, become its own insider, there will probably be little difficulty in completing the arrangement.

There is a favourable feeling in the Mofussil towards Mr. Greenlaw's plan of making Socotra the general rendezvous and depôt of steamers proceed-We are encouraged," says the India Gazette, "in the hope of eventual general cooperation, by the spirit and tenor of a letter addressed by the secretary of the Calcutta committee to the chairman of the Madras Steam Meeting. It is there stated that the measures now in contemplation embrace of course that part of the plan set forth in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter which refers to the establishment of a steamer between Bombay and Suez. We are glad that the Calcutta committee do not overlook this object "

State of Rejpootana.—Throughout Mewar and the adjacent territorics, towards the Bikaner border, and in Shekawut, and villages inhabited by professed robbers. In Ortetu, a daring robbers was committed by some of these bandirit, in number sventy or eighty, horse and foot, on the house of the medical officer at Ajmere (Dr. Mottley), from whence a large amount of property was carried off. Some of the Judhpore contingent force are suspected to be amongst the offenders.

Earthquakes.—Shocks of earthquake continued to be felt in various parts of the territories under this presidency in the month of October, some of them severe.

Runject Sing.—It is reported that this chief has had an attack of palsy and is in a very precarious state.

Munificence of the Begum Sunron.—The Begum Sumron has petitioned the resident of Delhi, through her vakeel, to transmit a lakh of rupees to the missionary societies at Calcutta and London, it being the amount of her subscription and donation to those societies for the present year. She has also directed that 25,000 rupees, belonging to her in the resident-treasury at Delhi, be distributed amongst the suffering populace of the neighbouring province.

Ice depót.—On the 2d November, a public meeting took place at the Town Hall, to consider the best means of establishing, through the agency of Mr. Rogers, an American ica-depot at Calcutta, Mp. Rogers stated, that subscriptions had been made for about ien mannds of ice per day, which was about one-third of the amount he thought necessary to guard him from loss. A committee was appointed to make terms with Mr. Rogers and to settle tife details of the schene.

The Baira Bace.—The frontier force of Agra and Mutta have received instructions to hold itself in readiness for immediate service. It is believed that the intention of this demonstration is to prevent the Baira Bace from endeavouring to proceed to Gwalior to excite a counter-revolution in that country. She is said to have about 5,000 followers, with her, 1,200 horses, two of Skinner's battations and a number of recruits.

Chumna Bace, her daughter, died on the 14th October in child-birth.

Holkar. — Intelligence has been received at Calcutta of the death of Raja Mulhar Row Holkar.

Affairs of Alexander and Co .- A private meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Alexander and Co, was held on the 4th of November, when a committee was appointed for the preparation of a petition to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, embracing the following subjects: The abolition of the present heavy monthly allowances to the assignces, and the adoption of a temuneration to them by a commission, in lieu; a firm opposition to the plan proposed by Mr. N. Alexander for the settlement of claims by off-sets; a recommendation to the court, that the indigo factories and other works be closed with the least procticable delay; and several other matters of less import, which appear to give very general dissatisfaction to the creditors.

Madras.

Steam Nangation. The Madras Steam-Committee have concurred generally with the views of the Calcutta committee as to the disposal of the finish, and other matters connected with this subject. Amongst other means of furthering the object, the Madras committee are directing their inquiries to the opening a passage through the Gulf of Manaar, and to the establishment of a branch steamer to leave Bombay on the arrival of the steamer from the Red Sca, to proceed with the mads, packets, &c. to Galle, Madras, and Calcutta.

The Committee are directing their attention to the procuring a supply of petroleum from Ava, for the purpose of fuel for a country steamer.

The subscriptions amount to 41,092 rupees.

Bombay.

Libel.—Mr. B. X. Murphy, editos of the Bomboy Gasette, was tried on the 7th of October, on the proceedition of Lieutacol. Vans Kennedy, on an indiction it for a libel on that gentleman, inserted in the Gazette of the 19th June (see p. 26). The jury found the defendant guilty, but strongly recommended him to the utmost lenity of the court, in consideration of the provocation he had received. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of 500 rupees, and to give security to keep the peace for two years, himself in 5,000 rupees, and two sureties in 2,500 rupees each.

Steam Navigation.—A letter has been received by the Steam Committee here

Stop Meet's, stating the intestion of the subscribing to the State, Fund at that sutting to provide the subscribing to the State, Fund at that sutting to piece the subscribing of the Bonnbay committee. This amounts to 7,500 rupees, and with the Madras Fund, make the subscriptions on behalf of the Bombay plan no less than 1,24,730 rupees.

Besides the letter from Meerut, the commit received one from Madras, which to found published in to-day's paper. This shows the views of the committee at that presidency with regard to the Calcutta plan for expending the Steam Funds, to be very similar to those entertained here, and is therefore most satisfactory.—Bomb. Guz., Oct. 26.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Calcutta papers to the 13th November were received just previous to publication. They contain no intelligence of interest. Extracts are given in the Supplement.

The Calcutta Market of October 28th gives the following decisive report respecting the malgo crop: "The produce of the present season is still variously reported, but a pamphlet published last week by Ezakiel Mushlea, principal indigo broker, said to be compiled from accounts obtained from the planters themselves, and which therefore may be depended upon, sets the question at rest; according to his statement, which shews the expected produce of every working facby, the crop is represented at ty. mds. 86,140, but as this is reckoned upon crude produce, it is probable shat when subjected to dryage and other preparation, the quantity will be dimmished say about • five per cent., which will bring the ex-portable crop to near our estimate of 80,000 mannds.

Singapore papers to the 7th November were likewise received. They are mostly filled with European news, respecting the charter.

Accounts had reached the settlement from Batavia, which confirmed the reports (p. 175) of the insurrection of the hill-people in Sumatra, and the massacre of the resident, Knoerle, at Tanjong, in the district of Ooloo Bencoolen: the secretary (Yan Groll) had escaped. A general rising of the hill-people took place subsequently; upwards of 1,000 natives had made a descent upon Bencoolen, and penetrated to the heart of the settlement.

Accounts from Samarang, to the 11th August, state, that a serious disturbance has broken out amongst the native sugarplanters in the Paserwan district, near Sourabaya, who had refused to plant, cut, or carry canes next year. They assembled on the Paseban in number about 3,000, fully armed, and demanded an assnrance in writing from the Resident, that he would immediately release them from sugar-planting, to which they have been all along averse. The Resident, Van Nes, finding that the natives were flocking in from all quarters, gave way, and told them that he would refer the matter to Batavia, when he would get a favourable answer, and until then they were exoncrated from sugar-planting. this answer they retired to their homes, and as the time (fourteen days) had expired, the people were anxious to know how the matter is to be settled.

The European inhabitants remained in their houses for the protection of their properties until the last day, when the number of the natives increasing most alarmingly, some took shelter in the fort, others proceeded to a neighbouring island, while others again collected their plantation-men about them, and barricaded their houses, with an intention of standing a siege. Mr. Bogle, as magistrate, was necessitated to go into the fort with his property. In fine, the confusion that prevailed is said to be indescribable, and the situation of the town most critical. Matters are said, however, to be quiet for the present, though it in fally expected that a war will, ere long, ensue.



Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER

MEDICAL CHARGE OF

Fort William, Sept. 13, 1833 .- In consequence of the abolition of the courts of appeal, one medical officer only will hereafter be allotted, in the civil department, to each of the stations of Bareilly, Benares, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca.

This arrangement being entirely prospective, will not affect the present incumbents.

No medical officer under the rank of surgeon will be allotted to any of the above stations, but the assistant surgeons at present attached to them may be continued in that rank, in event of a vacancy occurring during their incumbency, by the promotion or removal from any other cause of the present surgeons.

Should it be found necessary to relieve the single medical officer at any of those stations from some of the minor details of daty, a properly qualified additional native doctor will be allowed as an assistant.

HIGHER GRADE OF NATIVE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, Sept. 13, 1833 -With the hope of rendering a portion of the native doctors educated at the Medical Institution more efficient, and for the purpose of affording to all a motive for acquiring a more profound knowledge of medicine and surgery than they now attain, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to create a higher grade of native medical officers, to be distinguished from the ordinary class by the designation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons,

and by the receipt of a higher rate of pay. Native medical officers of the superior grade will be allowed, eventually, when a sufficient number may be duly qualified, to such an extent as the public service may seem to require: the pay of the grade will be from Rs. 50 to 100 per mensem, according to the situation and merits; but promotions will not be made at once, nor according to seniority, but as qualified in-dividuals can be found, and in the first instance will be deferred for twelve months, with the view of affording to every native doctor of the existing educated class an opportunity of qualifying himself for the higher one.

Each candidate will be required to pass an examination before a committee composed of at least one member of the Medical Board, and such other medical officers Anat. Jour. N.S. Vol.18. No.51.

as the Board may select; and the scale of attainments to be required will be such as to qualify him for the independent charge of a gaol-hospital, or even of a small detached civil station.

DRESS OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 20, 1833. The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that two epaulettes be worn by all officers of foot artillery, the distinction of ranks being indicated by the size of the bullion and the devices, in the same manner as has already been prescribed for the infantry and engineers; but the pattern, which is the same as that of the Royal Artillery, to continue unaltered.

A chaco, of the same pattern as that worn in the Royal Artillery, is also to be substituted for the cap now in use with the foot artillery.

Officers will take measures to provide themselves with the above articles of equipment by the 1st of January next,

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. N. STEWART.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 26, 1833 .--At a European general court-martial, as-sembled at Fort William, on the 17th April 1833, of which Colonel J. Tombs, of the 6th regt. L.C., is president, Capt. Niel Stewart, of the 72d regt. N.I., was tried

on the following charges, viz.

Charges. - "1st. For oppression and abuse of his authority, when in command of a treasure escort, between Berhampore and Rungpore, in having, some time between the 8th of January and the 22d Feb. 1883, illegally caused corporeal punishment to be inflicted on Nuggoo Sing, Prang Dutt, and Jubhur, Sing, sepoys of the 72d regt. N. I., without trial; the said punishment having also been inflicted with a ramen, and for very trivial offences, in breach of the regulations of the service.

"2d. For highly unofficerlike and oppressive conduct, in having, on the same occasion, entered a remark in the characterbook of the 6th company 72d regt. N.I., against the name of the above-mentioned Nuggoo Sing, sepoy, in these words : 'illbehaved, quarrelsome, disobedient, and not trust worthy,' without any sufficient grounds, and with a view to prejudice and injure that sepoy, already suffering under the ill-treatment alleged in the 1st charge.

" 3d. For highly unbecoming conduct. in having, on the same occasion, cruelly inflicted punishment on Kurreemally, khidmutgar in his service, and dismissed him

) (2 C)

without his wages; part of the said punishment. having been administered with his own hands, and part by a drummer, with a rattan, by his, Capt. Stewart's, order; in disregard of repeated orders, issued by authority, prohibiting ill-treatment of the natives of India."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—" The court, upon the evidence before them, do find as follows:
" On the first charge, the court find that the prisoner, Capt. Niel Stewart, of the 72d regt. N.I., when in command of a greasure escort, between Berhampore and

regsure escort, between Berhampore and Bungpore, sometime between the 8th of January and the 22d of Feb. 1833, illegally caused corporal punishment to be inflicted on Nuggoo Sing, Praag Dutt, and Jubbur Sing, sepoys of the 72d regt. N. I., without trial; the said punishment having also been inflicted with a rattan, in breach of the regulations of the service. Of the rest of the charge the court acquit Capt. Stewart.

"On the 2d charge, the court find that the prisoner, Capt. Niel Stewart, of the 72d regt. N.I., did enter a remark in the character-book of the 6th company, 72d regt. N.I., against the name of the abovementioned Nuggoo Sing, sepoy, in these words: 'quarrelsome, disobedient, and not trust-worthy.' The court do not find that he wrote the words 'ill-behaved;' and the court acquit Capt. Stewart of the rest of the charge.

"On the 3d charge, the court find that the prisoner, Capt. Niel Stewart, of the 72d regt. N.I., is guilfy of unbecoming conduct, in having, on the same occasion, inflicted punishment on Kurreemally, khidinutgar in his service; part of the said punishment having been administered with his own hands, and part by a drummer, with a rattam, by his, Capt. Stewart's order; but the court acquit Capt. Stewart of the rest of the charge."

Sentence.—" The court sentence the prisoner, Capt. Niel S'ewart, of the 72d regt.
N.I., to be severely and publicly reprimanded, in such manner as the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to directs!"

Disapproved,

(Signed) E. BARNES, Com.-in-chief. Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief is entirely at a loss to reconcile the consistency of the finding of the court, on the first article of the charge preferred against Capt. Stewart, with the amount of punishment awarded.

The court has found Capt. Stewart guilty of illegally causing corporeal puthishment, with a rattan, to be inflicted on three sepathees, of the 72d N.I., and yet acquit him of abuse of authority; and do not enter, in their sentence, into any justification or palhation of lis conduct to war-

rant so, inadequate a problement as the which has been awarded; ricither is there one particle of evidence on the face of the proceedings in proof of the ricessity for the illegal publishment inflicted on the three sepalees.

The Commander-in-chief is ready to re extreme cases of muti-rdination, when an offiadmit that ny, or high cer in com ot being armed with the power of the aw, is compelled, for the due preservation of his authority and disci-pline, and the execution of the service which is entrusted to him, to resort to prompt measures, not warranted under ordinary circumstances; the illegality of which measures may be justified by impe. rative necessity. But the Commander-inchief cannot allow that there existed any such necessity in the state of the escent under Capt, Stewart's command, or in the individual cases of the three sepahees concerned.

The scoop Praag Dutt was punished for not falling in, on the assembly of the detachment, so quickly as he ought.

The sepahce's Nuggoo Sing and Jubbur Sing were punished for disobedience of orders, in bringing their tattoos into camp contrary to orders; but it does not appear very clear, that when these two even were punished, they were aware of the order in question, nor what the precise nature of the order was; and with respect to Nuggoo Sing, it would seem, from a question put to the eleventh witness on the prosecution (Subadar Fyze Khan) by Capt. Stewart, that he was not punished for disobedience of the order before mentioned.

In the first place, the order, whatever it was, was given out in a very loose manner, as appears by the answer of the pay havidar Dhooneah Sing, the seventh witness on the prosecution, to the question—

"In what way were the orders to the detachment promulgated?"

Answer,—" The captain gave them personally to me; I reported them to the subadar and jemadar; and they proclaimed them in the lines. This is the custom with orders of small moment."

The same witness, page 42 of the proceedings, says he does not knew if Nagoo Sing and Jubbur Sing had personally received the order not to bring their tattoos into camp. Subadar Fyze Khan says, page 64, "Nuggoo Sing brought his tattoo into camp three or four days before the order was issued, the other man brought his in on the same day it was issued;" and on being again asked, was it not after Jubbur Sing houseth his tattoo into camp?"—

Sing brought his tattoo into camp?"—
Answer,—" Before,"

Question,-" Did he not bring in the tattoo afterwards?"

Answer .- " No, before."

With regard to the nature of the order,

the pay havildar, who is a principal witthe pay havildar, who is a principal witnest, Jubur Sing) way he had beagat a
him (Jubur Sing) way he had beagat a
horse against orders of
The soubadar Fyze Khafa gashed, page

67, "did you receive and promulgate orders from Capt. Stewart previous to reaching Rungpore, that the men were

not to buy tattoos?

This goes to the actualencesession of, and not the bringing nto camp; nce, howthe preponderance of ever, is in favour of the a

It is contended that Nuggoo Sing was punished for disobedience of the order: but the Commander-in-chief is at a loss to reconcile this with the import of the following question put to the subadar Fyze Khan, at Capt. Stewart's request, page 65,

"Were you not standing close to me, and speaking to me, when Nuggoo Sing was punished for putting my grass-cutter

on his tattoo?"

The Commander-in-chief has entered into these details in justification of his most decided opinion, that the court was called upon to pronounce Capt. Stewart guilty of the whole of the first charge.

With respect to the 2d charge, the court seem either to give no credit to, or set no value on, the evidence of Lieut. Beatson, the adjutant of the 72d regt. N.I., the serjeant-major of the same, Subadar Fyze Khan, Jemadar Pursun Ditchit, and the kote havildar Dhooneah Sing, all of whom give the sepalee Nuggoo Sing an excellent character.

The sergeant-major, Richard Whitehead, says, page 61, " he is remarkable beyoud the generality of sepahees for good

Under all these circumstances, the Commander-in-chief cannot but disapprove of the finding and sentence of the court, and shall feel it his duty to bring the proceedings under the special notice of the Governor general in Council.

Capt. Stewart will continue in arrest at

large until further orders.

The Commander-in-chief cannot dismiss this subject without noticing an assertion made by Capt. Stewart in his defence, viz. " that it has been proved to you, that it is a constant practice in the Company's service to inflict punishment with a rattan. I believe there is not one of you present who has not himself seen it done.'

The Commander in chief cannot admit that it has been proved to be the constant practice to inflict punishment with a rattan on sepahees; but that it does appear in evidence, on the trial of Capt. Stewart, that two drummers of the 72d regt. Newere so punished, much to the reprehension of Major Salmon, commanding that regiment.

The Commander-in-chief calls upon general officers of division and separate commands, to make the most minute inquiries as to Capt, Stewart's assertion; and if they find any such practice as that alluded to to exist, to take the most effectual means of suppressing it.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

ENSIGN VICETRS.

Fort William, Oct. 3, 1883 .- His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having brought to the notice of Government the proceedings of a station court of enquiry, held at Meerut on the 27th July last, to investigate the circumstances attending an appropriate the circumstances attending attending an appropriate the circumstances attending att sault committed by Ens. C. R. Vickers, of the 52d regt. N I, on Beekah, a syce in his employ, and it appearing that Ens. Vickers did, without cause, beat the said syce, in a wanton and crucl manner, on the 25th of that month, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, with reference to repeated general orders on the subject of cruelty to natives, proposes to submit the case for the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, and desires that Ens. Vickers, on the receipt of this order at Meerut, be removed from all military duty, with permission to reside at any station of the army under this presidency, receiving the pay, half-batta, and gratuity of his regimental rank pending the decision of the Honourable Court.

The major-general commanding the Meerut division will report to the adjutant. general of the army the station at which Ens. Vickers may wish to reside.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

Aug. 19. Capt. C. Cowles to be deputy post-master at Diamond Harbour.

26. Sir Charles D'Oyley, Bart., to officiate as civil auditor.

30. Mr. K. Murchison to take charge of office of resident at Singapore on departure of Mr. Ibbetson to Europe on furlough.

Sept. 9. Mr. H. J. Chippendail to be second commissioner for investigating claims of creditors of late rajah of Tanjore.

17. Capt. J. 11. Johnstone to be controller of Hon. Company's steam-vessels.

Mr. W. J. Concily to be deputy opium agent in diffrict of Barielly.

Mr. E. A. Reade to be deputy opium agent in

district of Cawnpore. 30. Mr. R. Williams to be superintendent of salt chokeysat Backergunge, in room of Mr. J. French.

Judicial and Kevenue Department.

Aug. 26. Mr. 11, F. James to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. J. H. Crawford, ditto under ditto of 11th or Patna division.

Sept. 2. Mr. G. G. Mackintosh, ditto under ditto f 12th or Monghyr division.

Mr. R. C. Hepburne, ditto under ditto of 13th or Baulesh division. Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, ditto under ditto of 8th or Benares division.

Mr. W. Vanskingt, to be assistant under com-

Mr. W. Vanchinger, to minimum of the property

13. Mr. G. Gough to officiate se magistrate and collector of Zillah Saron.

17. Mr. H. Lushington to be magistrate and collector of Subeswan.

Mr. J. H. Batten to be assistant under commis-sioner of revenue and circuit of 9th or Goruck-pare division.

Mr. C. H. Lushington, ditto under ditto of 10th or farun division.

Mr. Q. B. Trevor, ditto under ditto of 19th or Cuttack division.

Mr. W. Lambert to officiate as a judge of Courts of Sudd adder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Al-

* Mr. W. F. Dick to officiate as a ditto of ditto at

Mr. C. W. Smith to officiate as commissioner of frenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. W. T. Robertson ditto as an additional Judge of Burdwan. Mr. R. W. Barlow ditto as civil and session

judge of Ghazeepore.

24. Mr. R. Williams to be magistrate and collec-tor of Backergungs.

Mr. G. U. Yule to be assistant under commis-sioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division.

30. Mr. T Bruce to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah.

Financial Department.

Sept. 17. Mr. W. R. Young to be accountant in judicial, revenue, commercial, and marine departments, and auditor of commercial, salt, and oplum accounts.

Political Department.

Aug. 30. Major Honywood to officinte as super-ntendent of Mysore princes during Major Cald-rell's absence from presidency on duty.

Mr. Hercules Skinner appointed to military service of H. H. the Nizam.

Sept. 19. Capt. Thoreuby, secretary to Hindoo College at Benares, to officiate as agent to Gover-nor-general at Moorshedabad until return of Lieut. Col. Cobbe, or until further orders.

27. Mr. W. Gorton to be agent to Governor-general at Benarcs, with a salary of its 500 per mensem in addition to his present allowances, chargeable to political department.

Mr. R. J. Loughman, principal assistant at Reh-ley, to relieve Major Wardlaw from charge of ee district.

Oct. 3. Licut. J. H. Low, 39th N.I., to officiate as commandant of palace guards at Delhi during

Mr. R. M. Tilghman to officiate as agent to Governor general in Bundlecund during absence of Mr. Ainsile, or until further orders.

Messrs Wm. Vausittart, C. H. Lushington, J. H. Hatten, and C. B. Trevor, writers, have been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service.

nor the public service.

Mr. George Udiney Yule having passed an examination, on the 28th Aug., at Tirknot, and being reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service, the orders which were issued on the 28th Aug. for that gentleman's return to England are revoked.

Mr. W. Ogilo' has reported his return to the presidency from New South Wales and Van Die-

Furlaughs.-Mr. Henry Smith, to Europe.-

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINT-MENT.

Aug. 26. The Rev. Richard Chambers to offi-ciste as district chapiain at Berhampore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS PROMOTIONS &c.

ement of G.V. G. O. of 31st May 1830, in *consequences of Hon. Court's former gelera, and of
all those cadets who have arrived *maintain and of
that period :—
**Expinerys.—Thos. Renny, G. H. Fagan, L.
Hull, H. Siddons, E. J. Brown, John Trui, J.
D. Cundingham, T. H. Sale, Alex. Cunningham,
and J. L. D. Sutt,—*Articley, Thos. Gray (furl,
W. Timbrell, W. K. Warner. E. G. Percui
doc.), Chas. Stewart, Chas. Boulton, A. C.
Hutchinson, H. Apperley, M. Dawes, W. Barr,
G. P. Salmon, W. Paley, J. D. B. Ellis, C.
Hutchinson, H. Apperley, M. Dawes, W. Barr,
G. P. Salmon, W. Paley, J. D. B. Ellis, C.
Hogge, F. Turner, H. A. Carleton, F. L. Goodwin, E. R. E. Wilmot, W. H. Delaman, H. R.
Æ. Trevor, G. Kirby, D. Reid, T. J. W. Hangerford, Thos. Bacon, John Abercomble, E. W.
Michell (furl.), R. Warburton, J. S. Phillips,
J. H. Smith, E. K. Money, W. Maxwell, H. M.
Contan, A. W. Hawklins, and John Rogers.—
Caratips W. H. Hephurne, R. J. Hawholl, H. M.
Contan, A. W. Hawklins, and John Rogers.—
D. Montal, Jas. Irving, C. R. H. Christie, R.
W. D. S. Hanway, H. G. C. Phowden, John
Staples, Henry Brougham, and J. H. L. M. Toose,
D. J. H. Samett, J. H. Garrett, Jas. Duncon,
W. A.
Cooke, John Singth, S. R. Tickell, J. C. AlderSoon, A. N. M. MacGregor, D. Lumsden, A. J.
W. Hang, C. Swinton, J. D. Broughton, J. S.
Davidson, R. Thompson, J. S. Hawks, D. Ramsay, J. S. Banke, R. Shaw, E. Magnay, R. G.
George, C. H. Harrison, M. A. Bignell (resigned),
A. Martin, R. N. Ralkes, G. P. Whish, L. T.
Forrest, W. H. L. Bird, W. W. Steer, R. Price,
F. W. Horne trosigned), G. J. Bretzecke (hard),
J. T. Harwood, H. T. Cambe, G. Dalston, H.
S. Stewart, A. H. Rose, H. Dretzeke (hard),
H. J. H. Henry, P. Shirrier, F. E. Voyle, W.
Sules (dead), S. Atden, Geffery Elliot (turl.), T.
J. George, J. D. Pinder (dead), H. D. Van
Honnigh, J. C. Philliph, A. Sanders, H. J.
Mitchell, J. H. Fergusson, T. Sturrock dead,
H. H. Hard-Quatters, July 30, 1823.—57th N.J. Lleut
L. Hone to be 3dt, v. Smith nermitred to resin

Head-Quarters, July 30, 1833.—57th N.I. Lieut., Hone to be adj., v. Smlth permitted to resign appointment.

Aug. 1.—The following removal and posting made:—Lieut. Col. J. Caulfield, c.s. (on furl.) from 4th to 3d L.C.—Lieut. Col. C. P. King (new pron.), to 4th L.C.

prom.), to 4th L.C.

Any, 2 and 3.—The following division order
infirmed: —Assist, Surg. H. M. Green to do duty
the 32th N.I., and apply to deputy qu. mast
gen. of army for a passage to Arracan; date Pre
sidency 17th July.—Assist, Surg. J. G. Yos, s.p.
to take methical charge of left wing 4th N.I., a
Bandah, as a temp. arrangement; date Cawspor

ot G. Parker to proceed to Dina-94th July.—Cadet 13. Parker to pore, and do daty with Europea sidency 18th July.

nicercy 18th July.

17th N.I. Ens. G. M. Hill to be branch, and quantity. Wyood prom.

14th S. The following posterials branch in Begt.
of Artillery:—Lieut E. D'A. Todd, from 3rd tr.
glo brigade, to 3d comp. Sphate, and Lleut. J.
D. Shakespear, from latter to former.

Cadet S. Pond to join and do duty with 63d N I. at Mullve.

N.I. at numye.

Aug. 9.—The following presidency division order confirmed:—Cadet Jacob M. Toone to proceed to Cawnpore, and and Cadet T. C. Birch E. A. and do duty with 35th N.I. at Barrackpore.

55th N.I. at Barrackpore_mace_star July.
Aug. (10.—The following removals and postings
of medical officers made: — Surgs. W. Findom
from 62t to 39th N.I.; and J. Atkinson (on furl.)
from 38th to 62d do.—Assist, Surgs. A. Wilson
from 38th to 62d N.I.; J. S. Sullivan (on furl.)
from 38d to 39th do.; W. Bogie, M.D. (on furl.)
from 3d Local Horse to 19th N.I.; F. H. Fisher
from 1dt Local Horse to 19th N.I.; F. H. Fisher
for Intrib to 59th N.I.; A. Henderson (on furl.)

Fort-William, Aug. 22.—Capt. II. W. Bellew, 56th N.I., to be a deputy-assist, qu. mast. general, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Fisher app. a sistant to Governor-general's agent on north-east fro itier.

Cadet of Engineers N. C. Macleod admitted on estab, and prom. to 2d-lieut.

The recent nomination of Capt. J. A. Crommelin, corps of engineers, to superintend building of a ghaut at Mutra, cancelled,

Superintending Surg. Joseph Langstaff to be 3d member of Medical Board, from 23d July, consequent on decease of Surg. John Browne.

Surg. John Marshall to be superintending surgeon on establishment, v. Langstaff app. a mem-ber of Medical Board.

Assist. Surg. H. Chapman, attached to civil station of Barcully, and Assist. Surg. W. Rhodes at Cheera Poonjee, permitted to exchange appointments.

Aug. 30.—Infuntry. Major Thos. Maddock to be heat-col., v. R. L. Dickson retired, with rank from 14th June, 1833, v. W. C. Baddeley, c.s.,

10th N.I. Capt. D. Pringle to be major, Lieut. W. Foley to be capt. of a comp, and Ens. Fred. Samler to be lieut.; from 14th June 1833, in suc. to T. Maddock prom.

25th N.I. Ens. J. D. Kennedy to be licut., from 2d July 1833, v. C. J. C. Collins dec.

37th J. Ens. W. C. P. Collinson to be lieut. rom and Aug. 1833, v. M. T. White transf. to

Assist, Surg. Walter Glass, M.D., to be surg., v. T. Henderson retried, with rank from 23d July 1833, v. J. Browne dec.

Assist. Surg. John O'Dwyer app. to medical duties of civil station of Chittagong, v. Goodeve. The resignation of Lieut. S. Mallock, corps of engineers, of his situation as an assist, see, to Military Board, accepted of.

Surg. F. S. Matthews to officiate as presidency surgeon, on departure for Europe of Surg. Char-ters, M.D.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 12.-40th N.I. Lieut. H. C. Reynolds to be adj., v. Hanway, permitted to resign appointment.

62d N.I. Ens. W. Bridge to be adj., v. Smith

1924 N.I. Ens. W. Hridge to be auj., v. Smith Permitted to resign appointment.

Aug. 19.—The following removals made in Regt. of Army 19.—Lieuts. G. H. Swinley, from 1st. Comp. 4th to 4th comp. 3d bat; and H. Ru-therford, from 4th comp. 3d to lat comp. 4th bat.

Assist. Surg. P. C. Henderson, M.D., to continue to do duty with detachment of sappers and mmers at Allahabad, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. D. Russell, M.D., app. to 10th Aug. 20.—The following removals and pointings made:—Ensigns W. F. Hammersley, from 41st to 60th N.1., at Cawapore; W. Jennings, from 54th to 68th do., at Myapoone; J. S. Banks, from 54th to 35d do., at Cuttack. The understanded cornel and surject to be corne, and directed to lois :—Cornel a. R. Masson to Ph. L. C., at Mhow.—Bashes A. Masson to Ph. L. C. Bashes C. B

Capt. W. Caine, H.M. 28th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Mal. Gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay, com-manding Meerut division of army, from 1st Sept.

manding avector on some removals mode;—
Col. (Maj. Gen.) Str. A. Krox, Str. a., from 3d to
7th L.C.; and Col. H. Thomson, from 7th to 3d
do—Lieut. Col. S. H. Tod (one farth), from 7th
to 7th M. G. and Lieut. Col. E. Wyatt, from 7th
to 3d M.I.; and Lieut. Col. E. Wyatt, from 7th
to 3d M.I.; and Lieut. Col. E. Wyatt, from 7th
to 3d M.I.; and Lieut. Col. E. Wyatt, from
to do duty with fith L.C.

D. Renton removal from 33d to 7th

Surg. D. Renton removed from 32d to 7th N.L., and Surg. W. Mitchelson (new prom.) posted to 23d do.

Fort-William, Sept. 5.—1st N.I. Ens. Fred, Raleigh to be heat,, from 30th Aug. 1833, v. J. V. Law transf, to pension estab.

7th N.I. Ens. S. C. Starkey to be heut., from 1st Sept. 1833, v. A. Arabin dec.

Assist. Surg. George Forbes, M.D., app. to me-dical duties of civil station of Hedjelice, v. Menzies about to proceed to Europe.

Sept. 13.-65th N.I. Ens. Wm. Swatman to be seut., from 24th Aug. 1833, v. A. M. Methven

Head-Quarters, Aug. 28.—Assist, Surg. S. Win-bolt to take medical charge of left wing 67th N.I., at Bandah

at Bandah.

Sept. 2.to 11.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed: — Assist. Surgs. T.
Chapman, w.n., and J. H. Dallas, w.n., to do duty former with H.M. ad Buils, and latter with H.M. delther the presidency following. Massit. Surg. T.
Smith, M.D., 8th L.C., to present using and officiate as civil assistant surgeon at that station v. Stewart dee.; date Cawingore 2M Aug. — Pris. J. T. Frigusson to act as interp. and qu. p. T. Smith and the presidency of the president of the presi see, auring the ansence of Lieut, Philibe on leave; date 31st Aug. — Lieut, Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. Whiteford to act as adj. to 65th N.L., v. Methyen dec.; date 24th Aug. — Supermun. Ens. F. E. Voyle, to join and do duty with 65th N.L.; date 29th Aug.

Supernum, Ensigns J. S. D. Tulloch and R. T. Edwards, to do duty, former with 43d regt. at Sectora, and latter with 74th N.I., at Mirzapore, 1

Fort-William, Sept. 19.—The undermentioned officers to be 1st-assistants to great trigonometrical survey, from 1st Oct.:—Lieut. R. Macdonald, 6Jth N.I.; Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, of engineers. 17th N.I. Capt John Olivesto be major, Lieut. Thos. Cooke to be capt, of a comp.; and Ens. G. M. Hill to heut, from 28th Aug. 1833, in suc. to J. W. Jones dec.

19th N.I. Ens. Fred. Lloyd to be lieut., from 3d Sept. 1833, v. J. Stephendec.

24th N.I. Ens. J. T. Bush to be lieut., from 16th July 1833, v. J. G. Sharpe dec.

Infinity,—Licut. Col. E. H. Simpson in be col., from 28th Aug. 1839, v. W. H. Wood the.—Maj. Duncin Prograve to be heut. col., from same date, v. E. H. Simpson prom.

52d N.I. Capt. George Kingston to be major,

Means, J. C. Smith, Francis Thompson, and mes Andricas, s.p., addition on attablishment assist, engages.

The following cases admitted to service, and promoted to rank of 3d lifett. and seeign: —Wm. Jones, for engineers; J. W. Kaye, for artillery; T. T. Tucker and Arbuthnot Dalles for memory.

1 Major T. J. Anquelil to be lieut.-col., from 15th Sept. 1833, v. W. W. Davis

18th N.J. Lieut. F. W. Anson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. W. Davidson to be lieut, rom 19th Sept. 1833, in suc. to J. Holyoake,

370 N.I. Lieut. H. B. Smith to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Loveday to be lieut., from 18th Sept. 1813, in suc. to J. W. Patton dec.

agn sept. 1615, in suc. to 5. v. ration dec-44th N.I. Capt. O. Stubb to be major, Lleut. and Braw. Capt. T. Des Vocux to be capt. of a comp. and Ena. Henry Abbott to be lieut., from 15th Sept. 1833, in suc. to T. J. Anquetil prom.

Assist, Surg. Charles Mackinnon to be surg., from 20th Sept. 1833, v. G. Waddell, M.D., dec.

Assist. Surg. J. Colvin, M.D., to assume medical duties of civil station of Burdwan, during indisposition of Assist. Surg. Donaldson,

Surg. John Turner to resume duties of general hospital on lat October.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 14 and 17.—The following regimental and station orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. L. L. Scott tojact as interp. and qu. mast. to lat L.C., during absence on leave of Lieut. G. Reid; date 23d Aug.—Capt. J. M. Heptinstall, 31st N.I., to act as mujor of brigade, v. Arabin dec.; date Barrackpore, 2d Oct.—Ens. J. M. C'Pherson to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 22d N.I., during absence on leave of Lieut.

Neibitt; date 2d Oct.

The following removals and postings made:—
Col. W. C. Baddeley, c. B., inew prom.), to 15th
M.I.—Lleut Cols. A. Lockett, from 33d to 16th
M.I.; H. Hall (new prom.), to 33d do; A. Galloway, from 10th to 55th do; T. Maddock (new
prom.), to 10th do; E. H. Simpson, from 67th to 25th do; J. D um on furth., from 25th to 67th
do; P. M. Hay, from 25th to.56th do.; W. R. C.
Coatley, from 55th to 25th do.—The removals of
Lleut. Cols. Hay and Costley to take place on 1st
Oct. Oct.

The following removals and postings made in medical department:—Surgeons W. Panton, from 4th to 51st N.1: J. Savage (on furl.), from 51st to 4th do; W. Glass, M.D., (on furl.) to 29th do.; —Assist. Surgs. E. T. Downes, from 51st to 87th N.1.; and G. Smith, from 37th to 12th do.

Fort-William, Oct. 3.—Infantry. Major Thos. Dundas to be lieut -col., from 19th Sept. 1833, v. C. Frye dec.

A7th N.I. Capt. R. W. Pogson to be major, Lieut and Brev. Capt. J. S. Winfield to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. David Pott to be lieut., from 19th Sept. 1833, in suc. to T. Dundas prom.

67th N.I. Ens. F. P. Fulcher to be lieut, from 22d Sept, 1833, v. W. Cole dec.

Lieut. Geo. Borradaile, 49th N.I., to be a major of brigade on establishment, v. Arabin dec.

Capt. Wm. Bell, executive officer of 17th or Burdwan division, to officiate as superintendent of public works in province of Cuttack, v. Capt. Patton dec., and during absence of Lieut. Col.

Cheape.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Spencer, app. to medical duties of civil station of Moradabad, v. Assist. Surg. A. McK. Clark, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Assist. Surg. E. Tritton, app. to medical duties of civil station of Allyghur, v. Mackinnon prom. to rank of surgeon.

Mr. has. McCurdy admitted on estab. as an saisted geon, and Mr. P. B. F. Green as a veterinary surgeon.

Colonel Robert Stevenson, c.s., app. to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier-general,

from 7th Nov., in suc. to Brig. Gen. Carpenser, whose tout on staff will expire on that date.

whose tour on star will expire on that cate.

Cade of Infantry Roderick Robertson admitted on eather, and grown to ensign.

Hose Coursely Comp. 200 — 22d N.I. Ens. J. D. McPharton to be interferent on the interferent of resign the appointment.

Sept. 21.—Engineers. Lieut. C. S. Guthrie to be

16. v. Laugnton attached to resead, v. Meth-

70th N.I. Ens. J. T. Forgusson to be interp. and u. mast., v. Merces ho has been permitted to qu. mast., v. Mercit

resign that situation.

Sopt. 23.—The following division order confirmed:—Major W. Stirling, 74th N.I., to command European invalids and garrison of Chunar, v. Lieut. Col. Auriol dec., as a temp. at angement; date 15th Sept.

Lieut, and Adj. T. F. Tait, 4th local se, to act as 2d in command, during absence of cleut.

R. Hill, 4th N.I., to act as adj. to 4th

local horse, v. Tait.

Cornet E. I. Robinson, 7th L.C., to be 2d in command of 2d local horse, v. Meade, who resigns that appointment.

signs that appointment.

Regimental Rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers, brought on the effective strength of artillery and infantry on this establishment, from the dates expressed:—Artillery**Ad-lieut.**T. Gray, 25th July 1833, in suc. to 1st-Lieut. W. T. Timbell, 29th July 1833, in suc. to 1st-Lieut. W. T. Timbell, 29th July 1833, in suc. to Capt. T. Marshall doc; 2d-Lieut. W. A. Warner, 3d Sept. 1833, v. 2d-Lieut. T. Gray doc.—**Infanty. Ens. J. H. Fergusson, 2d Aug. 1833, in suc. to Maj. Gen. (Col.) T. Shulcham dec; Ens. F. H. Hawtrey, 8th Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. M. T. Gray doc.—**Infanty. Ens. S. Arden, 22d Aug. 1833, v. Ens. J. Gibb dec; Ens. F. H. Hawtrey, 8th Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. M. T. While, 22d Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. M. T. While, 1836, G. Elliot, 22d Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. Gol. R. 18 Tilk kson retired; in suc. Lieut. Col. R. 18 Tilk kson retired; in suc. Lieut. Col. R. 18 Tilk kson retired; in suc. Lieut. Col. R. 18 Tilk kson retired; in suc. Col. Lieut. A. M. Methven dec; Ens. R. H. Sale, 27th Aug. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. J. X. Law transf to pension estab; Ens. D. A. Campbell, 1st Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. J. A. Campbell, 1st Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. A. Arabin dec; Ens. C. S. Skelton, 3d Sept. 1833, in suc. to Lieut. J. Stephen dec. to Lieut. J. Stephen dec.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment Aug. 22. Lieut. M. T. White, 37th N.I.

Transferred to Pension Establishment: - Aug. 30. Lieut J. V. Law, 1st N.1.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 19. Ens. Thos. James, 21st. N.I. — Oct. 3. Lieut. Keith Young, 30th N.I.—Lieut. Col. T. Shubrick, 5th L.C.—Lieut. A. K. Agnew, 6th N.I.—Assist. Surg. Alex, Bryce, M.D.

Eraminations. — The undermentioned officer having been pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William fully qualified for the appointment of materpreter, is accordingly exempted from future examination in the native languages:

Ens. J. C. Dougan, 19th regt N.I.

The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in Persian and Hindoostane by district committees, are exempted from fur-ther examination, except that by the examiners of the college of Fort William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:

Lieut. R. Ramsay, 10th regt. N I. Lieut. G. Johnston, 46th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. Shaw, 52d regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. R. Gwatkin, 60th regt. N.I. jeut. W. T. Briggs, 74th regt. N.I.

M-Lieut. M. Dawes, artillery. Ens. G. M. Hill, 17th regt. N.I.

Ens. R. Shaw, 23d regt. N.I.

Ens. E. C. F. Beaumont, 39d rest. N.Y.

PURLOUGHS.

TO Kurops.—Mug. 29. Majde, Belgard; Benson, 11th N.I., mil sec. and algaba-camp to Governor, general, for health.—Leuks Thos. Edwards, 1981. Grattle, for health.—M. R. Edward; Aspbery, perfective, 1981. Grattle, 1981

general north-east frontier]; for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Aug. 30. Lieut. A.

G. F.J. Younghusband, 33th N.I., for eighteen
month, for health via Maurichus).—ept. 5.
Assist. Sag. G. Smith, for two years, for health
via Sag. of Malacca).

To Maritius.— Oct. 1. Ens. A. Q. Hopper,
2th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aricals in the River.

Beauch from Martsellles and Bourbon.

Factoring from Greenock; and Ecoptin, Lilburn, from Boubay.

23. Lion, Rich, from Boston (America).

25. Amiable Croole, Gerard, from Bourbon and Mauritius.

26. Forth, Robinson, from Chinaga and Sungapore.

18. Bubber of Bourbon, from Bourbon; Jean, Edward and Livering Bell. Wardle, both from Singapore; Argele, McDonald, from Bounbay; Jean, Edward and Livering Bell. Wardle, both from Singapore; Argele, McDonald, from Mauritius and Massilpatan.

2. Emnace, Gerard, from Mauritius and Massilpatan.

3. Event of the Marting Marting Control of the Marting of the Marting Control o

Departures from Calcutta.

Departures from Calcutta.

Ava. 20. Ctorinda, Antann, for Mauritius; and La Seine, Maire, for Havre de Grace.—21. Innexen. Richardson, for Mauritius and Grace.—21. Innexen. Richardson, for Mauritius.—22. Thoria. Bouthly, for Mauritius.—23. Nichon Wood, Ball, for Mauritius.—23. Nichon Wood, Ball, for Mauritius.—23. Nichon Wood, Ball, for Mauritius.—25. Thornas Dougell, Brown, for Mauritius.—26. H.C. Ch. S. Larkins, Campbell, for China.—Sery. I. Thatia, Biden, for Madras.—3. America, Eldridge, for New York.—4. Orontes, Canney, for London; Victoire et Lies, Cartier, for Bourbon; and Courser de St. Pures, Beque, for ditto.—5. Merope, Pollock, for Mauritius.—8. Gentoe, Black, for London.—11. Rostyn Castle,

Richards, for Lindon; and Sevense, Passen, for Madrad, for Lindon; and Sevense, Passen, for Madrad, for Madrad, Memory, Alteright Lebrarbed; Seven, Sphinara, for Madrad, Robert Matthews, Sphinara, for Madrad; Alteright Lebrarbed, Grant Reposter, Million, O. Robert, Marchalton, and Reposter, Librar, both for Manufacture, and Reposter, Librar, both for Manufacture, and Reposter, Librar, both for Madrad, Control, Con Richards, Sailed from Saugor.

Aug. 30. H.C.S. Castle Huntly, Johnstone, for China.—SBPT. 3. H.C.S. Buckinghamshire, Shee, for China.

Freight to London (Oct. 18).—Dead weight, £4. 10s. to £5 per ton; light goods, £4. 10s. to £6. ditto; } per cent. for bullion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 7. At Kyouk Phyoo, the lady of Lieut. Richard Lloyd, of a daughter.

July 4. At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. L. Earls, 9th N.I., of adaughter.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. G. Aviet, of a son.

15. At Bowsing, kishnegur, the lady of T. V. Newton, Esq., of a son.

16. Mrs Jas. Black, of a daughter.

17. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. Cornish, of a son.

17. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. Cornish, of a son.

— At Mynpoorie, Mrs. Scott, of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Moffatt, of a son.

— Mrs. Henry Smith, of a son, still-born.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of P. M. Wynch,

Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. H. Cooke, of a daughter.

26. The lady of Rev. J. Hill, of a son.

— Mrs. H. Cooke, of a daughter.

26. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. J. B. Hear
sey, commanding 2d Local Horse, of a son.

4 At Cawinpore, the lady of Alex. Chaliters,

5. At Agra, the lady of Alex. Chaliters,

5. At Agra, the lady of P. Durand,

Esq., M.D. of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of P. Durand,

Esq., of Nisendy Son.

— Mrs. Son.

— Mrs. Son.

— Mrs. Son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of P. Durand,

Esq., of Nisendy Son.

— Mrs. Son.

— Mrs. Calcutta, the lady of a daughter.

— Mrs. No.

— Mrs. Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas

To Mrs. Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas

6. Mrs. N. Alexander, of a daughter.
7 At Futtehghur, the wife of Mr. Thomas Lambert, of a son.
9 Mrs. W. B. Carbery, of a daughter.
19 Mrs. R. B. Richardson, of a daughter.
10 Mrs. R. B. Richardson, of a daughter.
11. At Mynpower, the lady of Lieut. Alaten, 68th. N.I., of a daughter.
11. At Bhowsing, the lady of Gapt. Thomas Rees, of the Lord daughter,
12. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Thomas Rees, of the Lord daughter,
17. At Meerat, the lady of East, man Adj.
18. At Calcutta, the lady of East, and Adj.
19. At Calcutta, the lady of James Hills, Eaq., of Kishnaghur, of a son.
— At Chinsurah, the lady of James Hills, Eaq., of Kishnaghur, of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of James Hills, Eaq., of Kishnaghur, of a son.

19. At Chinsurah, the lady of James Hills, Eaq., of Kishnaghur, of a daughter.
21. At Petterburter, the wife of Mr. Joseph Morgan, of a daughter,
23. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of G.
25. At Isoophly, the lady of W. H. Belli, civil service, of a son.

service, of a son.
25. Mrs. G. Nicholls, of a daughter.
26. At Garden Reach, the lady of Sir Edward
Ryan, of a son.

213 96. At Muttre, the lady of Capt. Aistraction 5th

99. At Muttry, the litty of Capt. Administry, 6th L.C. of 6 hole.
98. Mr. John Gleensh, 'of a despitet.'
98. At Fort William, the lasty of Lieut and Ad. T. H.S. Soct. 898 N.L. of a thanplier.
89. At Chentes, the lasty of D. McFarlan, Enq.,

sh. At Chientis, the hely of D. McFarian, Raq., civil service, of a sing.

— At Nussershald, the lady of Capt. H. W. Belley, of a son.

3 Men. F. J. Quelcie, of a son.

Services. E. J. Quelcie, of a son.

S. Mrs. Robert Campbell, of a daughter.

3. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Thomas Polwhele, 42 May t. N. J., of a son.

Mrs. With. Heritage, of a daughter.

4. The Calcutta, the lady of Win. Linton, Esq.,

of a son.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Hadley D'Oyly, Bog., of the H.C. service, of a son.

, of a son, At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. Graham, of a daughter.

daughter.

Mrs. J. Dessa, of a daughter.
6. At Dinapose, the lady of J. Johnstone, Esq., 8.D., surgeon 54th regte, of a daughter.

At Dacca, the lady of E. Ominanney, Esq., engineers, of a daughter.
7. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. Dougal, Esca of a daughter.

Esq., of a daughter.

1. At Calcutta, the hidy of Capt. D. L. Richard-

B. At Calcutta, the ray of capte D. D. Intundu-son of a daughter.
—At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Macleod, Edg., of a son.

B. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. Buttanshaw,

At Almorah, the lady of Capl. Buttanshaw, of a daughter, still born.

— At Barelly, the lady of Capl. Wake, 44th NI., of a daughter.
 At Bowdangah Factory, the lady of J. B. Crauford, Esq., of a son.
 At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut, Col. Geo. Moore, commanding 30th NI., of a son.
 At Calcutte, the lady of Ens. Newbolt, and the lady of Ens. Newbolt.

Sub-assist. com. gen. of a son.

Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, of a son.

13. At Bandah, the lady of Lieut. Harris, 70th

regts, of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Ince, Esq.,

of 4 son.

15. At Sectapore, the lady of Assist-Surg. J.

of a son.

15. At Sectapore, the lady of Assist-Surg. J. Dalrymple, of a son.

16. At Dinapore, the lady of Octavus Wray, Esq., surgeon European regt., of a daughter.

— At Baugundee, the lady of Mr. Assist Surg. Temple, of a daughter.

17. Wiss. S. M. Gissper, of a son.

19. At Cawapore, the lady of Capt. George Hogarth, H. Mr. 28th Foot, of a still-born child.

— Mrs. John Jenkins, of a son.

21. Mrs. Charles Jadowin, of a son.

21. Mrs. Charles Jadowin, of a son.

22. At Dunumherpore indigo factory, the lady of Mrs. J. Lemarchand, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Lawler, of a son.

24. At Jounpore, the lady of C. F. Brown, Esq., civil service, of a daughter lady of Mrs. The Son.

34. At Jounpore, the lady of Capt. A. G. Ward, 60th N. I., of a son.

43. At Mympoorie, the lady of Capt. A. G. Ward, 60th N. I., of a son.

At Calcutta, Mrs. Lawler, of a Capt. A. G. Ward, 60th N. I., of a son.

44. At Jounpore, the lady of Capt. A. G. Ward, 60th N. I., of a son.

At Calcutta, the lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of N. J. Halhed, Exq., civil service, of a son, 98. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut, F. R. Moore, 384 N. L., of a daughter. 98. At Burdwan, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, of a daughter. — At Calcutta, the lady of W. F. Clark, Esq., of a son.

son.

At Calcutta, the lady of A. Muller, Esq., of

30. At Rampore Bauleah, the lady of J. I owis,

30. At Rampure Bauleah, the lady of J. Lowis, Esp., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Mirapore, the lady of Colm Lindsay, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— Mra. M. D. De Silva, of a son.

Ara. M. D. Le Silva, of a son.

2. At vort William, the lady of the late Capt.

J. Vincent, H. M. 16th Lamers, of a daughter.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of John Tytler, Esq., of a daughter.

of a daughter.

At Borbhoom, the lady of F. Millett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

3. Mrs. Maria Shaly, of a sou.

After Hutching of a daughter.

At Calcasts, the lagged of the late Capt. W.

J. Unswley, of a son.

Mrs. RJ. Cardosig of a daughter.

At Chopyinghee, the lady of J. Dougal, Esq. of a daughter.

of a daughter.

Mn. H. Bobonau, jun., of a daughter.

Lately. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. R.
Roberts, house artillery, of a daughter.

Mig.RIAGES.

Aug. 10. At Calculus, Lieut. William Tritton,
41st N.I., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the
late Capt. James, Bengal army. 15. At Cuttack, George Beecher, Esq., to Miss

15. At Cultace, George Beeties, 1821, 26. At Chinsurah, George P. Vallaner, Eq., Madras N.I., to Harriette, fifth daught the

Madras N.I., to Harriette, fifth daughter the late Sir George Garett.

2h. At Muttra, Capt. Charles Cheape, my or of brigade, to Miss Caroline Eliza Harriot, daughter of Major Harriot, 5th L.C.

Sopt. 2. At Ghazeepore, Lieut J. J. Grant, H.M. 38th regt, to Varah, fourth daughter of the late Archibaid Colquhoun, Esq.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Crichton, to Mary Anne, daughter of Christ. Johnson, Esq., C.S., — At Calcutta, Mr. Andrew Culloden, to Miss Elizabeth Hunter.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. S. Mendham, to Miss A. Cooper.

Cooper.

o. At Calcutta, air. S. Memanam, 10 Miss A. Cooper.
6. At Campnore, Lieut. Vincent Eyre, artillery, to Einly, only daughter of the late Col. Sir James Mouat, Bart., Bengal engineers.
9. At Allyghur, Lieut. John Erskine, 40th rytt. N.I., son of the late Lord Kinnedder, one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Capt. M. A. Bunbury, of the same regiment.
10. At Calcutts, W. Turner, Esq., merchant, to Miss Louisa Maria Shearman, Faq.
At Calcutts, John Muller, Esq., of the H.C. mint, to Sarah Mary Anne Shearman, youngest daughter of Enlate W. Shearman, Esq.
At Calcutta, John Wuller, Esq., of the H.C. mint, to Sarah Mary Anne Shearman, youngest daughter of Enlate W. Shearman, Esq.
At Cyra, Mr. Richard Dallon, to Miss Sarah Hammond. Hammond.

At Vera, Mr. Richard Dalton, to Miss Sarah Hammond.

11. At Calcutta, Licut. D. Shaw, of the 54th regt.

13. At Calcutta, Licut. D. Shaw, of the 54th regt.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. John Edwin Clinger, to Miss Mary Smith.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. John Edwin Clinger, to Miss Mary Smith.

16. At Mymunsing, George Adams, Esq., civil service, to Miss Emelia Read, daughter of the late Capt. James Read, of the Bengal N.—

16. At Mymunsing, George Adams, Esq., civil saving, and the control of the Capt. James Read, of the Bengal N.—

17. At Clineutta, Mr. John Theophilus Plomer, to Miss Caroline Phillips.

17. At Chinsurth, Charles D. C. Adams, Esq., 11.31. 16th regt., to Amelia Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Garrett.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. Honlant Steer, Esq., of the charles of the Capt. Hammer Capt.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Henyamin Smythe, to Miss Isabella Ann Ruley.

18. At Chinsurth, Licut. Bilair of the Buffl, to Miss Sophila Caroline French.

19. At Chinsurath, Licut. Bilair of the Buffl, to Miss Lounes Killer.

23. At Fort William, Mr. William Coles, to Miss Gawke.

24. At Benares, Mr. W. Bryant, to Miss Cathe-

Miss Gawke.

Miss Gawke.

34. At Benares, Mr. W. Bryant, to Miss Catherine Maria Morgan.

30. At Cawnpore, George Poyntz Ricketts, Esq., of the 1st regt. Bengal L.C., to Isabeth Victoria, youngest daughter of the late Peter Hegbie, Esq., Cet. 5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Ridley, Junior, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Scaly.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Hopey Scale, i.e. Miss.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Henry Scott, to Miss Teresa Keating. 10. At Calcutta, Henry Augustus Poulson, Esq., of Nundunpore, Kishinagur, indigo-planter, to Miss Sarah Allen Dunn. Lutelly, At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Riedy, to Miss Charlotte Wright, of Cossitollah.

DEATHS.

June 22. At Campore, the lady of John Anderson Greenway, Esq.

July 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. J. Sherburne.

14. At Calcutta, Miss Mary Macarthur.

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16. At Sea, Lieut. J. G. Sharpe, 9th N.L.

At Dinapore, Mr. J. J. L. Empsel.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Boyce, 3ce 28.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Probe, Space 27.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Probe, Space 37.

29. At Baracapore, Lieut. J. P. Fleming, 1889.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Winter, aged 78.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Alex. Horsburgh, 20.

21. At Albacutta, Mrs. Alex. Horsburgh, 20.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Methyen, additant of the 68th eag. N.I.

22. At Albacutta, Mrs. M. Methyen, additant of the 68th eag. N.I.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Wright, aged 49.

At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Wright, aged 49.

At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Hall, 3ged 19.

At Lawnpore, Mrs. W. H. Tolly, of the H.C. Hopraulie press, Calcutta, aged 28.

H. M. Marsen Bengal, aged 49.

17. At Binda, aged 4 years, Agnes Emily, second daughter, and Sophia Mary, wife of Montague Annie, Esq. of the Bengal civil service, aged 33.

- Y. Calcutta, the Rev. Fe Smao Cautono de Azavedo, aged 47.

20. At Hydresbad, Sir William Rumbold, Bart., 20.

20. At Alexenbad, Sir William Rumbold, Bart.,

— Y Calcutta, the Nev. Fre Simao Cattono de Azavelo, aged 47. 20. At Hyderabad, Sir William Rumbold, Bart., late a magistrate of Calcutta. He was cut off by apolexy, and was found dead in his bed next morning, as though in a calm and wholesome

steep.

At Banda, Charlotte Augusta, wife of Mred
William Begbie, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

21. At Hansi, Ensign J. Gibb, of the 27th regt.

21. At Bailst, Enight 3. Group, of the 2/th regt. Naive Infantry.

24. At Calcutta, in consequence of severe sufferings endured on board the Lord Amberst during the awful huritane of May last, Louisa Scott, wife of William Seton Charters, M.D., officiating

wife of William Seton Charters, marry community providency surgeon.

— At Cawnpore, in his 26th year, Licut. Goo. Crofton, H. M. 16th Lancers, youngest son of the late 1, Crofton, Esq., of Roebuck the, county of Dublin.

of Dubin.

At Calcutta, Miss Anne Maria Ward, daughter of the late Mr. R. D. Ward, county of Gloucster, in her 29th year.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Cripps, H.C.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Babara Copps, 11.C. Marine, aged 30.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Hedger, aged 29.
27. At Monghyr, Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, reluct of the late Rev J. Chamberlain.

— At Delhi, Mr. Edwards, deputy-commissary

- At Deini, mr. ratwano, a.,m.,
of ordance, a., Mr. Octavus Manson.
- At Calcutta, Mr. G. II Pearson.
28. At Chinsurah, Charlotte Adeluide, wife of leut, J. W. P. Audain, H. M. 16th Foot, aged 17.

- Colonel William H. Wood, commanding in

Attacah.

— At Calcutta, Mr. L. J. Joseph, aged 38.

1. At Chandernagore, J. T. Martin, Esq., indigo-planter, aged 69.

11. At Calcutta, Capt. Alexander Landale, of the country service, aged 48.

— At his father's residence, Garden Reach, corge Chester, 1 sq., jun, of the crulgervice.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Wells, 18. marine.

— At Howard, Mr. E. W. Lowrie, 36ed 19.

— Sopt. 1. At Cawinpore, of cholern, Eusign P.

T. R. White, H.M. 3lst regit, aged 26, seond son of W. R. White, Esq., surgeon to 11.M. 16th Lancers.

1. H. White, H. M. Jast regt., aged 25, second of W. R. White, Eagl, surgeon to B.M. 16th Laucers.
22. At Barrackjore, aged 32.
32. At Barrackjore, aged 32.
33. The Charles Cornelius, seen, aged 69.
34. Musocorie, Lieut, James Stephen, of the 16th regt. Bengal N.I.
4. At Gutgutta, Sarah Edwards, Indy of Richard Bard, Eagl, attorney at law, aged 21.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. McCullock, aged 28.
Miss Caroline Ridley, aged 19.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. L. M. Cantopher, late head-assistant in the military-secretary is office.
9. Mr. Thos. Wakerell, H.C. marine, aged 34.
At Calcutta, Mr. Jaco D'Cruz, aged 17.
At Calcutta, Mr. Jaco D'Cruz, aged 17.
At Calcutta, Mr. Jaco D'Cruz, aged 17.
At Calcutta, Mr. Jaco Morton, relict of the late W. Morton, Eagl, of Fattyphur, aged 41.
At Calcutta, Mr. Jaco Morton, relict of the late W. Morton, Eagl, of Fattyphur, aged 41.
At Calcutta, Mr. Jaco Bobon, aged 17.
Asiat, Joseph. N. S. Vol. 13. NO. 51.

Li. At Caratta, Mr. John S. Mr. 2006

B. At Christa, Mr. John S. Mr. 2006

B. At Christa, Lieut. Col. Anriof, primanal my control of Chunar, Lieut. Colonel W. W. Davis, Clara Dr. Crus, aged 70.

At Caurta Dr. Crus, aged 70.

At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Ampirese, aged 31.

At Patna, Lonisa, wife of the Rev. Wm. Start, and third daughter of Mr. Baron Gunpey.

At Calcutta, Mr. C. Neville, aged 48.

Mrs. J. Spence, Calcutta Heftel, aged 33.

At Calcutta, Mr. P. G. Frushard, of the stemmer Enterprise, aged 28.

To At Calcutta, Mrs. B. Co. Frushard, of the stemmer Enterprise, aged 28.

To At Calcutta, Trederick Nepean, Essip. of the ILC. civul service, aged 38.

19. At Barrelly, Leut. Col. C. Frye, commanding the 13th regt. N.I.

At Calcutta, Mr. William Johnson of the ship Githure, aged 39.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. William Johnson of the ship Githure, aged 39.

21. Calcutta, Mr. William Fox, Esq., aged 34.

At Calcutta, Anne, wife of the lafe Mr. Edward Crupp, ILC. in true, aged 28.

At Calcutta, Anne, wife of Captan George House of the Captan George Cap

ward Cripps, H.C. in time, aged 22.

— At Howrah, Mr. George Reeves, ship-builder, aged 42.

21. Near Cawipore, the lady of Captain George Hogarth, of H.M. 26th regt, of Foot.

— At Cawipore, Litut, E. Chainbers, of H.M. 44th Foot, aged 23.

— Mass Maria Hewelson, aged 12 years.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Stephen Reid, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Edw. Mayer, aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Wr. Him. Thoriton, aged 23.

— At Calcutta, William Campbell, Esq., of Sidney, merchant, aged 20.

24. At Dahaghur factory, Commercolly, J. G. Veyboegh, Esq., aged 48.

25. At Lucknow, after a severe illness of some week' duration, Capt. J. D. Herbert, of the 9th regt. Bengal N.L., astronomer to his Majesty the King of Oude.

— Mr. Mathew Samuel, aged 40.

— 27. At Calcutta, Mr. Philip Lemondine, branch pilot, aged 49.

— Mt. Calcutta, Mr. Philip Lemondine, branch pilot, aged 49.

— Mt. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Tickell, lady of

pilot, aged 49. 28. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Tickell, lady of Lucut, Col. Tickell, c.n., of the Bengal engineers,

Lacut, Col. Tickell, c.n., or the neugas engineers, 29, At Calculta, Mary Ellzabeth, wife of Mr. T. Ross, H.C. marine, aged 23.

— tt Calculta, Mrs. Rose Simon, aged 54.
30, Mr. Peter Augier, armourer, aged 77.
Oct. I. At Diamond Harbour, J. D. Scott, Esq. surgeon of the ship Aug.

— At Calculta, Mr. Alex. L. Pew, of the ship Control of the Simond 30.

surgeon of the ship Aca.

—At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. L. Pew, of the ship Cond-hin, aged 39.

2. At Fort William, Mrs. A. Ure, aged 39.

3. At Hooghly, Edward Melville Shearman, Est, aged 29 years.

5. At Calcutta, Mons. C. A. Vosso, aged 47.

—At Calcutta, Albertina, relict of the late Mr. Cornelius Cooper, merchant, aged 62.

—At Calcutta, Mrs. Dane Ferris, aged 46.

6. At Jessore, in his 35th year, R. B. Francis, Esq., surgeon of that station, third zon of Chas. Francis, Esq., of Bexley, Kent.

—Mise Elizabeth Rose Andrews, aped 14.

—At Calcutta, Mr. H. Pugh, aged 27.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Alm Mills, willow of the late Annah Halmond, aged 57.

—At Garden Reach, Walter Nisbet, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 40.

—At Calcutta, Capt. James Robert Oliver, of the H.C.? anaval service, aged 43.

—At Calcutta, L. H. Wakefleid, aged 25.

Lately, at Hanour factory, in the district of Jessore, Thomas-Fleap, Esq., indigo planter.

Death contradicted.—Lieut, Gen. Marley, commandant at Allahabad.

GOVERMENT GENERAL ORDERN

REDUCTIONS.

Fort St. Coorge, Sept. 6, 1833.—The Right Hon, the Governor in Council has, been pleased to discontinue the appointment of staff officer to the depot of European pensioners at Cuddalore from the 1st No. 1833.

Nov. 1833.

Spit. 13.—The Right Hon, the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve
that the appointment of an officer to the
charge of the out-pensioners of Chelsea

Hospital at Tripressore shall be discontinucd, from the 31st of December next,
from which date they will be paid, as formerly, by the foir adjutant at Poonamallee.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11, 1833,-The Right Hon, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that at stations being the head-quarters of the staff of the regular divisions of the army, but at which there may be no garrison surgeon, the senior regimental surgeon shall be entitled to Rs. 100 per mensem for professional attendance on the division staff; and at stations not being regular divisions of the army, such as Secunderabad, Jaulnah, and Nagpore, the senior regimental surgeon shall be allowed. for medical attendance on the staff, Rs 30 per month, for a conveyance : head-money will not be payable in addition to the allowances above authorised.

2. The confirmation by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the appointment by officers commanding divisions and forces of the said senior medical officers to afford professional attendance on the staff, will be sufficient authority for the pay department to issue the allowance in question, which will be payable from 1st instant,

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11, 1833.—The following movements have been ordered:

The 15th regt. N I, to be embarked, the head-quarters and six companies for Penang, and two companies for Malacca.

The 46th regt. N.I., when relieved by the 15th regt. N.I., to be stationed, on its return to the coast, at Palaveram.

return to the coast, at Palaveram.

The 5th regt, N.I. to move from Palaveram to Madras on the embarkation of the 15th regt, N.I.

The 29th regt. N.L., which is under orders to return to this coast from Malacca, to be stationed at Palaveram.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPTS, MACLEOD AND ANDERSON.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 16, 1833. - Extracts from the proceedings of

a general court-martial, held at Secunderabad, on the 9th July 1839, and continued by adjournment till the 5th Aug. 1833; president Licut. Col. W. B. Spry, 37th regt. N. I.

Capt. Donald Macleod, of the 4th L.C., late senior officer of the same regiment, ordered into arrest by the Commander-inchief, on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having, at Secunderabad, on the 1st of July 1832, in a report sent in to the Military Board, made a false return of the saddlery and horse appointments then and there in safe with the 4th legt. of L.C.

Second Charge. — For having, at the same place, on the 1st of March 1893, in like manner, made a false return of the saddlery and horse appointments then and there in use with the same regiment.

Thard Charge. — For having, at the same place, on the 1st of April in the year last-mentioned, in like manner, made a false return of the saddlery and horse appointments then and there in use with the same regiment.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.— The court, upon the evidence before them, is of opinion—on the first charge, that the prisoner is guilty—on the second charge, that the prisoner is guilty—on the third charge, that the prisoner is guilty.

soner is guilty.

Sentence:—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. Donald Macleod, of the 4th regt. L.C., to be severely reprimainded.

Remarks by the Court.—The court, with reference to the leniency of the punishment adjudged the prisoner, deems it to be incumbent on it most respectfully to make known to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief the motives which have influenced it in pronouncing its award.

First.—The offence specified in the charges does not extend to that which comes under the provisions of sec. 5, article 1, of the Articles of War, inasmuch as the prisoner is not accused of knowingly making false return, the which circumstance, according to all the law authorities to which the court has had access, must be proven, directly or presumptively, before a prisoner can become amenable to the provisions of the said article.

Second,—By general orders, staff officers are held responsible for the correctness of all papers prepared by them, though at the same time commanding officers are not thereby exonerated from their most important and special duty of seeing that every man under them does his duty faithfully and correctly; and in the case of staff officers, that these use every endeavour to make out with extreme care the papers which it is their respective duty to prepare; and the commanding officer who

neglects to do so becomes guilty of the ectionable doctrine to go forth unsections of which the prisoner is acquised to the which offence must therefore be considered as coming under the provisions of occumending officers, and that a plea of sec. 21, article 2, of the Articles of War.

Lastly.—The prisoner confesses that he did not examine the returns mentioned in the charges, or ascertain personally how far they were correct; and that he countersigned them, trusting implicitly to his staff; and in thus neglecting his bounden duty consists, in the humble judgment of the court, his guilt; and it has therefore pronounced sentence accordingly.

Head Qu., Madras, Aug. 24, 1833.
The court will reconsider its finding and

If the court is of opinion that Capt, Maclood inhinoingly signed false returns, he is entitled to an acquittal upon the charges generally: for, to constitute crime, there must be both a well and an act; and no man can legally be convicted upon any charge whatsoever unless he is found intentionally to have committed the criminal acts therein set forth.

Previous, however, to arriving at a judgment so entirely opposed to the evidence recorded, the court will weigh well the apparent impossibility that Capt, Maclead, at the time of signing these returns, could have believed the saddlery of the 4th cavalry to have been complete; more especially in the instance of the murn of the 1st April, where deficiencies to so great an extent had immediately before been brought to his knowledge by the proceedings of committees assembled on the 6th and 23d of March, by the latter of which the transfer of so large a sum of money had been awarded; and the court will further consider the extreme improbability that Capt, Macleod, being aware of the deficient state of the saddlery, should have signed, without examination, returns, according to the tenor of which, the abstract for contract allowance was necessarily made out; or that, having unknowingly signed a false return, he should not have rectified the mistake, and refunded the amount over-drawn, upon receiving the regulated allowance for articles had in custence.

I cannot send back these proceedings for revision without animadventing upon the dangerous tendency of the concluding remarks appended to the sentence. Commanding officers are responsible, in the strictest sense of the word, for the truth of all returns to which they affix their signature; most especially so in the instance of returns of the nature in question, where the quarter-master indeed prepares the document, but where the commanding officer alone is interested, that the saddles, for which he is paid by government, should appear on the face of the return to be complete and serviceable. Were the ob-

pecunante doctrine to go forth unnations to the army, that regimental suff officers are responsible for feturis to the esemptions of commanding officers, and that a plea of ignorance, supported by the mere inscription of commanding officers, and that a plea of ignorance, supported by the mere inscribing the prisoner, may avail against the presumption of fraudulent intent when a false return is signed by an interested party withen, indeed, night peculation flourish, and conviction, according to the provision of the articles of war, become impossible.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Licut, Gen. and Com. in-chief.

Refined Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and re-considered the whole of the evidence, with the remarks of his Exc. the Commander-inchief, is of opinion:—on the first charge, that the prisoner is guilty—on the second charge, that the prisoner is guilty—on the third charge, that the prisoner is guilty—on the prisoner is guilty.

Recised Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, adoth sentence him, the said Capt, Donald Macked, of the 4th regt. L.C., to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

Remarks by the Court. - The court most humbly and respectfully beg to state, that before proceeding to revise its finding and sentence, it endeavoured, to the best of its judgment, most seriously and attentively, to reconsider the whole of the re-corded evidence for and against the prisoner, together with the remarks of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief thereon; yet, in the conscientious discharge of its duty, it could not bring itself to convict the prisoner of an offence of a much more grave nature than that described in the charge, which only, in the humble opinion of the court, is that of gross neglect and carelessness, the gravamen of the graver offence being omitted, namely, the word " knowingly.

It is with great sorrow that the court finds that the expressions in its remarks on its original finding and sentence, as regards the responsibility of commanding officers, should appear to have conveyed an idea which it never intended, as it conceived that in the words "though at the same time commanding officers are not thereby exponerated from their most important duty, &c." was implied a responsibility referred to by his Exc., and which the court did not mean in any degree to relieve them, commanding officers, from.

Disapproved, (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. Gen. and Com.-m-class.

Capt. Thos. Anderson, acting quartermaster of the 4th regt. L.C., ordered into arrest by the Commander-in-chief.

Charge. - For having, at Secundarahad, on the 1st of April 1835; in a report sent in to the Military Board, made a false return of the saddlery and horse appointments

then and there in use with the 4th regt. Upon which charge the court came to the following decision: -

Finding .- The court, upon the evidence hefore them, is of opinion-that the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

Sentence .- The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. Thomas ander-son, of the 4th regt. L.C., to be admonished by his Exc. the Commander-inchief

Remarks by the Court, - The court considers it necessary to explain, that in taking upon itself to award a discretionary punishment, it does not conceive that the offence specified in the charge extends to that which comes under the provisions of article 1, sec. 5, of the articles of war, inasmuch as the prisoner is not accused of knowingly making a false return; the which circumstance can alone, in the opinion of the court, render a prisoner amenable to the provisions of the article in question; it therefore has exercised its discretion in awarding punishment, considering the offence of which it has found the prisoner guilty to be a neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The court feels it a duty it owes to the prisoner, to state that it has found him guilty of the fact of signing his name to a false return, but that it does not wish it should be considered that the slightest imputation against his character can be assumed by his having done so, as it considers the act to have been perfectly inadvertent on his part, but that he is nevertheless not altogether blameless in baving allowed any circumstance whatever to prevent his examining a paper submitted for his official signature, although, as has been most satisfactorily proved, such practice of neglect was perfectly contrary to his usual habits.

Disapproved,

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. Gen. and Com, -in-chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

The proceedings upon the trials of Captains Macleod and Anderson, of the 4th L.C., calubit a picture of disorganisation, in the interior economy of that regiment, such as never, probably, before existed in any corps of a regular army, and which, it is to be hoped, the experienced officer who has been appointed to supersede Capt. Macleod in command will employ bis best energies to rectify. Organized bodies are usually supposed to be bound together by a chain of responsibility, holding each individual answerable for his own disorders and neglects, and providing for the effiperior, but in this instance, on the contrary, the superior appears to have been in the practice of relieving himself from all responsibility upon the shoulders of his in. ferior, until the insignificance of the person so burthened, rendered such responsibility equally immaterial to himself and useless to the public service. The commanding officer openly avows, before the court, his habit of relying implicitly upon the integrity of his staff, and signing, without examination, the papers presented by them, in a pecuniary matter, too, where his own integrity, and not the integrity of his staff, was at stake; and the staff again represents himself as signing, in like manner, without examination, papers presented by the quarter-master serjeant; who, himself, declares the saddle returns to be usually prepared and despatched by the gram conicopoly, who is then stated to be an "infamous" character, and upon whom, so designated, the onus, most conveniently for the other parties concerned, is finally made to rest.

That officers who had so committed themselves should have sought to escape punishment by setting up a plea of ignorance, - that they should have represented themselves as having unknowingly signed the returns in question,-is perhaps not to be wendered at; but that the majority of a court of fifteen officers, sworn to administer justice according to the articles of war and their consciences, should have been found, deliberately and upon revision, to sanction so inadmissible and dangerous a plea, and to arrive at a judgment equally opposed to the facts of the case and the well-being of the service, is indeed truly lamentable.

Captains Macleod and Anderson are released from arrest, and will return to their duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 6. J. M. Macleod, Esq., to be third mem-ber of Board of Revenue

G. J. Casamajor, Esq., to act as judge of Sudi and Foujde Udalut.

Daniel Effott, Esq., to be temporary member of Board of Revenue, but to continue to officiate at

secretary to government in revenue and judicial departments.

J. C. More Esq., to be register to Court of Sudr and Foundaree Udalut.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., to be secretary to Board of Revenue.

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem. W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to be temporary sub collector and joint magistrate of Vizagapatam.

T. Pycroft, Esq., to be head assistant to princi

par concern and of Arcot.

13. C. Dumergue, Esq., to act as register of Zillah Court of Rajahmundry.

24. C. P. Brown, Esq., to act as judge and cri-minal judge of Rajahmundry.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Chingleput.

R. Davidson, Esq., to officiate as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., to act as Canatias trans-lator to government, during absence of Ma. Co-

nony. 27, II. J. Chippendall, Esq., to be second commissioner for investigating claims of creditors of late rajah of Tanjore.

W. Ashton, Esq., to act as a magistrate on the Beach until further orders.

Surg. H. S. Fleming, M.D., to be assay master. Oct. 1. J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to act as deputy scretary to government in military department during absence of Mr. Conolly.

4. R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as secretary to Marine Board until further orders.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., attained the rank of senior merchant on 26th Aug. 1833.—P. Anderson and P. B. Smolling, Esqs., attained the rank of junior-merchantson 30th Sept. 1833.

Henry Wood, Patrick Irvine, and James Silver, agrs., have been admitted writers on this esta-

Obtained leave of absence.—Sept. 24. W.Wilson, Esq., for six months, to Neilgherry Hills, for health.—Assist. Surveyor James Ross, for five months, to visit presidency, and to proceed to Mauritius on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINT-MENTS.

Oct. 1. The Rev. Vincent Shortland to be chap-lain at Trichinopoly.—The Rev. Poyntz Stewart to be ditto at Arcot.—The Rev. J. C. Street to be ditto at Cananore.—The Rev. W. Chester to be ditto at Cannanore.—

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

For t St. George, Aug. 30, 1133. — Supermun. Licut. F. B. Lys admitted on effective strength of 45th N I., to complete its establishment.

Sept. 6 .- Lieut. F. Liardet, 14th N.I., to act as sept. n.—Lieut. r. Liaruet, 14th IV.1, 10 act as deputy assist, qu. mast, gen. in centre division of army, during absence of Capt. Ely on sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. G. A. Smith, 26th N.I., to be adj. to that corps.

12th N I. Ens. Thomas Austen to be lieut., v. Coxe dec.; date of com. 23d Aug. 1833.

Cadets of Figures R. H. Chapman and C. M. Elliott, and Cadet of Artillery Jas. Wart, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut. and ensign respectively.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 3 and 6, 1833—Cornet J. F. Rose to do duty with 7th L.C.; Ens. W. II. Wapshare duto with 15th N.I., and Ens. James Watt duto with 4th duto.

Sept. 7.—The following ander confirmed:— Lieut, McCally to act as qu. That. and interp. to 20th N.l. during absence of Lieut, Cralgie on other duty; date 12th Nov. 1842.

Sept. 10 — Surg. D. S. Young removed from 22d to 20th N.L., and Surg. F. Andfrey (late prom.) posted to 22d do.

Surg. G. A. Herklots, M.D., to afford medical aid to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and to all details at Waliajahbad.

Lieut, Col. S. S. Gummer removed from 45th to 14th regt., and Lieut, Col. H. Ross from latter to former regiment.

Sept. 11.—Assist, Surg. W. Griffith to do duty with H.M. 41st regt. till further orders.

Sept. 16.-Cornet J S. Freshfield, 1st, to do aty with 4th L.C., and to act as qu. mast. until further orders.

Sept. 18.— The following order confirmed:— Lieut. F. Burgoyne to act as adj. to horse brigate of artillery during absence of Lieut. Oakss or furl.; date 20th Aug. 1833.

ð

Sopt. 19.—Assist Surg. Was. Besuchamp to do duty under medical officer in charge of native infirmary at pressioney.

Fort St. George, Sept. 17.—Surg. W. Bannster, having been removed from office of assay-mester, his services replaced at disposal of Com. in-chief, from 13th Sept.

Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 44th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c. about to be embarked for England on ship Elphinstone.

Scot. 24.—Calcts of Artillery H. C. Wade and J. D. Scott, and Cadets of Infantry W. T. Ni-colls, G. S. Mardell, and D. Blair, admitted on estab., and prom. to rank of 2d-lieut. and ensign respectively.

Sept. 27.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Malcolmson to be secretary to Medical Board, v. Fleming.

L.C. Cornet L. F. Cottrell to be lieut., v. op dec.; date of com. 13th April 1833.

Supernum 2d-Lleut, J. G. Balmain admitted on effective strength of artillery, from 18th Sept. 1833, to complete estab.

Assist, Surg. J. T. Bell to do duty under depôt-surgeon at Poonamallee.

35th N.I. Ens. Fred. Gray to be lieut., v. Ure dec.; date of com. 24th May 1833.

Oct. 1.-Infantry. Senior Lieut. Col. E. Edwards to be colonel, v. Grant dec.; date of com. 26th May 1833.

may 10.55.

13th N.L. Lieut, Col. Gilbert Waugh to be col., v. Sir John Matrolm dec.; date of com. 30th Mat. 1833.—Major Edw. Calogan, from 33d regt., to be lleut, tol., in suc. to Waugh prom.; date of com. 30th May 1833.

30th May 1833.
33d N.J. Capt. James Glas to be major, Lleut.
Thos. Chalon to be capt., and Ens. T. A. Jenkins
to be lieut. in suc. to Cadogan prom.; date of
com. 30th May 1833.—Major Richard Crewe, from
46th regt., to be lieut. col., v. Wight dec.; date 46th regt., to be lieut. of com. 31st May 1833.

46th N.I. Capt. Win. Murray to be major, Licut. Robert Codrington to be capt., and Ens. Augustus Russell to be lieut., in suc. to Crewe prom.; date of com. 31st May 1837.

Oct. 8 .- 2d-Lieuts, R. H. Chapman and C. M. Elhot app, to corps of sappers and miners

Cadet of Infantry Robert Crowe admitted on estab, and prom. to ens gn.

40th N.I. Ens. D. W. Balfour to be Beut., v. Holmes dec.; date of com. 26th Sept. 1633.

1st L.C. Lieut. Wm. Walker to be capt., from 6th Nov. 1832, v. Jones retired.

3d L.C. Maj. F. L. Doveton to be licut. col., from 31st May 1833, v. Smith retired.—Capt. T. K. Limond to be major, Lleut. E. A. Langley to be capt., and Cornet Lachlan Maqueen to be heut., from 31st May 1833, in suc. to Doveton

Artillery. Capt. George Conran to be major, 1st-Lieut. T. E. Geils to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. G. M. Gumm to be 1st-lieut., from 1st May 1833. Harrison retired.—Supermun, 2d-Lieut. Geo.Hut-Harrison retired.—Supermun, 2d-Lieut, Geo. Hut-ton to be 2d-leut., from 18th Sept. 1833, v. Moly-

50th N.I. Fns. Angus Paterson to be lieut., from 27th Dec. 1832, v. Edgar dec.

49th N.I. Ens. George Forster to be lieut., from 19th Jan. 1833, v. Pickering dec.

30th N.I. Lieut, (Brev. Capt.) Arch. Chisholin to be capt., from 8th April 1833, v. Morison retired.

tired.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. T. H. Smith to be col.,
from 15th June 1833, v. Bowser dec.

30th N.I. Major S. Townsend to be lieut. col.,
from 15th June 1833, in suc. to Smith pron.—
Capt. E. Craster to be major, Lieut. John Deane
to be capt., and Ens. John Halpin to be leut.,
from 15th June 1833, in suc. to Townsend point.

Supernum, Lieuts, J. F. Porter, of 1st L.C., and H. J. Willins, of 3sth N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective corps, to complete establishment.

Corn, 11.—Surg. John White to be staff surgeon with light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Donaldson dec.

Capt. G. W. Osborne, 19th N.I., to be a deputy judge adv. general, v. Sprye.

MANCE

Assist. Sang. Wm. Mortimer, M.D., to be surg., from 27th Sept. 1833, v. Donaldson dec.

Head Quorters, Sopt. 24.—The following officers to do duty—2d-Lieuts. H. C. Wade and J. D. Scotts with 3d bat artillery—Ensigns W. T. Nicolas, with 38th N.I. G. S. Mardell, with 5th do and D. Blair, with 18th do. Oct. 10.— Ensign John Tupper and Robert Corwe to do duty, former with 3th N.I., and latter with 18th do., until further orders.

The following removable surface and appoint

trowe 80 do duty, former win some 17.1, and the third with 33h do., until further orders.

The following removals, postings, and appointments ordered:—Creatry, Lictut. Col. P. Cameron, from 3d to 1st regt.; Lieut. Col. P. Cameron, from 3d to 1st regt.; Lieut. Col. P. Cameron, from 3d to 1st regt.; Lieut. Col. F. L. Doveton (atte prom.), to horse brigade, and to command artillery with Nagpore suitsidary force; Capt. T. Biddle, from 1st to 3d bat, and to join had-quartern—Infinity. Col. Int. Mich. Quartern (Sap.), J. Dighton, from 33d to 3d do.; Col. [And Leut. Col. A. Dyce, from 6th to 2st regt.; Col. [And Leut. Col. F. Durand, from 47th to 5th do.; Col. W. Chapmand, from 47th to 5th do.; Col. E. Edward (att. prom.) to 38th do.; Col. G. E. Edward (bol.) to 38th do.; Col. T. H. Swidth (ch.) to 6th dos.; Leut. Col. H. H. Bowdler, from 7th to 38th do.; Leut. Col. H. Crew (do.) to 10th dos.; Leut. Col. G. Codagon (date prom.) to 44th dos.; Leut. Col. R. Crew (do.) to 10th dos.; Leut. Col. S. Townscud (do.) to 7th do. end (do.) to 7th do.

end (do.) to 7th do.

The following removals and postings unde in
modical dipartment:—Surges J. White, from 1st.
bill. artillery to 27th N.1.; J. Smith, from 2st.
N.1.•• It is bat, artillery; W. Geddes, from Madrag Lin, regt. to 25th N.1; W. A. Hughes, from Addrag Lin, regt. to 25th N.1; W. A. Hughes, from Madrag Lin, regt. to 25th N.1; W. A. Hughes, from Madrag Lin, regt. to 25th N.1; J. Sown (fare
prom. to 1st N.1.; W. Morttmer, N.O. (do.) to
25th N.1.—Assist, Surge. C. J. Cowne, from Ioth
to 34th I.1.; C. C. Linton, from doing duty with
H.M. 37th regt., to 27th N.1; G. M. Watson,
from doing duty with H.M. 45th regt., to Madras
European regt. European regt.

Returned to dutu, from Europe.—Sept. 6. Assist, Surg. John Macfarland. — Maj. Win. Pickering, 50th N.I.—Capt. John Jaurie, 9th N.I.—Capt. W. H. Smith, 15th N.I.—Lent. R. D. Armstrong, 23d N.I.—Lleut. R. B. Dickinson, 40th N.I.—10. 22d N.I.—Lleut, R. B. Dickinson, 40th N.I.—Lo Surg. James Smith,—Assix, Surg. James Wood-forde,—24. Maj. Henry Smith, 1st N.I.—27. Levet, Edw. Down, 6th L.C.—Levet, R. Matchell, 6th N.I.—Levet, Geo. Freese, 12th N.I.—Assix, Surg. J. T. Bell.—Oct. 8, Ens. John Tupper, of infantry.

Remaination .- Lieut. G. A. Smith, 26th N.J. Emination.—Lieut. G. A. Smith, 26th N.1., having passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostance language, is deemed by the Com-mander in-chief entitled to the reward authorised by the Hon, the Court of Directors.

"Off Reckning Fund.—In consequence of the deaths of Maj. Gen. Sr. John M deolin, et al. Robert (Grant, and Leut. Gen. S. T. Bower, the following addition to the list of otherse entitled to otherse entitled to other tecknings is antiturised:—Col. W. C. Frastr, halfeshare, from 26th May 133:—Colorich Mag. Andrews and Chas. W Levol. ach hold-share, from 18th 18th 2—Loubert R. H. Vate and Vinctional May 18th 2—Loubert R. H. Vate and Vinctional Months, each half share, from 18th June 1833.

FURIOUGHS.

FURIOUGHS,

To Europer—Sept. 10. Lecut. Col. S. S. Gummer, 45th N.L., for health—L., Lecut. John Donglas, 1st N.L., for health—L., Lecut. John Donglas, 1st N.L., for health (to conbark from vector neath)—Firs Thomas Marken, 12th N.L., for health—Swell, 2mg, J. Flockten, for one year (to embark from western cass),—17, Capt. J. Mara attiey, 1st NaX-Vel-Batz.-Capt. John Tu in ker, C. E. V. Bat —Lecut. H. Nott, 19th N.L., for health—Ot. 8. Surg. J. Richmond, 34th L.L. for health—Ot. 8. Surg. J. Richmond, 34th L.L. for health—Firs. C. F. Walker, 2mh N.L., for health—Firs. C. F. Walker, 2mh N.L., for health—Firs. C. F. Walker, 2mh N.L., for health—Firs. C. F. Walker, 2mh N.L., for health—H. Capt. J. Kerr, Malras European upg. —Capt. G. Hutton, 2ad N. L. for health—Lecut. T. Sharp, 43th N.L., for health—L. T. Sac.—Sept. 17, Lecut. W. A. Otr, home eg-

To Sen.—Sept. 17. Lieut, W. A. Otr, horse ex-tillery, until 1st Dec. 1833, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivola.

Star, 8. Ryle, Ejetcher, from Londons-la, H.M.S. Curaçao, Dinn, from a crube; and Genges, Ardile, from Rangoon, —13. H.M.S. G. Ryle, From Rangoon, —13. H.M.S. G. Ryle, From Tarlie,—15. H.M.S. G. Ryle, From Tarlie,—15. H.M.S. G. Ryle, Hambert, from Trincomaliee—16. H.M.S. Welf, Hambert, from Trincomaliee—16. H.M.S. Welf, Hambert, from Trincomaliee—16. H.M.S. Molinella, Gray, from Maurithis; and Camenta, Malvoon, from Bordeaux and Ponducherry,—21. Asia, Biddle, from Maurithis; and Camenta, Malvoon, from Bordeaux, and Ponducherry, and Asia, Stead, from M.S. Walca,—24. Dorother, Burges, from Batavia,—30. Research, Oglive, from Calcutta and Masuin, From Theodom,—3. Royal Saron, Renna Masuin, From London,—3. Royal Saron, Renna Masuin, From Alley, Royal Calcutta,—40. Adam, Royal Saron, Tom London Mallon, Royal Calcutta,—50. Hongard, from Mallonient,—50. London, Mallon, Royal Calcutta,—50. H.M.S. Longotta Limitius and Calcutta—50. H.M.S. 12. Eggptian, Laborin, Laborin, Laborin, Laborin, Emme, Gerard, from Mauritius and Calcutta,—13. II.M.S. Imagene, Blackwood, from N.S. Wales and Batavia, Halls, Hughes, from Calcutta; and H.M.S. Meteille, Hart, from Bengal (with treasure).

Departures.

Departures,

SEFT. 2. Coperatives, May, for Calcutta,—3.
Potectia, Buttanshaw, for Calcutta; and L'Emile,
Ducon, for ditto.—14. Coccom, Smith, for Colombe—15. Keb. Fletcher, for Calcutta.—19.
H.M.S. Welf, Handley, on a crube—24. Ediparsione, Short, for Cape and London; and General
Gossome, Fisher, for Empere—22. Domn Convobita, cray, for Empere—24. Domn Convobita, cray, for Empere—24. Domn ConvoLatenarte, Butte, for Manthus,—5c. Theta,
Boothby, for Bengal; and Dovothera, Burges, for
Canga.—Orr. S. Gonges, Ardle, for Arracan;
and Warner, Stune, for Empere—6. Royal Saton,
Stead, for Calcutta.—B. Duke of Bucdengh, Henung, tor Calcutta; and Revench, Cyglive for Emnore—14. Royal Willown, Ircland, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 11. On the passage from England, on board, the Ronal William, the lady of Capt. Laurie, 9th N I, of a daughter.

Note from Frinding, the lady of Capt.

16. At Sea, on board the Aroon, the lady of Leut. Fabre, of artillery, of a son sincedead.)

16. At Sea, on board the Aroon, the lady of Leut. Fabre, of artillery, of a son sincedead.)

16. At Sanghore, the lady of Leut. Cas. Nut-ting, Madras I urop, 143, of a son.

26. At Bangdore, Mrs. J. F. Miller, of a son.

Sop 1. At Undal-pab, the lady of Leut. and Ady Groge Marshall, 17th N. 1, of a son.

— At Mangdore, Mrs. J. F. Miller, of a son.

Multicage, Marshall, 17th N. 1, of a son.

6. At Secunderabod, the lady of Lieut. G. O. Macketine, Soft N. 1, of a son.

Association (S. 1) of Association (S. 1) of Association (A. 1) of

7th N.I., of a daughter, 26. At Peramboor, the lady of Lieut, Kenny, 10th N.I., of a daughter, 20. The lady of Claudius Augustus Kerr, Esq., acting sub-assist, coin gen., of a daughter, Oct. 3. At Madras, Mrs. J. Thorpe, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 15. At Madras, the Rev. John Smith, of the Landon Missionary Society, to Charlotte, se-

d daughter of George Biffeld, Esq., Chlawick,

cond assigner or design suggests sade. Chlawick, Middlest adras, Augustus Fraights Calanta, At horse artillery, to Famy, daugustus for the horse artillery, to Famy, daugustus for the Henry Babby, Esq., of Lieuceter, Lieuceter, Marias, R. P. Wheeler, Esq., to Soft, 20 Pritchard, Miss of Bilamonay, G. A. Hande

Miss Jane Pritenaru.
7. At Palamanar, G. A. Harris, Esd., H.C.C.S.,
to Fanny, youngest daughter of Thomas Gahagan, Esd., acting first-judge of the provincial
court of appeal and circuit of the centre division.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Aug. 9. At Madras, J. M. Penman, Esq., late Surgeon at Calcuttra, aged 43.

23. In comp. Jaulanh, Lieut. Robert Tay-low Coxe, or the 12th regt. N.J.

25. We Hangalore, Ens. Hugh Marsh, doing duty with Bisch regt. N.J.

29. At Use Spannaran, Jane, wife of Mr. R. A. Ferguson and Spannaran, Jane, wife of Mr. R. A. Ferguson and Spannaran, Jane, wife of Mr. R. A. Ferguson and Spannaran, Jane, wife of Mr. R. A. Ferguson and Spannaran, Jane, wife of Mr. R. A. Ferguson and Spannaran and

Sept. 3-At Tomacher(f) Cape in composition of the bark Antonia (tr. — At Rajahmundry, F. A. Robon, Esq., acting-judge and ciminal-judge of that zillah.

6. At Chittoor, J. Blamshard, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

Madras Capabudly, Mr. (late Engine) C. S. A.

Madras civil service.

— Vt Condapilly, Mr. (late Ensign) C. S. A. Wake, of the pension establishment.

12. Vt St. Thomb, Capt. Thomas Abell, of B.M. (e24 regt, of Foot.

— At Boyapet, Master Lucius Van Buerle.

13. At Bolarum, near Hydrabad, Assist. Surg. S. W. Lyster, of the Madras establishment, and surgeon of the 6th regt. Nursh infantry.

— At Masulipatain, 2d-Lieut W. M. Molyneux, of the artiller, and Adj. F. A. Rud, did regt. N.I.

— In camp at Kamptee, Ens. J. W. Clarke, of the Madras European regt.

— In camp at Kamptee, Eas, J. W. Clarke, of the Madras European regt. 22. At Bangdore, Eas. G. Newland, doing duty with the 9th regt. N.I. 26. At Mangdore, Lieut. Peter Holmes, of the dub regt. N.I. 27. In camp at Jaulnah, Sarg. David Donald-son, of the medical establishment.

son, of the medical establishment, feet, 2. A Truthmopoly, of dysentry, Fns. Ar-thur W. Brabazen, of H.M. 5th regt, aged 22. 5. At Royapooram, of tholera, George Thomas, aged 18, only son of the late Leut. Thomas Young, of 14M. Ist Cevolor regt. 7. A Madras, atter child-birth, Mrs. Charlotte User words.

Hart, aged 24.

— Al Madras, of spansodic cholera, Charlotte
Anne, wife of Mr. Jønes A. Hicken, aged 16.
10. At Palaveram, Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs,
of the 10th regt. N.I.

18. At Bellary, Capt. J. W. Brockman, of H.M. 55th regt. of Foot. Lately. At Sea, Lieut. C. Pickering, of the 49th regt. N.1.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

ESTABLISHMENT ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 12, 1833.—The Right Hon, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for neral information, the following extract of a letter from the Hon the Court of Directors,

under date the 10th April 1833.

" Para. 24. When in our letter in this department, dated 20th March 1830, we directed that 'whatever buildings or other accommodations which might be furnished for officers, civil or military, frequenting the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit of their health, should be supplied by the Madras government, the expensi

being debited to your government,' our intention was that not billy lodgings, but medical aid should be furnished by the officers of that presidency." We did not contemplate, nor do we see any necessity for a separate medical, or barrack establishment, on the Neelgherry Helle, under the control and management of your government.

" 25. Our desire therefore is, that all the servants of your government may be withdrawn from the Neelgherries and that the buildings erected under your authority may be made over to the offi: of the Madras government, and that Bombay servants frequenting the Neelgeerries for the benefit of their health, may report their arrival to the Madras officer commanding on the hills, whose duty it will be to see that they receive the same accommodations and attendance, and on the same terms, as are supplied to the servants of his own establishment."

establishment."

In conformity with the preceding orders, the G.O. dated the 2d May 1829, is resemded, and the public buildings, furniture, &c. belonging to this govern-ment, at the Neelgherry Hills, will be transferre! to the Madas authorities by Surg. Glen on the 1st Nov. next, on which date that officer's appointment is to cease, and he will hold himself at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-inchief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 26. Mr. W. J. Hunter to be supernumerary assistant to collector of Rutnageree.

Oct. 1. Mr. W. F-combe to be acting third assistant to principal collector of Poona, during absence of Mr. G. Malcolm.

Obtained leave of absence.—Sept 30. Mr. Geo. Makolin, for one year, to Cape of Good Hopes for health —Oct. 2. Rev. S. Payne, for six months, to Neelgherry Hills.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT, &c.

Bombay Castle, Scpt. 27, 10.3.—11th N.I. Lieut, Whitmore to be adj., v. Davies resigned app.; date 17th Sept. 1833.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. Sept. 97. Lieut. R. Crozier, 26th N.I., on private affairs.

To Sea.—Sept. 30. Ens. C. A. Morris, 29th Bengal N.I., for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 7. Elora, King, from Glasgow and Ma-cira.—9. Gilmore, Lindsay, from London.

Departures.

Oct. 1. London, Pickering, for London; and Calcutta, Grundy, for ditto.—12. Huddersfield, Noakes, for Liverpool.

paid might not be the balance, and that, in substance, no part of it might be due at all. Whether the Provincial Court could have admitted the use of the original books upon a review of the decree, we not nethe Regulation VI. of 1793, sec. xvi. that the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut might have used the evidence to be suppiled by the original books; but it did not do so; nor did it ascertain that the sum mentioned in the balance due, subject to the objections, was a balance due without objection, but affirmed the decree as it originally stood. Their loldships are, therefore, of opinion, that the decree must be reversed, and that the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut must proceed to ascertain what, if anything, is really due from the defendant to the plaintiff, having regard to the objections noticed by the arbitrators."

February 10th.

Mercer and others, Appellants; Plowfrom the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in a question as to the property of two ships. the Fraser and the Argyle, and whether they are liable to seizure under a writ of execution, sued out by the appellant against Sandy, Mercer, and Martin; they had been previously transferred by Sandy. Beckett, and Co. (afterwards Mercer and Co.) to Mackintosh and Co., and the sheriff (the respondent), with their indemnity, released the ships from execution. The appellants brought an action against the sheriff, who, however, obtained the judgment of the court. The questions on appeal were, whether Sandy, Mercer, all Co., of the firm of Mercer and Co., had ever legally transferred their interests in the ships to Sandy, Beckett, and Co, and whether those parties had legally transferred their interest to Mackintosh and Co., prior to the appellant's writ.

After the case had been argued, when it appeared that the question had become rather a question of costs than of property.

Their lordships suggested an arrangement, when it was agreed that there should be a steet processus, which leaves the parties in the same situation as at first, each paying his own costs.

February 11th.

Baboo Ulruk Sing (son of Roop Sing, dec.), Appellant; Beny Persad (son of Secta Ram Sahoo, dec.), Respondent — This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Calcutta, affirming a decree of the Provincial Court of Benarcs, in Family of the Provincial Court of Benarcs, in Family of the Provincial Court of Benarcs, in Family of the Provincial Court of Benarcs, in Family of the Provincial Court of Benarcs, in Family of the Provincial Court of Benarcs, in Family of Benarch 1997, in Family of Benarch

tions between him and a banking-house, of which Seets Ram and the respondent, his which sees main any the respondent ma notification partners under the following circlinatances: Leop Sing was malik or ze-mindar of four pergunnaha in the province of Benares, out of the revenues of which certain annual payments were due to the raish of Benares. These payments he was in the habit of making through the medium of native bankers, who advanced money, on account of Roop Sing, in discharge of these instalments, by giving the government collector a dukhila, or padergovernment collector a aunmun, taking, to pay a sum due grom taking, to pay a sum due grom the grown a day named. Soobuse the grown in partnership with his force, but had no been as bankers, at Benarch and mokhtar of Roop Sing; general agent and mokhtar of Rood and the monies paid and received on his account went through the banking-house of Soobunslal and Muthra Doss. Prior to 1799. Mooteechund, a banker of Benares, was employed by Roop Sing to advance monies and give dakhilas : at the end of that year, when their dealings were closed, a balance of 47,762 rupees was due from Roop Sing to Mooteechund. In 1:00, the dakhila transactions, in respect to the pergunnalis, were transferred to the house of Seeta Ram, which paid this balance, and continued to advance and receive monies on account of the pergunnalis; and at the close of their accounts there was a balance due to the house of Secta Ram of 55,799 rupees.

Roop Sing died at the end of 1799 or in 1800, leaving his son, the appellant, an infant of tender years, entitled to the perguinals. Seeta Raim died in 1807, and Soobunislat in 1810 or 1811.

In 1812, the original suit was instituted by the respondent in the Provincial Court, against the appellant, then just of age, to recover the before-mentioned balance, and interest to an equal amount. The appellant pleaded lapse of time (more than twelve years) as a bar to the suit (under Regulations 111. of 1793 and VII. of 1795), and also relied upon the accounts-current, as showing that no balance was, in fact, justly due.

In 1817, the Provincial Court, overruling the objection as to lapse of time, because the appellant was a minor at the death of his father, decreed the claim of the respondent. The appellant appealed from this decree to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which, after directing further evidence to be taken, in 1821 affirmed the decree of the Provincial Court, with costs against the appellant.

The present appeal is founded on the following reasons.—namely, that the respondent's demand is not established by evidence; that the delay of the suit tilt the death of Sodbunslal, and other circumstances, raise a presumption against the demand; that the claim, if actually valid,

is barred by lapse of time; and that the Sudder Dewanny Adarbati setured to allow the respondent stancks to be cause mined by indifferent nature malajuna. Mr. Justice Bosanquet. This case hav

been put upon two points; first, the merits of the case; secondly, upon the law. The point of law, taken upon the original appeal, that the demand of the plaintiff did not fall within the time limited, has been given up as a matter of law; but the delay which occured before the commencement which occurred before the commencement of the suit has been insisted upon as an it is impossible to look at this case without steing the transfer of suspicion. Still, upon the rable (Still, upon the whole, the Provincial Court, as well as the court of Sudder Dewanny Adamlut, having had the evidence before them that app pears upon these papers, have come to the conclusion, in point of fact, that the demand of the plaintiff has been satisfactorily established. Now, the question does not rest upon the written accounts, but there is parol testimony, by which the demand of the plaintiff is, in some material points, supported. The court of Sudder Dewanny Adamlut proceed, not sumply upon the books of the plaintiff himself, but upon a comparison of these books with the books of Soobunslal, and also with the books of Mootechand, and it appears, also, that the books of the treasurer of the rajah of Benares were also examined, to see how far they correspond; and, therefore, an opportunity was afforded of looking into all those books, to see if they made out that these were fair transactions. Now, taking the account as it appears in the books of the plaintiff, the result of the debtor and creditor account, supposing it to be fair, brings out the balance claimed in this suit, In corroboration of this account, independent of its agreement with the other accounts, there are certain circumstances deposed to in the parolevidence, that all very materially tend to corroborate the case notwithstanding the suspicion excited, and the delay in bringing forward the trans-The obligation, on the part of the appellant, is to account for these sums, or rather the principal sum, that, in order to pay that sum, be produced 20,000 dollars and 49,000 rupees, and that he gave the dollars to a person who was the agent of Roop Sing to sell, that their produce and the rupees should be paid into the treasury of the rajah of Benares, amounting to 47,762 rupees. That that sum was paid in appears from the accounts of the treasury; but was it paid in by Soobunslal, the agent of Roop Sing, he being the creditor of Roop Sing; or was it paid in by Seeta Ram, he being the creditor of Roop Sing? This appears to be the substantial question between the parties. That the plaintiff furnished that money in dollars

appears to be made out by the parel evidence; because is make the parametry cor-ncy were brought in bays, apparently cor-responding to this amount, from the before of Secta Isan. It appears clearly that Seeta Ram continued to bacthe banke the rajah, that there were accounts bemade on the part of this house of Seeta Ram, and the rajah is answerable for those, Then it is alleged, that it in fact has been paid off. We have upon that subject the evidence, in addition to that before the Provincial Court, of Sreekishen Doss; and, no doubt, he does take upon himself to say, looking at the result of these accounts, that the debt has been paid off. But is that evidence of facts, or is it not a commentary upon the accounts laid before him, from which he draws the inference? This eviwhich he draws the interests and parol dence, as well as all the accounts and parol evidence, was haid before the court of Sudandin I am not proder Dewanny Adawlut. I am not p pared to say that there may not be double. and suspicions; but the court of Sudder Dewanny Adamlut, after having examined all the accounts and the evidence, came to the same conclusion as the Provincial Court, and we ought to say that we can see clearly there was some point in which the court was wrong, before we can reverse its decree. Their lordships are of opinion that they cannot see any clear distinct point, upon the merits, upon which they can say that the decision of the court is wrong; because, after examining all the evidence, they have come to that conclusion, and their lordships see nothing to induce them to reverse it. Their opinion. therefore is, that the decree of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adaulut should be a firmed, as far as regards the principal and interest decreed to be due to the plaintiff in the suit; but without the costs of the appeal to the Sudder Dewanny, and without the costs of the present appeal.

Raja Row Vencata Niladry Row, Appellant; Enoogoonty Sooriah and Ramanuch, Respondents. The appellant is zemindar of Pittapoor, district Rajamindry, zillah Masuhpatam; Ramamah is the appellant's eldest wife, and the other respondent, Enoogoonty Sooriah, is her eldest uterine brother. The latter was appointed by the appellant manager of his zemindary, and became indebted to him for momes collected. The appellant demanded an account, when Enogoonty Sooriah and the other respondent (between whom and the appellant differences had arisen) were alleged to have committed the act which is the subject of the present appeal. The appellant filed a plaint in the Provincial Court of the Northern Division of Masulipatam, in May 1819, wherein he alleged, that the respondents, in concert, in February 1819, carried www from his

(the symbolishes,) because the fort of Pittspoor, to the basse of Endogrounty Social,
at Gorsan, silver, gold, and jewels, to the
value of four lace of rupées and upwards,
helonging to the appellant. We refrained
from employing any measures to prevent
it, only causing respectable people to witmeas the act. Amongat the property taken
away was the appellant's seal, which was
returned, but the other articles were desained; and this suit was brought to recover
them. The respondent denied the charge,
and alleged that the appellant withheld
property belonging to Ramaniah The
derovineial Court, in August 1822, considering the charge a fictitious one, nonmuited the plaintiff, and decreed him to
pay costs. The Sudder Dewanny Adawhat, at Madras, in 1821, affirmed this decree with costs, and rejected a petition
for a review of its decree.

The appellant sought a facersal of the integrent against him on the grounds, that the evidence adduced by him substantial his case, and that, supposing his allegations not fully proved, the respondents' evidence is still more meconclusive, and that the presumption being in the appellant's favour, be ought to have had the benefit of certain evidence rejected by the Sudder Dowanny Adaylut.

the Sudder Dewanny Adamlut.
The Right Hon, T. Erskine delivered indgment. The question raised in this ease appears to be one entuely of fact. depending, not upon inferences to be drawn from circumstances, upon which the judgment of men may vary, and from which a person at a distance may draw a different conclusion from the person who hears the cause, but it is a question depending upon the testimony of witnesses upon facts to which they positively depose. The plaintiff sought to recover property which, he said, was abstracted by the defendants; he called nine witnesses to prove the case, some of whom actually asserted that they saw each individual article carried away by the defendants themselves. Other witnesses were called for the defendants, who positively swore that they saw the defendants go away, and that they did not carry away with them the things they were charged with carrying away. The whole question must depend upon the credit given to bese witnesses, the known character of these witnesses, and the mode in which they gave their testimony. Upon these circumstances, a tribunal sitting at a distance cautot be so competent to decide as the tribuml who heard the evidence and say the witnesses. Now, he the provincial judge, who must be taker to have had these circumstances in his view, gave no credit to the witnesses who deposed on the part of the plaintiff, and gave credit to the witnesses on the part of the defendants. Millen the case was appealed to the Budder Bustamy Adam, Int, the paints? Firew the ground of the decision in the Provincial Ceart, and know that there were two other witnesses whom he had not examined, and he night have stated this to the Court of Appeal; but the case, though long depending, was left as originally proposed to the Provincial Court. The circumstances are very extraordinary, and it is difficult to come to a satisfactory conclusion one way or the other; but that is a reason why this court should be castious of disturbing the judgment given by the counts instantial, where the party now appending was the party upon whom the own of proof lay, and who has failed to make the proof lay, and who has failed to make the proof lay, and who has failed to make the proof lay. On these points, their lordships are of opinion, they ought not to disturb the judgment given below. The judgment therefore, will be affirmed with costs.

By an arrangement with the parties, it was agreed that the judgment should be affirmed without costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA-PRADE.

On the 17th February, pursuant to an advertisement, a meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, the offset of which was to receive the report of the committee appointed at a meeting held on the 2d of January last. Mr. J. Horsley Palmer took the chair and proceeded to address the meeting.

As soon as the alterations made by the government in the affairs of the test trade generally became known, the merchants of London expected to have found some regulations made, by which they would have been enabled to take the place of the East-India Company, as regarded that trade, and when the matter was first agitated, all means then in the power of the merchants were made use of to obtain from the Board of Control some determination in favour of that object; but all those efforts were at that time ineffectual. The period was then fast approaching when all the mercantile operations should be commenced, but the trade was, notwithstanding, still kept in the dark as to this most important branch of the new legislation; they were led to expect that they would receive the necessary information, but no such information came. The consequence was, that on the 2d of January last about 20 or 30 of the most influential persons concerned in that branch of commerce were called upon to form a committee, which they accordingly did, that committee being desired to take the earliest possible means of bringing the government to a determination on those

unsettled points. The matters to the settlement of which the committee when to address themselves upon — to line appearance of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second settlement of the second

1. The disposal of transfer in the possession of the EastI-dia Company, without the regulation
of which question it would be impossible
for any merchants to embark in competition upon any fair and equitable terms.

2. The better arrangement of the scale of duties on tea fixed upon under the late act of the legislature, to act upon which with any regularity or farmess was impossible, and which, in fact, opened the door for the cord facion of frauds, and for the encouragement of the illicit trader.

3. As accordingly to the duties imposed by the cord of the duties imposed by

3. A traction of vital importance to the tractivize, the duties imposed by the Order in Council on goods in the port of Canton, the operation of which, unless under better arrangement, would be so prejudicial to the interests of the trade, that it was quite monstrous that they should ever have been proposed, and by which the trade would be exposed to such difficulties that they would never have been able to have gone on, or that they must have been obliged to open a new outport.

4. What is the intention of the East-India Company as to advances on teacargoes and India cargoes, looking at the present state of the exchange and of their charter—a matter which, if not properly settled, would effect such an alteration in the exchange and prices as to prove (for a time at least) most detrimental, ruinous, and destructive to the commerce of India, already affected by the state of credit in Bengal, and more so by the state of the remittances of the Company to this country.

5. Whether the limits of the port of Canton were to be considered as sufficiently defined simply by the letter from the Board of Control to Lloyd's.

And 6. Whether the commissioners appointed for the port of Canton are to have authority elsewhere—a matter of the importance of which the House of Commons could not have been made properly aware.

Those were the points to which the committee were to draw the attention of the government, and he (the Chairman) need hardly say how important they were to the interests of the trade, at the same time that he could not help referring to the fact that those interested had been kept in the dark upon them from July to February. He was not aware that an instance of such negligence, on the part of a government, had ever occured before, on an occasion where such important interests were at stake; and he believed that nothing but a direct application to the premier, which was as last resorted

to, would have effected their effect at all. At the same time, therefore, with the observation, he must say, in indicate the Earl Grey and Lord Althory, that the blame, if any did not reat with the higher department of the government, for, as soon as that direct application to themselves was made, those ministers were to the question their most prompt and decided attention. His object in imputting blame at all was with reference to the prejudicial effect which delay had occasioned to the vast quantity of East-India shipping now in the docks, three parts of which might have been employed f the necessary information had been delivered to the applicants for it before. He must also in justice observe how very much they were indebted to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the India Company for their interference with the Board Control in endeavouring to procuring the information required. The report of the committee, giving the derision of the government on all the above questions, would now be read to them's and he had only one more observation to make upon it-as to the proposal to alter the scale of duties on tea fixed by the late act of parliament. Upon that point the government had not decided in compliance with the desire of the committee. The reason stated by them for that non-compliance was, that it was desnable that the lower classes should be enabled to purchase the lower-priced tea cheaper in proportion than that purchased by the higher classes. He (Mr. Palmer), however, thought that the government were under a delusion in that supposition, for he thought that in fact as much of that description of tea was not consumed as the government seemed to suppose.

The report was then read After detailing facts, the substance of which was given in the opening address of the Chairman, it concluded as follows, with the decision of the Government upon the six questions submitted that determination having been communicated by Earl Grey on the 13th February:—

on the 13th February:—
"I. That the East-India Company will give instructions to their agents in China, and to their Governments in India, presuming no unforseen impediments to arise from the state of the Indian finance, to make advances upon the cargoes to be shipped in Induand China for this country in the course of the present year, under certain regulations, which may be seen at the Secretary's Office, at the East-India House, such advances for the year 1834 being limited to about the som of £1.000,000 or £1.200,000 sterling a moiety of which will be applicable to the shipments from China. The committee

were further informed, that, in future years, the amount of the advances will probably be considerably increased:

"That the rates of exchange for bills taken in India and China will be fixed at the time of making the advances at the rates then current.

*That parties wishing to avail thempelves of the opportunity of fixing the
rates of exchange upon the commencement of their operations in the country
may take advantage of the East-India
'Company's offer to draw direct from
London upon their Government at Calcutta.

2. That the East-India Company will limit their sales of Tea in 1835 to 16,000,000 of pounds, unless the market value should, during that year, exceed the proposed upset prices now advertised for the sale in June next; in which case, they reserve to themselves the of the proposed upset prices, any further quantity which they may deem to be expedient.

3. That his Majesty's Government

3. That his Majesty's Government will not at present make any alteration in the proposed scale or mode for collecting the duties upon tea after the 21th of April next.

"4. That his Majesty's ministers will recommend to parliament to withdraw the duties proposed to be levied by by the late Orders in Council upon the British trade and shipping in the port of Canton, provided the East-India Company will concur in defraying one-third of the charge for maintaining the consulate establishment at that port.

"The committee have further to report,

"The committee have further to report, that they were informed, at their interview with his Majesty's munisters on the 7th inst., that the construction of Government, as to the limits of the port at Camenton, was in conformity with the letter addressed to the chairman of Lloyd's,—viz. within the Bocca Tignis; and that the President of the Board of Control would give any more formal assurance to that effect which the merchants might require.

require.

"It was further stated to the committee, at the same interview, that the commissioners at Canton had no authority to extend the exercise of their powers to any other port in China than Canton, without feerious declaration to that effect in the London Guzette, and that the commissioners would take no cognizance of any clearances of ships and cargoes for the United Kingdom from any other part of the Chinage empire than the port of Canton.

"In submitting the foregoing information for the guidance of the merchants in conducting their commercial operations with India and China, the committee bave

only to raggest, that decentration be paid at the time of making their shipments of the different sortion team at Canton, from the difficulty which may obtained exist, on the part of the revenue officers in this country, in assessing the duties upon the respective kinds, the difference in duty between Bohea and Congou being 8d. per lb., and between Congou and Souchong 10d. per lb. The committee would recommend, it it be practicable, to obtain at Canton certificates, attested by the consultate, of the respective sorts when shipped, which, though not conclusive evidence, will be the best proof which can be adduced in case of dispute bathe assessment of the duties in this

" Having thus fulfilled of the principal objects of their appointment. e committee have only further to suggest, that they may be permitted, on behalf of the importers of India and China produce, to consider whether any and what mode should be adopted for continuing hereafter that principle of periodical public sales which has so long continued through the East-India Company, with advantage to the buyers as well as sellers, and with benefit to the port of London. It will, at the same time, be an object with the committee, in taking this matter into their consideration. to endeavour to establish an uniformity in the weight, notes, and warrants to be issued by all the public docks in London. thereby affording the greatest security in the sales, and giving every practicable facility to the transfer of the property which the documents may represent.

The Chairman then added one concluding observation,—that it was the wish of this committee, should they continue their labours, to concert measures which should make London hereafter the great port for eastern produce, as it has always hitherto been; and, without standing pledged to any particular method, they would be happy to receive suggestions for the furtherance of that object.

NEW REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE

The Secretary of the Court of Directors, in a reply to a represention of a Committee of Dealers in Tea, setting forth that the tea trade are experiencing very serious inconvenience and injury, from the continued uncertainty in which they are kept as to the precise views of his Majesty's government, respecting the scale of duties which is to be substituted for the present duty on tea, and also as to the plan which it is the intention of government to propose for the future regulation of the East-India Company's sales

until the whole of their stock is disposed

of; states:

"The Court directs me to acquaint, you, that the information in their posses." sion leads them to conclude that it is not in the contemplation of his Majesty's government to recommend to parliament to suspend or vary the duties upon tea, which, by the act of the last session (3 and 4 William IV. cap. 101), are to take place from and after the 22d April.

" I am further to acquaint you, that the Court, in concurrence with the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. have adopted the following arrangements in respect to the quantities of tea to be offered for and the upset prices, viz.: It is the court's intention to put up to sale nine millions of pounds of tea (mcluding the private trade of the com-manders and officers of the Company ships) in the month of June ensuing; the Company's tea in such sale will not be put up, as hitherto, at rates calculated upon the exact prime cost and charges of the tea, but that the different species of teas, and the principal grades in those species, will be offered for sale at rates from 20 to 25 per cent. lower than the average price which the like species and grades of Company's tea have produced at the four quarterly sales of the year 1833.*

"It is also the intention of the Court to put up the like quantity of nine millions of pounds of tea in the month of September, and at the same prices as the sale in June.

"And the Court will follow the like course, both as to quantity and price, for the sale in December.

"The Court desire it to be distinctly understood, that if any of the Company's tea shall be refused by the buyers, and

. The following are the prices at which the Company's teas are to be put up :-

()				
			d.	
Bohea, Canton	at	1	5	per II
Do. Fokien		1	5	do.
Congou, No. 1, lowest grade		1	7	do.
No. 2		1	9	do.
No. 3		ī	11	do.
No. 4		2	0	do.
No. 5	٠,	2	2	do.
Campoi		ĩ	8	do.
Southong, No. 1, lowest grade		î		do.
No. 2		2	6	do.
No.3		3	2	do.
Twankay, No. 1, lowest grade		ï	8	do.
No. 2		i	10	do.
Hyson Skin, No. 1, lowest grade		î	8	do.
No. 2		i	10	do.
No. 3		2	2	do.
Hyson, No. 1, lowest grade		2	6	do.
No.2		2	9	do.
No.3		3	4	do.
No.4		3	8	do.
		4	2	
No.5		*		· u0.

struck out at the June sale, and refused tens, it again put me at the Soutember or December sale, will be offered at the same prices, and not be put up at a reduced price; the only exception to which rate will be, that single chests or parcels of small amount may be put up to sale at such prices as the Court shall deem expedient.

"The like course will be adopted in respect of any of the Company's teas which may be refused at the September sale and put up in December.

" I am also to acquaint you, that, as to a postponement of the approaching sale, from the 3d to the 17th March could not fail to produce great inconvenience, both to the Company and to the trade, the Court decline to adopt that course, but they will be ready to extend the prompt of the December sale from the 28th February to 14th arch to such persons as may desire it; and although it has been ever tomary upon occasions of such postpone, ment to charge the parties with interest, the Court will in this instance dispense with such charge.

"And, lastly, in respect to receiving back any parcels of tea which the buyers may wish to return upon the Company. it nonears to the Court that this species, of relief, which was justly and properly granted upon the stock in hand in 1784. when the duties were at once reduced from a high to a moderate duty, does not appear to be called for on the present occasion."

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES I EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES,

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet W. Wilmer to be lieut, v. Vincent, dec. '11 April 33); Cornet S. G. Purdon, from h. p. 19th L. Drags. to be cornet, v. Wilmer (31 Jan. 34).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ens. G. E. Cuyler to be heut., v. Robinson, app. adj.; Lieut. Oliver Robinson to be adj., v. Moore, app. qu.-mast.; and Lieut. Jas. Moore to be qu.-mast., v. Jenkins, dec. (all 27 May 33); Cadet T. A. Nixon to be ens., v. Cuyler (14 Feb. 34).

3d Foot (in Bengal). H. P. Chamberlain to be ens., by purch., v. Chatterton, app. to 35th regt. (14 Feb. 34).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Francis Dyke, from 1st. W. I. regt., to be ens., v. Lord, dec. (24 Jan. 34) , Ens. Fred. Bristow to be lieut., v. kmght, dec. (9 May 33); Ens. Geo. Chambers, from h. p. 34th F., to be ens., v. Bristow (31 Jan. 34).

9th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. Chas. Hand to be t. by purch., v. Fyler, promat and Alca-Cooke be ens. by purch., v. Hind (both 7 Feb. 34).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Wm. Caine, from 41st F., to be capt., v. Price, who exch. (27 Oct. 33); Lieut. Jas. Piggott to be capt., v. M. Latchie, dec.; Ens. J. D. G. Tulloch to be lieu., v. Pig-

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gott ; and Cadet J. M. Danieli to be ans., v. Tul-

Shin Foot (in Bengal). Eng. Close to be fleut. v. Bullen, dec. (29 May 33); Ens. Wm. Robinson, from h. p. 8th regt., to be ens., v. Close 44 Feb. 34).

41st Foot (at Madras). Capt. Richard Price, from 26th F., to be capt., v. Caine, who exch. (27 Oct. 33).

45th Foot (at Madras). Ens. Basil Gray to be lieut, v. Armstrong prom. in 55th F.; and Ens.J. P. Coffin, from h. p. Royal Staff Corps, to be ens., v. Gray (both 31 Jan. 34); Bobert Spring to be ens., by purch., v. Coffin, who retires (14 Feb. 34).

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut.-Col. S. Brock, from 55th F., to be lieut.-col., v. Schoedde, who exch. (30 March 33) Maj. John Snigleton, from 62d regt., to be maj., v. Cramer, who exch. (18 May 33); Capt. John O'Grady, from 62d regt., to be capt., v. Bower, who exch. (8 June 33).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. R. Hart, from h. p. 92d regt., to be lieut., v. Deacon, app. to 19th i regt. (8 Feb. 34).

55th Foot (at Madras). Lieu Colonel J. H. A. hoedde, from 48th regt, to be heut.-col., v. benock, who exch. (30 March 33); Lieut. R. H. Sheaffe to be capt., v. Fangd, dec. (13 Feb. 30); J. Matt. A. A. Armstrong, from 45th F., to be capt., v. Champlon, dec. (31 Jan. 34); Ens. Wm. Hope to be lieut., v. Sheaffe (31 do.); Albert Frend to be ens., v. Hope (31 do.); Lieut. J. P. Sheppard, from h. p. 2d gar. bat., to be lieut., v. Browne, whose app. has not taken place (14 Feb. 32).

57th Foot (at Madras). Win. Armstrong to be assist.-surg., v. M'Math, dec. (7 Feb. 34).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. James Campbell, from h. p. 92d regt., to be ens., v. R. Miller, who exch. (24 Jan. 34).

flat Foot (in Ceylon', Ens. F. Hudson to be lieut, v. Irving, dec., and Cadet Win. M. De Butte sache ens. v. Hudson (both 2) Jan. 20

Butts 3 ens., v. Hudson (both 24 Jan. 34).

6at Madras). Major 11 Cramer, from
48th regt., to be major, v. Singleton, who exch.
(18 May 33); Capt. G. J. Bower, from 48th regt.,
to be capt., v. O'Grady, who exch. (9 June 33).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 28. Royal William, Ireland, from Madras 14th Oct., and Cape 3d Dec.; at Deal .- 30. Gentoo, Black, from Bengal 7th Sept.; at Deal .- 30. William, Hamlin, from Mauritius 24th Oct.; in the Clyde .- 31. John Woodhall, Henderson, from Batavia 13th Oct.; at Deal .- 31. Jine, Goodham, from Mauritius 24th Oct., and Cape 25th Nov; at Liverpool .- Frn. 1, Theodosia, Ryan, from Mauritius 14th Oct.; Foyager, Anderson, from litto 24th Oct.; and Nelson, Price, from New bouth Wales 17th Sept.; all at Gravesend,-1. Spence, Hardie, from Bombay 12th Sept.; in the Clyde .- 2. Momnon, Aiken, from Bengal 26th Sept., and the at Liverpool.—5. Oronte, Can-ney, from B. 10th Sept., and Cape 20th Nov.; at Deal.—5. Mobiley, Jackson, from Bengal 13th Oct. Pand Hibernia, Smith, from Singapore Sept.; both at Liverpool.—6. William Sto Davidson, from New South Wales 16th Aug.; at Grave-end .- G. Imogen, Richardson, from Bengal 27th Aug., and Mauritius 13th Nov.; and Mary

Liverpool, 7. Le Peparit, Landwis, from Batt., via 23d Oct.; at Cowes, 75 Mepules, Vaughas, from Bergar 1988 Sept.; and Cape 5th Dec.; of Portland, 7 Michael, and Mauritius oth Nov.; at Bristol.—B. Bergies Second, from cott, from Batayia 15th Oct.; off the Wight. S. Emms. Cobb, from Singapore 4th Oct. 1 off Pensance. 8. African, Hammond, from Mauritius 20th Oct. at Bristol .- 10. Victor, Phillips, from Mauritius 16th Nov. ; at Bristol .- 11. Calcutta, Grundy, from Bombay 2d Oct.; at Liverpool 13. Shepherd, Livesey, from Mauritius 11th Nov.; at Grave send .- 13. Francis, Kirkus, from Mauritius 10th Nov.; off Margate.-13. Elphinstone, Short, from Nov.; on margate.—15. Paparamone, Sout., from Madras Plat Sept., and Cape 5th Dec Physicas, Carew, from Mauritius 19th Oct., and Cape On Nov.; and Lord Strangford, Brown, from Mauritius 1st Nov.; all at Deal.—Engre, Batter, from Batavia; at Cowes.—16. Roman polds, from Batavia 9th Oct.; off the Wight. tor, Terry, from Ceylon 23d Sept., Mauritim 25th Oct., and Cape 26th Nov.; at Gravesend .- 19. Mona, Rowlandson, from Mauritius 28th Oct.; at Deal .- 20. Onyx, Chambers, from Mauritius 1st Nov.; off the Wight .- 21. Venus, Harne, from Batavia 14th Oct.; off the Wight .- 22. Bahamian, Pearce, from Bengal 13th Aug., and Mauritius 26th Nov.; at Liverpool .- 23. Hudderefield, Noakes, from Bombay 12th Oct.; at Liverpool .- 24. H.C.S. Scaleby Castle, Hillman, from China 25th Oct.; and Hebe, Currie, from Singapore 11th Nov.; both at Deal .- 24. Jumna, Pinder, from Bengal 16th Nov.; at Liverpool (having made the passage out and home in eight months and two days).

Departures.

JAN. 25. Bengal, Ritchie, for Bengal from Greenock .- 28. William Turner, Leitch, for Bombay; from tereenock .- 29. Sessatris, Yates, for Cape and Madras, and Claudine, Walker, for ditto; both from Portsmouth -29. Courier, Palmer, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Deal .- Fgs. 1. Worscales, Fisher, for Bengal; from Liverpool. -5. Hondon, Askew, for Bengal; Allquia, McFie, for Bombay : Elizabeth Moore, Moore, for Baiavia and Singapore, City of Aberdeen, Munro, for Singapore and China, and Frankland, Edwards, for Mauritius; all from Liverpool. - 6. Majestic, Lawson, for Bombay; and Urania, Dunn, for Cape and Algoa Bay, both from Liverpool,-6, Cleveland, Morley, for Bombay; and Chili, Nixon, for V. D. Land; both from Deal .- 6. Robarts, Wake, for Madras and Bengal; and Dawson, Dawson, for Singapore, Manilla, and China; from Portsmouth. -6. Duckenfield, Riddell, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Cowes .- 7. Duke of Rozburghe. Petrie, for Bombay; Red Rover, Chrystie, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; Numa, Baker, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); Dryade, Heard, for duto; Sourcign, Baker, for ditto; and Neptune, Lamson, for Sumatra; all from Portsmouth. 7. H. M. S. Andromache, Chads, for Cape, Mauritrus, and China; and Hire, Luscombe, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); both from Plymouth .-7. Olive Branch, Stirling, for Cape; and Falcon, Burnell, for St. Helena; both from Falmouth .-7. Augustus Casur, Wiseman, for N. S. Wales: from Deal.-7. Isabella, Robertson, for V. D. from Deal.—/. Issuessa, not China; from the band, N. S. Wales, and China; from the band, T. Tret, Brown, for Cape and Algor for from Liverpool.—8. Lord of the Isley, Allocon, for Bengal ; Horatio, Arnold, for Madres ; Lady Normanha, Teasdale, for Mauritius : Mary Jim, Mal-

D. Land and N. & Wales; all from Falmouth ... B. La Belle Altimos, Arkoll, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; Mineres, Robertson, for N.S. Wates; James Patrison, Grote, for Swan River; Maria, Lovat, for Sumatrat and Earl Bathurst, Smith. for Cape; all from Portsmouth. -8. Prince George, shaw, for Bombay; Fanny, Drummond, for Mauritius; Maffatt, Cromatie, for V. D. Land swith convicts) and China; and Ceylon, Batty, for Mauritius ; all from Plymouth .- 8. Charles Eaton, Moor, for V. D. Land; from Falmouth .- 8. Meanwell, Morgan, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Dartmouth .- 8. Bromleys, Bromley, for Cape; from Cowes .- 9. City of Edinburgh, Frage; for Madras and Bengal; Louisa, Towle, for Madras; Lord William Bentinek, Thompson, for Manilla; and Alexander Robertson, Black, for Bitavia and Saurabaya; all from Cowes.—9. Bris-t.i., Richesiato N. S. Wales; and Flum, Philip-son, for Cope and Algoa Bay; both from Deal.— 9. Jessie, Troop, for N S. Wales and V. D. Land . from Falmouth .- 9. Washington, Jefferson, China; and Madras, Thornton, for Batavia Singapore; both from Liverpool.-11. Suden, Burd, for Cape, Bombay, and China; from Cowes. -- l.l. Ernaad, Gillett, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); and Upton Castle, Duggan, for Bombay; both from Cowes -13. Parmer, Harris, for Mauritius; and Margaret, Grant, for ditto; both from F bmouth .- 13. Recovery, Welbank, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); Syeed Khan, tariflets, for Bengal; and Coliscion, Stodhart, for China; all from Deal .- 13. Seppings, Freeman, for Ceylon; from Torbay .- 15. Triumph, Green, for Bombay; and Barrosa, Reeves, for Bengal (with troops); both from Plymouth .- 16. James Laing, Campbell, for N. S. Wales; from Dublin. -16. Mary, Beachcroft, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth .- 16. Asia, Bathie, for Madias, Bengal, and China; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Royal William, from Madias: Mrs Blake and two children; Mrs. Buchan; Mrs. Abell. Mrs Wilson; Miss Baillie; Lieut, Col. Gummer, 45th Madras N. L.; Surg. W. Geddes, Madras estalic; Surg. Wm. Bannister, ditto; Capt. N. Hill, 62d Regt.; Capt. Maintyre, 45th Regt., Capt. Tucker, C. E. Vet. Bat., Capt. J. McCartney, N. Vet. Bat ; Lieut. Wilson, H. M. 55th Regt.; Lieut, Sharp, 43d N. L., Lieut, Nott, 19th ditto; Lieut, Hollis, 36th ditto; Lieut, Lushington, N. V. B.; Cornet St. V. Pitcher, 5th L. C.; Fus. Walker, 20th N. L.

Per H. M. S. Undaunted, from Ceylon, Madras, &c.: Mr. M'Jennar, surg., R. N.; Mr. J. Walkenbury, of H. M. S. Harrier. " 1804

Per Elphinstone, from Madras: Mrs. Lindon; Mrs. Hitchins; Mrs. Rutledge; Capt. Price, H. M. 62d Regt.; Capt. Campbell, Madras L. C.; Lieut, Kitchener, H. M. 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. Wilkinson, Madras Army; Mr. J. Davidson; Mr. Furze; Mr. Brough; Master Hitchins; 4 sur ruzz; nr. nrough; Master Hitchins; 4 servants; 426 hisaldes-From the Cape: Mrs. Hartley; 1 slent-Col. Hartley, H. M. 57th Regt.— Che following were lauded at the Cape. Mrs. Hudlette, find child; W. Hudletton, Feq. Mattes Chil Service; Capt. Fly, Madras Army; 3 native

Per Catoo, from Bengal: Mr. Fellows; Mr. Osboria and midshipman of the Lord Antherst.

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Per Mericun, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Caffer; Mr. Jan.

Per Orissa, from Singapore: Capt. Stanshouse, late of the Lady Hurewood.

Pér Orontes, from Bengal; Mrs. Dundu; Miss Broughton; W. S. Charters, Esq., W D.; Capt. Allen, 7th L. C.; Lieut. Dundas, 72d N. 1.; Lieut, Martin, H. M. 30th Regt.; Lieut, Edwards, artillery; Lieut Maybery, pens on estab.; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Joseph Hamilton, Mr. J. M. Hamilton; Master John Hamilton, and 3 children; 4 servants.

Per H. C. S. Scaleby Castle, from China, &c.; Wm. Dallas, Esq.; Mr. J. J. Haynes, late of the

Erpected.

Per Rosslyn Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Richards and child; Mrs. Douthwaite; Mrs. Peters, Miss Moore; Capt. Douthwalte, late of the Circassian; Capt. Ingram, late of the Ganger, Capt. Mackey; Mr. Davies; Mr. C. C. Clarke, late volunteer of the H. C. Bengal marine; Messra. Harnson and Mame, Lite of the Lord Amberst.

Per Prince George, from Bengal: Capt. G. Barres.

lem, H. M. 44th Regt.

Per Company's Ships from China : W. 1 Plowden, Fsq., Dake of Susser; Capt. Grant and fundly, Marquir of Huntley; Major Crossley, Bombay army, Herefordshire; T. Ogilvy, Esq. Bombay Civil Service, Lady Melville.

Per Victory, from China: Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, Esq., to Bombay, and from thence overland to England.

Per London, from Bombiy, for Cape and London: Ens. A. Wellstead, 8th N. I.; Geo. Malcolm. Esq., Civil Service; Mr. II. J. Wilkinson.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Roberts, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Philhps, Mrs. Toussaint and three daughters; Capt. B. T. Phillips: Mr. Graham; Mr. Tal. Mr. Chalmers; Mr. Haynes; Mr. White; Mr. Wagentreiber; Mr. Mackinnon; Mr. Scott,

Per Recovery, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut .-Col. Nesbitt (in charge of Company's recruits).

Per Katherine Stuart Forbes, for Madras and Bengal, Capt. John Deane in tharge of Company's recruits).

Per Mermant, for Madras: Mr. Charles Grey: Mr. Alfred Hall.

Per Vallenfield, for Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon: Lieut. Col. Streafield, H. M. army, Capt. Selwyn, ditto; Lieut. Hutchinson, ditto.

Per Amelia Thompson, for Madras and Bengal; Miss Campbell; Miss Turner; R. Grant, Esq., cival service; G. M. Swinton, Fsq., ditto, Capt. Paters m; Rev. Mr. Percival; Mr. Hay; Mr. Rees; Mr. Crawford; Mr. Webb; Mr. Storrick; two Messrs, Corsar; two Messrs, Boswell; two male servents.

Per H. M. S. Andromache, for China: The Right Hon. Lord Namer and suite.

Per Carnatic, for Bembay: Gol. Scott and lady: Capt. Grant and lady , Mr. Walters and lady; Mrs. ubbs and child; M.ss Orton; Capt. W. C. Precman; Capt. Jas. Scott; Hent. Holmes, Rev. Geo. Pigott; Mr. Christie, Mr. Magon, Mr. Penrang: Mr. Howard, Mr. Demon.

Per Andromache, for Madre and Bongal: Mrs.

Corrie and two Misses Corrie; Mrs. Shiel; Mrs. Finnis; Miss Aubert; Capt. Shiel; Capt. Finnis; Lieut. Maithand; Mr. Richards; Mr. Wharnell; Mr. Aubert; Mr. Steens; Mr. Spottiswood; Mr. Luant; Mr. Jackyon; Mr. Sawyer; Mr. Jepning, ham; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Cawec.

Per Asia, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Freese; Mrs. Alleyn; Miss Maraulay; two Misser Curtis; Miss Mataulay; two Misser Curtis; Mrs. Hardis, Freese, Esq.; R. Ronald, Esq.; Mr. Curtis; Lleut. C. F. Compton; Cornet A. B. Jones; Messr. Cotton, Oakes, Prindergrast, Cooke, Robinson, Bromley, Todd, Brewer, Wood, Newberry, Gill, Morrison, Daycock, Mason, Crewe, Taylor, and Carnegue.

Per Ecmand, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Stavers; Mrs. Dingman; Dr. Knox; Lieut. Beatty and family; Leut. Humphreys; Lieut. Alcock; Lieut. Lawrell; Lieut. Cheetham; Mr. Jackson, assist. surg.; Mr. Prembergast, ditto; Mr. Harries; Mr. Brown; Mr. Tweedje; Mr. Shakeepeare.

Mr. Brown; Mr. Tweedie; Mr. Shakespeare.
Per Burgaa, for Bengal: Lleut. Poett; Mr. F.
Radebiffe, &c.

Ber Prince George, for Bombay: Mr. S. B. King,

LOSS OF SHIPPING

The Lady Minno, Aiken, from Bengal and Madras to Hobart Town and Sydney, was weeked at Amsterdam Island, 12th Oct., and out of 97 persons on board, only 21 saved.

The Harriet, Skey, from the Maintins to Seychelles, was wrecked on a sand-bank off Pepper Island, 14th Oct.; crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. At Paris, the lady of Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Fsq. M.P., of a son, still born.

Fergusson, Fsq., M.P., of a son, still born.

28. In Mansfield Street, the lady of Lieut, Gen.
Sir George Townshend Walker, G.C.B., of a son.

29. At Bellary Cottage, Brixton, the lady of Major John Race Godfrey, 1st regt Madras N.I., of a daughter.

- Feb. 12. In Portman Square, the lady of Sir Charles Edward Grey, of a son.
- 17. At Musselburgh, the hidy of Capt. J. R. Manderson, late of the H.C. ship Charles Grant, of a son
- 24. In Dorset Square, the lady of Dr. C. Rogers, Madras establishment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 29 At St. Pancras Church, John Johnson, Esq., of Calcutta, to Ann, second daughter of the late John 1600, Esq., of Londond, rry.

the late John H. To, Esq., of Londond.riy.
30. At Bath. Capt. C. J. Conyngham, of the laterage Bonday L.C., son of the late Leatt. Gen.
George Conyngham, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Emily, eldest daughter of Wilham Brown, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

Feb. 4. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Sir Keith Mexander Jackson, Bart., of H.M. 4th Light Diago, to Amelia, only daughter of the late George Waddell, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Mr. Thomas Rutt, of Manchester, to Cecilla Henrietta, daughter of the late William Hollingberry; Esq., of Calcutta.

10. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Grant, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's artillery, to Susan Pellew, only daughter of Capt. Coghlar, of the royal navy.

11. At Elie, Thomas Maclellan, Esq., of the Madras army, to Ann Donaldson Porteous, eldest daughter of the late John Porteous, Esq., postcaptain in his Majesty's navy.

- 15. At the Church of All Souls, Languam Place, Thomas Hamilton, Esq., brother of Sig Walliam Hamilton, of Preston, Bart., to Lady Townsend Farquhar, widow of sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, late governor of the Mauritius.
- 18. At St. Paneras Church, D. F. Mitchell, Esq., of Thamston, Aberdeenshire, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Major Robert Anthony Bromley, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

DEATHS.

Sept. 17. On his voyage from Calcutta to the Mauritius, Samuel Ball, of Marvport, commander of the ship Netson Wood.

Oct. 20. At sea, on board the Ocontes, on the passage from Bengal, Lieut. Lewis, H.M. 16th regt, of Foot.

Dec. 24. At sea, on board the Mary Ann Welh, on the passage to England, Lieut, Samuel Mallock, of the Bengal engineers, late assistant secretary to the Military Board.

Jan. 7, 1834. In Germany, Lucut F. Hoffman, Madras Infantry, in his 27th year, eldest son of Capt. Hoffman royal navy.

- Capt. Hoffman royal navy.

 24. In Beaumont Street, Richard Morris, infant child of Capt. Chase, of the Madras body guard.
- Feb. 4. I jour Thomas Mexander Watt, R.N., formerly commander of the Cosar Indiaman.
- 8. At Paris, Mrs. Mary Sandiford, widow of the late Major W. T. Sandiford, formerly of the East India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment.
- In Alfred Place, aged 19, Anne Maria Ramsay, fourth surviving daughter of the late Capta. J. Godsalve Richardson, Indian navy.
- M. Edmburgh, in the 3d year of his age, Alexander Williamson, son of the late Rev. Win-Harris, missionary, Quilon.
- 11. At his residence, Cheltenham, after a long and severe illness, Thomas Flower, Esq., late of Bombay, aged 5%.
- At Belfast, Capt. Loftus Nunn, formerly of the 31st regt.
- 14. At his residence in Portman Square, the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, in his 334 year. His Jordship succeeded the first Marquess of Cornwalls, in 1792, as Governor-general of India, which high situation he continued to fill until March 1798; having been previously appointed, in 1703, a member of the Supreme Council at Fort-William, in Bengal. He was created a Baront of Frydland in 1792 by the title of Sir John Shore, and elevated to the peerage of Ireland, Oct. 24th, 1797, by the title of Baron Teignmouth; appointed Promissioner for the affairs mouth; appointed Promissioner for the affairs

of India, April 4th 1877, and sworn of the Prive Council the 8th of the same month.

In Sloane Street, Frances Jane, wife of Col. Cromwell Massey, late in the East-India Comnany s service, on the Madras establishment.

17. At his house in Woburn Place, John Bennett, Esq., secretary to Lloyd's, in his 56th year.

- At his residence in Upper Harley Street, after four days' ilineas, Benjamin Goad, aged 49.

Lately. At Crover, county Cavan, Marias wife of Capt Henry Keating, late of the 41st Madras N.I.

Lately, Mrs. Phœbe Solomon, aged 92, mother of Saul Solomon, Esq., of St. Helena.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

ofalcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Department. Oct. 19. Mr. R. Walpole, a judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at presi-

dent.). Mr. N. J. Halhead, special commissioner under Regulation III. 1828, of Calcutta division. Mr. J. 5. Bol iero, civil and session judge of

Agra. Mr. G. Stockwell, commissioner of revenue and dreuit of 4th or Moradahad division, Mr. R. Lowther, ditto ditto of 0th or Allahabad

Mr. 11. Walters, ditto ditto of 16th or Chittagong

vision, and commissioner of Arrakan. Mr W. H. Valpy, magistrate and collector of

Sarun.
Mr. H. Fraser, magistrate and collector of Etawah.

Etawah. Mr. J. P. Grant, deputy collector of Sarun. Mr. J. T. Dick, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 10th or Sarun division. Mr. J. H. Young, ditto under ditto of 9th or

Mr. J. H. Young, Gurrackpore division. Mr. R. W. Hughes, ditto under ditto of 15th or

ace division. Mr. E. E. Woodcock, ditto under ditto of 11th

Mr. J. Alexander, ditto under ditto of 10th or

Mr. J. Alexander, fitto timer ditto of four or Stron division. 23. Messrs W. Fwer, W. Lambert, and W. F. Dick, to be judges of courts of Sudder Dewamy and Nizamit Adawhit at Mahabad, and W. Braddon, a ditto of ditto at presid nex-

uon, a attribut muo at prestu my.
Mr. E. V. Even, Itaal assistant to magistrate
and collector of Purneth
Capt J. Fisher, 211 V.1 and second in command
of Stim on Dat., to be assistant to superintendent
of Degrah Doon.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Arthur Hamilton to be chiplain at Moulmem.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

MILIFARY PROMOTIONS, &c. Foot Britham, Oct. 19, 18th.—Rect. op 4 diffley, 1st Lecut, and Brew. Capit. Jas. Paton to be capit, 1st Lecut, and Brew. Capit. Jas. Paton to be capit, and 2d Lecut. C. E. Mils to be 1st heut, from 15th Oct., m. six. to R. S. B. Morland dec. 90; V. I. Llecut and Brew. Capit. J. Wooslburn to be capit. of a compt, nut 18th. L. P. D. Eld to be beaut, from 25th Sept. in suc. to J. D. Herbet dec. Oct. 31.—Rect. of Artiflery, Lleuft.-col. C. Parker to be col. May. S. Shaw to be llecut. oil,, and Capit. R. B. Fulton to be major, from 13th May and Brew. Capit. R. G. Roberts to be conf., and 2d Lecut. J. P. Egerton to be 1st heut., v. R. B. Pulcon proma, with rank from 15th Oct. 18th, in suc. to Morland dec.

Moriand dec. 14th N.I. Lieut, John Buncombe to be capt, of conn., from 13th April 1831, v. J. W. Hull rea comp., from 13th April 1831, v. J. W. Hull re-tired.—Supernum, Lieut, J. H. W. Mayou brought on effective strength of regt.

30th N.I. Ens. J. 5. Harris to be lieut., v. W.

30th N.I. Ens. J. S. Hatris to be neur., v. vr. I. Pearson resigned. Assist burg, Andrew Wilson appointed to medical dutte of civil station of Bauleah, and Assist-Surg, Alex. Reld to ditto of civil station of Boomadshubar. Assist Surgs. J. S. Logan, v. D., and D.W. Nash, placed at dispose it of Resident at Hydradad, for employment in service of H. H. the Nisain.

Assist, Surga, Allan Gilmore, and Thos, Clemishaw (attached to civil stations) placed at disposal of Commander-mechief.
Ens. Geo. Durant, 32d N.L, transferred to pension establishment.

Head Quarters, Oct. 14.-12th N. I. Ens. J. H. Ferris to be adj., v. Ludlow, permitted to resign

situation.

Oct. 16.—Brigadier gen. Stevenson posted to Campore division, and Brigade Major Borradalle posted to Barrackpore.

Oct. 18.—28 A. J. Ens. H. M. Nation to be adjusted to the Capt. L. L. Similar, of the Co. Capt. Capt. L. H. Smith, fold. 1. C. to the cate as anle-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. R. Salvandon. Venson, c.B.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 31. Major H. Caldwell, 49th N. I., on private affairs.—Capt. Wm. Ellis, 45th N. I., on ditto.

DEATHS.

DEA FHS.

Ang. 24. At Randa, May, wife of Lacut, and Brev. Capt. A. Mever, 7,0th N.L., of cholera morbus. So, at Bandt, 10g. 25. Mexader, aged 5 years at Hammeroper, 10g. 27, John William, aged 3 years, and at Benates. Sopt. 27, Library William, Magrier, aged 2 years, and children of a William, aged 3 years, and at Benates. Sopt. 27, Eposited Magrier, aged 2 years, at Children of a Markon, Magrier, aged 2 years, at Children of A. Chand, S. Markon, S. S. Grand, S. M. Chanda, Sand Mattha, wife S. Me Disconnection of the Markon of the Architectural Company, Sagent at Kelgerer, aged 58.

— Mr. & M. Vinder, Markon M. S. Webb, commanding at hat, of a tribity.

— Mrs. & M. Vinderson, aged 28.

23. At Calcutta, Thomas Hatton, Esq., late Company, Sagent at Kelgerer, aged 58.

— M. Hanst, William, fourth son of Leart, Col. Samrer, ca. aged 17.

Commy Agent at bedgeree, agen as American Alland, William, Jourth Smoot Licent, Col. Schmiert, etc., 2011.

M. Harlet, William, Jourth Smoot Licent, Col. Schmiert, etc., aged 17, 20, 41 C. don'th, John Mathias Heritage, Esq., Branch Pilot, aged 40.

Mor, 2 V. Bandah, Esos, John T. Pergusson, Interp. and Que-most, of the 76th N.I.

— M. Calcutta, Miss. Sophira Baddle, wife of Capt. Samuel Biddle, aged 50.

— M. Calcutta, Miss. Long Huntra, aged 22.

— M. Calcutta, Miss. Eliza Hanner, aged 22.

— M. Calcutta, Wiss. Eliza Henner, aged 32.

4. Mr. W. Lingham, of the ship Jones.

— M. Calcutta, Prederical Emisted, Esq., proprieters of the Celeutta academy, aged 42.

6. Mr. G. N. Hoburn, of the ship Jones.

7. M. Calcutta, Thomas Moore Calc. Esq., Marine Pay Office, aged 40.

9. Art Calcutta, The Rev. Jan. Edward, Aged 74.

10. At Calcutta, the Rev. Jan. Edward, Aged 74.

11. At Calcutta, James Robertson, Esq., age 134.

Bomban.

MANDIAN NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 23. Communder John Pepper to be capt., v. Graham, pensioned; I. Liett, R. Lowe to be committed, v. Lepper, prom., and Mishipman R. D. Swan to be licut, v. Lowe, profit, dato of commander, v. M. Donald, dec.; and Mishipman Commander, v. M. Donald, dec.; and Mishipman John Wood to be lettly, v. Lowe, ppoint, date of coms 13th Feb. 1833.

7

SING APORE, November 7, 1833.

Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs. Drs.	dox 21 - 3 pecul 45 - 50 ocked) P. Dpecul 5 - 51 do. 21 - 3 do. 3 - 3 do. 5 - 5 do. 5 - 6 bag 11 - 2 pecul 4 - 4 do. 5 - 6
54 do. 6 - 8 Shot, patent	bag 11 - 2 pecul 4 - 41 do, 5 - 6 do, N D, pes. 10 - 11

REMARKS

R E M Crientia, Oct. 17, 1873.—For the lower qualities of Jaconets there has been a fair demand; with this exception, the market for Piece Goods has been very dull. The holidays, which commune to morrow, will as usual, interfere seriously with besiness for the rein ming part of the month, For the highest numbers of Twist in the market tabout 150 there has been some inquiry, but the past week generally has been an inpurity one. The sakes of Woollens, which have been reported for some time past, we find, our reference back, have in mile at prices our derivibly under hose current at the some time last year, which is sufficient the same time last year, which is sufficient to the depression in this branch of trade-Copper, with the exception of bolt, which is reported a shade higher. It seem ally gene way dring the week. There may also quotest I as, if military hade higher is Lad, Steel, and spelter, as in our last. Also and Wines very unsubsible—Ericle, Pr. Content.

Wadnas, Oct. 2, 1811—Furope Goods still in low request. Beer is quite unsideable, and will not realize even prime cost at public anction. The sakes of metale have not been very extensive,

nor have the prices varied much during the past

Conton, Oct. 1, 1931—Woollens have declined a little in price, since the arrivals from Furoge but the domind continues. Long-toths and to offent, yaut maintain our unotations. Oct. 15, by the lite? vectorized in the Company diverte-hips have poor on a moderate so de, our market for the usual imports from Englind hips her in little affected by their arrival. I ong dolls are at this moment in their dull, arrived from the prices are in unitaned. The Company's more fine first and second benefither, and at 9, Disc. 6, per price far fits and second benefither, and at 9, Disc. 63 for those of third quality—the proportions strong Nos. I and 2, 3, 3,600 prices; A. 6, 10,000 prices — for 2.1. The Company amport of Woolfield Scheme, and the probable price. Arrivals of considerable lots of Longologies of the probable price. Arrivals of considerable lots of Longologies by Martinans have been reported.

We with a "Advances from the squarter of the 18th." Canton, Oct. 1, 1931 - Wootlens have declined a

been reported.

**Me adda: "Advices from the quarter of the 18th Sept. mention gay and white long-doths to be in demand, the importations of which had littler to been limited. Cambries doll of sale.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1833.

Government Securities.
https://doi.org/10.1007 Buy. I Re. Ac

Bank of Bengal Rates.

D scount on private bill: 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and silary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit 6 do do.

Rate of Exchange. On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s, 10d, to 1s 10,d; to sell Is, 11d, to 1s, 11]d, Sa, R

Madras, Oct. 8, 1833.

Government Securities.

Pive per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, et., 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. Par.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchauts t the trainprevaining among stortains and Brokers in buying and sching Pub-lic Scentifies, m2, 1064 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Bengal Five per cent, I oan of 18th Aug. 1825. Bengal Live per cent. I oan of 15th Jan. 1330. At the Rate of Subscription, res 1005 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 21 Prei . 2] Prem.

Bambay, Oct. 9, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo/sight, 1s 9d, per Rs. On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 166 Boin, Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupces. n. Madi e., at '30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities Remittable Loan, 144 Bom. Rs. per 1008 a. Rs. 5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discherge, 107 to 111 per disc Ditto of 1823-24 point to 111 per diffe. Ditto of 1829-30, 168 to 111 per ditto

Canton, Oct. 15, 1813.

Frehanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo sight, -48 60; per Sp. Dol. On Bengal, Con., 20 days, Sa. Re. & 7 per 100 Sp. Dr., -- Praya Bills, 200 to 207 per ditto. On Bombay, datto Ben He 216 per ditto. Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4 to 17 per cont. prem.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 March—Prompt 30 May,—Tga, Boherf 1,500,000th: Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,800,000th; Twankay and Hyson Sakin, 1,400,000th; Hyson, 300,000th.—Total, being all Company's, 9,000,000th.

For Sale 11 March—Prompt 6 June.—Company's Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 15 April-Prompt 13 July.-Indigo, 1,643 chests.

*• * After 224 yer] 1844, the present duties of Excise on Tea will cease, except on such as may have been sold by the F. I. Company before that day, and the following duties of Cos ones will be payable, et.,—Bohra, per lb. 18. 66.; Congou, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Orange Pekoe, and Campon, 28. 5d.; Sonthomes, Flowery Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated, 38. 3d.

,		LIST of SHIPS	LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.	Eastward of the	CAPE (GOOI	норе.	-
Destination.	Appearted to sail.	Ships' Names.	on the Cuners or Consugnees.	Captains.	Where Refe	Reference for Freight or Passage.	
Material Persons	Portsm.	:	451 Arbuthnot & Latham	George Ireland		63 Arbuthnot & Latham George Ireland Lon. Docks. Altes, Steele, & Harrison, Line, st. sq. (Are, G. Niline, et a., Charges, d., A. Domett,	
Chara	Graves.	Graves. Mar. 5 Orued	13. Hours, Towelle	Jas. Dairymple .	E. I. Docks & Co. G	ohnPrie & Co. George et a. Harfield, ferusalem	100
Matre & Bengal	á	5 Africa	3.4 William Tindall	John Skeiton W. I. Docks I.	W. I. Docks Buckles & W. I. Docks & Tred. &	John Skitton W. I. Docks Buckles & Co. Mark-la, & John Lyney, J. G. Foster Prooft W. I. Docks Thesian, G. Foster Prooft W. I. Docks Thesian, G. Foster Prooft	100
		In Etmouth	Tiki George Graham Daniel Warren E. I. Docks 7	Daniel Warren	E. I. Docks Tomlin,	W.m.	-16 I
Chair as, Bengal &)	•	10 David S. off	77 3 Mungo Galancre	:	E. I. Docks J. L. He	E. I. Docks J. L. Heathorn, Birchin-la. Billitter-sq.	-
·	Do. Portsm.	15 Holema 3 Comprising 31 Let Wen. Britinek	300 John Jacob and Sons 422 Denny, Clark & Co 504 Henry Hutchinson	Robert Gilbes . St.Kt.Docks Thomas Thomsi on. Docks H. Hutchinson W. I. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Vrnold & I on. Docks Denny, Cl W. I. Docks Thos. Ha	Robert Gilbes - St.K.Docks Proofe & Woollert, & Lyali, Wythe, & Co. Thomas Thoms. 1 on. Docks, Demny, Clarke, & Co. Alanset & H. Hurchinson W. I. Docks Thos. Haviside & Co. Algreed & Harrison.	
Motiva & Bengul	Do	May 5 Coronerade!	650 Joad & Boves	Thomas Boyes W. I. Docks	W. I. Docks { James P	James Kelham, Newman's-Ct., & Barber, Neate, & Co. Fenchurch-st.	
		1 Juliana	Gar Gledstanes & Co	C. B. Tarbutt	W. I. Docks Charles Moss, Mark-la. W. I. Docks John Chapman & Co. I.	W. I. Docks Charles Moss, Mark-la. W. I. Docks John Chapman & Co Leadenball-st.	
Bengal	Portsm.	Mar. 1 Dung Robertson	130 - n ill and t	R. L. Law	W. I. Docks Lyall, Wy W. I. Docks Domett &	44) R. L. Law	
" Bombay and China		14 Charle Grant		11. L ich Thomas	E. I. Docks John Len	[& Co. H. Docks, Joint 1 par small, Colquiroun, & Co. Samuel Hyde E. I. Docks, John Lenox, Brehm-la. [& Co. H. L. ngh Thomas, E. J. Docks, John Prife & Co. & Henry Beveridge, Jen. 1.	
		Apr. 20 Charles Acres	404 John Brothe	John Br. die	John Br. die F. I. Docks, John Pirie and Co. Stenbenson Ellerby W. I. Docks Thomas Haviside and Co.	and Co.	
Hombay		May to Bonne	630 John Thack T.	J Femple Brown	Expected Capt Thacker, L. John Pine & Co.	Capt Thacker, Leadenhall-st.	-
Bertroin & Singapore		Mar. J. Pan	2rd Hambn & Co	Peter Coldie Lon. Docks	Lon. Docks William	William Abercrombie.	
Mamila		Man la Coerrhor Hur court	die John Masson	Charles Monro	Charles Monro W. I. Docks John Masson.	son.	_
Mauritius, & Centon		Mar. 2 Oranpas	220 Anthony Rolley R chard Cowl W. L. Docks John Lyney.	R chard Cowl	W. I. Docks John Lyn Lon, Docks Buckles a	ey.	
New South Wales		Z. Sugar,		Charles Kemp Deptford	Deptford Lachlan,	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod	
Near South Water		by William Lorkerby	313 William Lockerby	John Rowe	St. Kt. Docks Godwin & Lee.	Lec.	
Hosart Tourn		20 Junet	Jan Thomas C. Marheson	William Clark	W. H. am. Clark St. Kt. Docks Arnold & Wo T. C. Matheson St Kt. Docks John Masson.	William Clark St. Nt. Docks Arnold & Woollett, & Geo. Bishop. T. C. Matheson St Kt. Docks John Masson.	
Hebart Town		31 E chie	3rd James Code and Son John Frand St.K.t.Docks Buckles & Co. 372 Mac Gard, Hall, and Co. James Munthead Lon. Docks George Bishop.	John Frand	John Frand St.Kt. Docks Buckles & Co. James Murhead Lon. Docks George Bishop	shop.	
New South Wales		10 And County	320 Oceph Fletcher James Smith St. Kt. Docks	John Ware	Lon. Docks Thomas Havi	Thomas Haviside and Co.	
New 50. Waler & China		31 New York Purket	35t John Gregory John Gregory Lon. Docks. Barber, Neate, & Co. & Wm. N. S. Buckles and Co.	John Gregory	Lon. Docks Barber, Neate,	eate, & Co. & Wm. Co.	
Yan Diemen's Land		12 Edward Lombs 5 William	347 Whiteman Freeman Stuart Stroyan		St. Kt. Docks Wm. Martin, St. Kt. Docks John Masson.	St. Kt. Docks Wur, Martin, East-India Chambers.	All .

LONDON PRICE CUR	RENT, February 21, 1834. 927
EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.	
Rarilla	Mother of Pearl Shells, China Cwt. 3 12 0 @ 4 0 0 Nankcens
- Sundra and Samarang 2 3 0 - 2 15 0 Ceylon 2 16 0 - 2 18 0 Ceylon 3 2 0 - 4 10 0 Cotton, Surat 1 0 0 0 5 - 0 0 71	
- Mauras 0 0 6 - 0 0 7 2 Bengel 0 0 6 - 0 0 6 2 Bourbon none 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Saltyetre
Borax, Refined 4 0 0 4 5000 Complete, in tub 6 0 0 4 500 Complete, in tub 6 0 0 4 500 Conference Malabar, in tub 6 0 0 0 14 0 0 Conference Malabar, in tub 6 0 0 0 14 0 0 0 0 14 0 0 0 0 14 0 0 0 0	Bengal Privilege 0 15 6 - 1 1 0 0 Organzine 0 15 0 - 0 10 0 Organzine 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Castor Orl 15 0 - 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Mace 0 5 6 - 0 5 6
Dragon's Blood	Signal Dengal CWL 1 2 0 - 115 0 - 1 6 0 - 5 an and Chma - 1 1 0 - 1 6 0 - 3 3 0 - 5 an and Chma - 1 1 1 0 - 1 5 0 - 3 3 0 - 5 an and Chma - 1 1 1 0 - 1 5 0 - 3 7 Ca, Bohea (duty paid) - 10 0 1 5 0 - 0 3 7
- \text{Annut} \cdots \cdot 5 & 0 & 0 & -10 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Cambogum} \cdots 710 & 0 & -19 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrh} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & -12 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Olibanum} \cdots 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 0 \\ \text{Myra} \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ \text{Myra} \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ \text{Myra} \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} \cdots 2 & 0 \\ - \text{Myrb} 2 & 0 \\ - Myrb	Southong 0 2 5 - 0 3 111
Stick	
Aux volunta	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
- Natings	AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE. Cedar Wood foot 0 0 5 - 0 0 7 Oil, Fish tun 22 10 0
Furneric, Java - cwt 0 16 0 - 1 1 0 0 - 1 0 0 0 1 - 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 - 1 0 0 0 0	Whatehis ton 90 0 0 - 95 0 0 Aool, N. S. Wales, er.: Best th 0 3 6 - 0 5 4 Interior 0 2 3 - 0 3 10
Hote, Buffalo 15 4 0 0	Different
Copper 1	inn Vallic cwt. 1 5 0 - 1 10 0 to to to to to to to to to to to to to
Obs. ord. and low 0 5 3 - 0 5 11 W - Do. ord. and low 0 4 6 - 0 5 2 W Madras, fine 0 5 3 - 0 5 4 - Do. mid. to good 0 4 3 - 0 4 10 W	Fax
PRICES OF SHARE	S, February 24, 1834.
Docks, Price Dividen	of. for Dividends.
Ast India Cstock 41 4 p. cc	nt 280,000 — June Dec. nt 1,757,752 100 — April, Oct nt, 260,000 — 5 April, 5 Oct.
MISCELLANFOUS, 31	

Wolfe, Brothers, 25, Clange Alley.

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Sugar.—The market is heavy; the prices of Materitius and East-India Sugars have fallen 6d. to is, per ewt.
Cuffee. The market has also a language ar-

Cotton .- The demand is considerable and enter Cotton.—The nemand is considerable and advancing.

S. dtpetre.—The market is dull, and published being.

Superior declining.

Tet.—There is no change in the market. The communication made by the Company respecting future sales will be seen in a preceding page.

The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's

The following is Mesors. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the Compony's sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 21st and closed on the 27th January:—
"The quantity declared for sale was 4,330 chests, or which 1,776 chests were Company's. Pre was to the opening and during the sale, the projectors withdrew 87 chests, looking assortinent:—638 chests Bengal, good to fine shipping qualities: 1,070 do. middling to good do.; 1,102 do. good consuming to middling oi.; 710 do. very low to good consumers: 139 do. Madras, Manila and Binipatam: total 3,672 chests.

"The sale began with the Company's marks, which were much inferent quality to what they generally are, the greater proportion being of middling and ordinary descriptions, only suited to home consumption. From the beginning, it were due that the orders from the country were extensive, and prices of ordinity and low qualities for early brought last sale's valuations, but the middling, and especially the good and finesits adapted for export, were quite needered, and sold heavily at a decline of 44, to 64. Before the opening of the sale on the second day a preciof of 590 chests of fine quality was withdness of 500 chests of fine quality was withdness of the proprietor, who fell unwilling to often goods of

this description for sale under such unfavourable chromatances: this, however, had very little effect, and the remainder of the Company's marks soid without any improvement on the previous rates. On the third day, however, accounts have a soil of the company of

Stry now is, in a second-training of quary to good 3s, a, 4s, 3d, -Binnipatene ordinary to middling <math>4s, 2d, a, 4s, 10."

The market has a firm appearance, but the actual purchases are on a limited scale.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from January 23 to February 22, 1831.

	Jan.	Stock.	Red.	Consols	Red.	Pr.Cent.	Long Annuaties.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
Į	23	213 211	885884	88 883	96,595	951951	17.1	213	103]33	21-25n	45 460
- 1	24	214 214]	881891	88[88]	965971	977961	17.1		103 3		
İ	.,3	9191914	98189	RELEGI	07-1	O T / Ov 1		O total	- "	ar are	40. 45
- 1	27	214 211	88789	8: 3881	97 971	96 9 3	$17.1 \cdot 173$		103133	25 270	16 170
- 1	28	2144215	80 807	81 1583	97 97 !	96 96 1	17.1 174	243 31	103133	26 28n	17 4Su
- 1	29	214 215	894893	883883	97 (97 U	96 964	175 17.3	243 4	103233	26.28n	17 48n
- {	30	214}215	89 893	88;88;	97397	96 96	17,10	211 43		27 28p	47 480
- 1	31	21 [215]	893491	88189	.97]]97]	96,5965	17.3	215 51	1031323	28 290	17 180
- [Feb.		,, ~			7 0	, n	-	1 1		
:	1	215-216	891893	182328	971971	961961	17,3	2153	1033 5	26 28p	16 47p
- 1	3	- !	89]89]	ธราธธริ	97 97 [96 <u>1</u> 963	$17_{8}^{+}17_{1}^{+}$	245 6	1031373	26 28p	16 47p
- 1	4	2141215	S9[89]	889831	971,971	96396.5	171 1710	215 6	10 以35:	7 29n ·	16 47e
	5	211}	89¦593	885881	97 97 [96, 96	$17_{5}^{+}17_{16}^{+}$	246	103 3 3	27 29p	46 47p
- 1	6	215 - 216	89 <u>1</u> 89 [88,787	97!971	96 96 1	174 1773	21516	103]3[1	8 29p.	16 47p
	7	215 215} 215]	89/89/	88389	$97197 \frac{11}{5}$	96 96	17! 17.19	215 6	លេវៈខេត្ត ទ	9 300	15 47p
	8	2151	នទទួនទទ្ធិ	89Ț80 <u>T</u>	97197	961	17 / 17	2464	- 1	28p	16 48p
- 1	10	215-216 -	89790 L	รถรีชกฐ	981,981	97 / 97 }	17, 17,39	248 91	103 [3 [28p	17 4Sp
- 1	11	216 - 3	89 (90 -	89[89]	97498	067971	17 17	2481	1034 2	8 29p	17 48p
- 1	12		89,891	594894	97898	<i>)</i> 7 97∦.	17 17 16	'	103]3, 2	8 29p/4	17 48p
- 1	13	215 215¥	0.8948	591893	97498 '	17 97 t i	$17 \pm 17.5 \pm$	17:81	10324 9	7 29n'4	7 48oi
	14	2113215 [ริยรู้ขอาย	391891,	9739816	97 [97] 1	17 17	- 1	$103_0^{11} - 2$	8 29p.4	6 48p
	15	5145519 8	494.40 3	201208	98-98] (97¦97 3 1	$ 7 $ $ 17\rangle$		1033 2	7 - 29p 4	7 480
- 1	17	212 5121	90 8	36891	98 98 ∤∘	17 [97] 1	$7^{+}_{1}17^{-2}_{16}$	18797 1	1037112	8 29p 4	6 47p
	18	215	sažoots	8189	98. 9 6] 3	97], 97], 1	74.17_{10}	219計劃	04 41 2	7 28p 4	6 47p
	19	215 216 8	30,5001.8	39 1 89	0740816	07.,97.1	$.7117_{16}$	219 + 1	048415	8-30p,4	6 47P
1	20	216 217 3	1039148	60100	asžed c	7 4984 1	7, 175	251 I	041412	8_30p'4	6 48p
	21 :	17, 218 3	11,914;	16,00	00 90%	8 98 1	7) 17(2	58 3 1	04,213	0 32թ.4	9 5219
1	22 5	217 2171	10.01 c	ia kaca	987	171973	174 2	53 31 1	01,44	32p 5	1 55pt

* Friderick Barry, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Buchin Lane, Cernhill-

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

ofalcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, August 9.

Ann Louisa Ramsay (whose trial capital felony is recorded in capital lelony is recorded in a charge of havings on the 12th of or type, assulted and imprisoned or idona, tarris, a bailiff and serjeant of the lipore court, thereby obstructing him in the execution

of his duty.

John Harris deposed that he as a constable of the Allipore cutchery; that he went with Gobinchunder Ghose to apprehend Mr. Edwards, on the 12th June, at his house in Entally. Within a small distance of the gate, he saw a syce, who told him his master was within; he entered the gate, went up-stairs, and knocked at a room door; a female within asked what blackguard was going to break open the door; witness said he was no blackguard nor was he going to break open any door. Mrs. Ramsay then came up-statts and asked who he wanted? He shewed the warrant to her and she read the name. She attempted to snatch the warrant and pushed witness towards the stair. She then took up a bar and made a blow at his companion, the bar struck a dog. She said she was sorry it did not break the black rascal's back instead of hittingher dog. She pursued complainant down stairs and came up again with a rule, which she shook about, but did not strike any body. She said to witness, "what blackguard are you? I will write a letter to Mr. Barlow: but he is no better than a black-She then wrote a letter to Mr. Barlow and gave it to one of her servants. She then went down stairs, and the door was fastened up; on witness remonstra-ting, she replied, "Have I got you? I am very glad I have got you; I shall take care of you, and let me see whether Mr. Barlow or the Supreme Court will release you." She came again and said, "I will send for sailors, who will break every bone in your body; if I had a pistol and a ball, I would kill you dead on the spot, and let me see if a hair of my head would be hurt," After this, every thing was quiet till cleven o'clock, when two young ladies came in a palankeen carriage, and witness's syce saw a ladder put in over the wall through an air-hole of the stair-case. When the carriage went out, witness told the thannah people to keep charge of the gate, and if Mrs. Ramsay spit on them (as she had done) or beat them, to take her into custody. Some time after, Mr. Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 13. No. 52.

Dyson, the sergeant of the division, came the place with a ladder, and witness

Cross: examined. - The burkundazes did run away; but my syce did not, for he is an up-country man, and not like your cowardly Bengallee people. It enough to make me alarmed when I was locked up, and I heard there was a pistol and hall to be brought for me, and that the sailors were to be sent for to break every bone in my skin; but I was t so much afraid after all, for I am an old soldier, and have served under Lord Lake, when I have had six or seven balls through me in a day!

Mr. R. Maclintock was called for the purpose of proving Mrs. Ramsay to be a native of Great Britain, but he would state nothing more than his belief that the was so. In his cross-examination, he and she had moved in the higher circles in this community; that her condition was now much depressed, and that she had been obliged to apply to him for pecuniary re-

Gobinchunder Ghose proved, that the house in which Mrs. Ramsay lived belonged to Mr. Edwards,

Mr. C. K. Robison proved, that Mrs. Ramsay said she was an English woman, and knew the rights of an English woman.

Mr. Cochane, after some objections to the indictment, which were overruled, addressed the jury at great length for the defence, stating that Harris had not tried to open the doors which he found closed, and that therefore he did not observe that nothing prevented his going away by another staircase; that the threats used by Mrs. Ramsay were merely for diversion, and partly with a view of obliging him to retreat from the house; and that no obstruction had been caused to him in the execution of his duty.

The jury retired for about twenty minutes, and then returned with a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The sentence of the Court was, imprisonment for one calendar month in the common goal at Calcutta.

Mrs. Ramsay, after tence was passed, addressed the judge, stating, that she had twelve witnesses in court, every one of whom would have disproved what was said by Harris, and she could not but believe that Mr. Cochrane had sold her.

The court ordered her to be removed, on which she remarked, that she did not care for the imprisonment, but to be scourged by such a man as Mr Barlow was really horrible.- Hurk. Aug. 10.

Insolvent Debtors' Court, November 9.

In the matter of Alexander and Co.-In the matter of Meadance and Co.— This being the day appointed for Anal hearing in this matter, Sir, after demanding several time, one opposed, and being information of one did, and that none had be a first, said, "there being no opposition from any one to the disphere of these authority. one to the discharge of these gentlemen, it is to be inferred that there is no cause for any." and accordingly declared them entitled to the benefit of the Act.

In the separate estate of James Young .-Mr. Strettell, on the part of the insolvent, claimed his discharge on the ground of ser to of notice, and compliance with the terms of the order of the court fixing a day of hearing .- Ordered, that he was entitled to the benefit of the Act, and discharged accordingly.

In the separate estate of George Ballard.
-Same order.

In the separate estate of J. C. C. Suther-

Same order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF GWALLOR,

The Calcutta and Mofussil papers contain additional intelligence respecting the state of affairs at Gwalior,

The India Gwette of November 6th. gives the following private letter from Gwalior, dated October 19th -

" On the 1st inst, there was a serious muting in the camp. The Burum and Balladoor regiments forcibly got into the palace, seized all the members of the ministry, struck them severely, and afterwards confined them. No respect was paid to the maharaja's presence, for the ministers were seized immediately before his guddee, and all his remonstrances proved fruitless. Several messages were sent to the resident. inviting him over to the durbar to arrange amatters, but his judicious refusal caused fear in the minds of the mutmeers. They eventually left the palace, and on their doing so they had some words with the Ekahs (sowars) out of the palace, which caused a battle. The ekahs, however, got the better of them, and they retired and took shelter in the Jinsee artillery, who immediately joined them. Troops of other brigades were sent to attack them, but as they were provide with about 400 guns, the troops could not approach them. The battle commenced at 3 r m. on the 3d., and lasted till 4 A m of the 4th; and in the morning both parties of their own accord ceased firing. There appeared no chance of either party gaining the victory. The resident, however, seeing the impro-bability of capturing the Jusce, employed one of the newswriters to bring them

round to side with the maharaja, which was soon effected. The Burum and Rahadoor, finding themselves depreved of the aid of the artillery, deserted. Thus the mutiny ended, with the loss of about 300 men, and the desertion and flight of four regiments, two of whom were on the part the malcontents, but could not join them on account of other troops obstructing their passage. The chief ringleader. Hookum Sing, has made his escape, and the only Eapt. Yakoob, an Armenian, the four capt. 180000, an Armenan, with two other individuals expere placed with their faturable and carrie about of comp. They are still in confinement. During the battle, all were under trees plarm. There were about under great alarm. There were about 250 norms to defend the residency, if the malcondates in their retreat had sought an asylum there; but had they proved victorius, the resident would have retired to Dholepoor. He had his horses ready, Though the mutiny is now quelled, yet there appears no regularity or arrangement made in the affairs of government,

The India Gazette of November 13th, contains a long history of the late revolution, which appears to be authentic.

The writer states that the causes which led to the deposition of Baza Baie, may be traced a considerable time back. In a military government like that of Gwalior, it is an obvious policy in the chief power to conciliate the army; but this appears to have been latterly neglected. The troops were generally twenty-seven months in arrears of pay, while some of the most faithful sirdars attached to Dowlut Row Scindush, were upwards of four years without receiving any allowances. What served further to disgust them was the wellknown flourishing state of the treasury, and in consequence of the Baza Baie being understood to be a sharer in several banking dookans in the camp, established for the purpose of granting loans to the army at an exorbitant rate of interest.

" The loss of Rao Jee, the able minister of the baie, hurried on events to the present crisis. Moneyram, the great muhajun of this country, had received a jagheer in morigage for money lent to the late maharaj, upon condition of returning the same when he had reimbursed himself for the principal with interest. As it was understood that the mortgaged jagheer had already paid nearly double the original sum, Rao Jee was deputed by the baie to investigate the accounts and the state of collections, much to the annoyance and dread of Moneyram. The accounts of two other jagheers, which were held on similar tenures, were also to have been subjected to a strict inquiry. Hindoo Rao, at that period, had been brought over by Moneyram to his own party.

Just as Itao Jee was about to start, it is said that poison was administered to him. and so great was the influence of the opposite party, that they succeeded in concealing his illness both from the baie and every one interested, until he was just expiring. Corroborative of the above circumstance I may mention that the medical officer who was attached to the residency at that time, and who possessed the dency at that time, and who possessed the best opportunities of obtaining the first formation, was decidly of opinion that the death of been in the habit of attending him, from being called in. No minister was appointed by the baie after the death of Rao Jee, there being none about the court whom she considered worthy of such confidence. Another act of hers had also displeased the troops. Two individuals of extremely low origin had been raised to high commands in the army; one, formerly a tobacconist, being promoted to the charge of the Jinsee battalion, and another, of the same description, being appointed to the command of an infantry brigade, Previous to last Mohurrum, intimation was communicated to the baie by the resident, of intended disturbances amongst her troops; but the Baza Baie paid her usual inattention to the report, convinced, as it appears, of the attachment to her person of the army, and relying on the communication she had received from the Governor-general. As the rajah had been found out again intriguing, and as proposals had been, or were supposed to have been, sent to Jacob's battalions, she considered it necessary, however, to take precautions during the last day of Mohurrum, by placing guards around the palace to prevent her adopted son from making his escape, and by putting a stop to the celebration of the Mussulman rites throughout the camp. The intrigues still, nevertheless, continued to be carried on, until the baie became seriously alarmed At the suggestion of the resident, she contrived to detach Hindoo Rao, her brother, from the powerful party that had already been formed, but this unfortunately seemed rather to accelerate than retard the crisis, from the sirdars being too deeply implicated for their own safeties to recede.

"Soon after this, on the day previous to the revolution, the rain's succeeded in making his escape from his attendants, and proceeding to Jacob's brigade, endearoured to induce the sepoys to support his cause against the Baza Baie, detailing to them his supposed injuries, and pledging to them the customary Mahratta promises. Ile was, however, coldly received, and

fearing the consequences of his conduct, he started immediately, for the purpose of thinge in the residency. Intimaor, had been combunicated to the who desired a reply to be further was from home, and preceded the meelf to the palace to communicated to the palace to communicate the second that the second the meelf to the palace to communicate the second that the seco cate with the Baza Baie. A second time he succeeded in obtaining her promise to overlook his perfidious conduct, marked as it was with the basest ingratutude, and he returned to the residency and communicated the unexpected intelligence to the rajah, whom he found sitting under a tree, exposed to the sun, in the midst of the residency compound. The rajah in consequence returned to the palace, and pledged the customary oaths, bonds which sit so light and are so easily dispensed with by a Mahratta. On this very evening, intimation was received from the British government, that it was not their intention to interfere in the disputes between the base and the maharaj, which intelligation was immediately communicated by the resident to both parties, and to the camp. This served like a spark to fire the mine: Jacob's brigade no longer hesitated in their decision, and during the night a naick named Hookum Sing, belonging to one of the two battalions, the Burum and Bahadur, who were on guard at the palace, made his way to the apartment of the raph. The rajah at first was somewhat alarmed on awaking, but being assured of the intentions of the troops, he accompanied the naick for the purpose of being proclaimed. It had been previously agreed amongst the troops that none of the corps save the Burum and Bahadur were to take an active part in the revolution, but that, should they succeed in obtaining possession of the person of the right, salutes immediately were to be fired from the lines. In consequence of the severe illness of the Bala Bate, the Baza Bate was sitting up with her when she received intelligence, from Hindoo Rao, of what had' occurred; the latter insisted upon her making her escape immediately, and she accordingly preceded on foot to his house through a private passage from that of the Bala Baie's. Orders were immediately issued by her, for the attendance of the different sirdars, but none of them obeyed with the exception of Major Alexander, who was unaware of the transactions that had taken place, and consequently thus committed himself with the new rajah; whereas the tobaccone, and the other were both rendered helpless by the disobedience of their respective troops. Accompanied by about 700 of Alexander's corps, by Appah Sahib and Hindoo Rao, the bail now proceeded, in her palankeen, by circuitous route, towards the residency; circuitous route, towards the residency; all the direct passes being guarded by the troops. When about two miles to the

west of the residency, she, however, found herself opposed by four battalions with twenty-five gains, which had been dedired to intercept her by the rajah. Upon this Hindoodian recommended her to mount her horse and charge through them ; but this she declined, urging the dislike she felt in exposing herself to the view of troops. A messenger was then despatched to the resident, who sent the assistant-resident, Captain Ross, to the rajah, requesting that the troops might be instructed to obey his orders, and to permit, if neceswary, the Baza Baie to pass to the residencia that, as the revolution had hitherto Been accomplished without the loss of life. he trusted no blood would be shed on the present occasion. The assent of the rajah having been obtained, instructions were forwarded to the troops to permit the Baza Baie to pass, and for them to return to camp. I wish it here to be clearly understood* that no abdication or promise of surmendering any rights were given to the resident by the Baza Baie; undeed, a demand of the kind, at such a moment, would assuredly have been unwarran;able on the part of a British functionary. A few days after this, the Baza Baie proceeded to Dholepoor, but was obliged to remove, at affe repeated request of the resident, from the vicinity of the Gwalior frontier.

" I now return to the rajah, who immediately formed a ministry, but composed of persons differing from those whom the resident is understood to have recommended to him; neither did he comply with the latter's recommendation regarding bestowing liberal presents on the troops, but merely contented himself with paying up their arrears, and in lieu of a remuneration, granted a written promise to the Burum and Bahadur battalions, to the effect, that they were no longer to be under Jacob's command, but that they were to be constantly employed on duty at the palace, and were on no account to be sent like other corps into the provinces. This almost amounted to placing the government in the hands of these two battalions, and both the rajah and his ministers soon began to feel themselves controlled by them. Also money was said to have been levied to a considerable amount by them, from those desiring access to the them, from those desiring access to the palace, and bleevine from persons about the camp. However, since the chief influence of it is, however, as rete, and I can scarcely doubt the truth, that the resident positively pledged himself to the raph, that he should consider the raphs about the resident positively pledged himself to the raph, that he should consider the raphs about the resident positively present the resident positive should not pr

"It is, however, as itted, and I can scarcely doubt the truth, that the resident positively pledged himself to the raph, that he should consider the rajah's allowing her escape to the estimates as a virtual resignation of her claims but can assure you, from personal information that the Bab. Baic never would have yielded her claims, even situated as she was, for any promises of protection that the resident could have offered."

ence over the rajah, who is said to have become a mere instrument in his hand, The ministers, perceiving the little power they possessed, began immediately to intrigue with Jacob, who was himself at this time much annoyed at these battalions for having been, at their own request. taken from under his command Backed by him, the ministry prevailed upon the rajah to issue an order, not only for these rajah to issue an order, not only for these batta botton be replaced under the command of Jacob, but also that they should beceed forthwish into the district. The troops, wowever, refused to obey this zorda, and the wish was advised to surround them, with the pither corps, for the purpose of having them annihilated. The order was accordingly issued, and the rest of the troops brought up; but the raish then found that none of the other corps would attack the Burum and Bahadur battalions. who were extremely respected in camp, from the chivalrous part they had taken in placing the rajah on the musnud. Finding himself in this awkward situation, the raidh now applied to the resident, who came forward as a mediator betwixt the parties. On hearing Hookum Sing on the part of the two battalions, and also the rajah's statement, he recommended the latter to adhere to his written promise, and endeavour to prevent, as far as possible, further interference in his council, on the part of the soldiers. He likewise suggested that Jacob should be removed, and that the rajah's uncle should be placed in command of the brigade. Glad to get out of this awkward predicament in any way, the rajali immediately assented, and affairs for a time resumed their former course; but the faithlessness of the rajah having now become apparent, as well as the desire of getting rid, no matter how, of those two battalions to whom he entirely owed his advancement, the fears which had thus been created could neither be entirely nor suddenly allayed, Suspicious of those ministers who had advised the offensive measures continued to be entertained, and conceiving their safety might be in consequence compromised, they one day seized on the ministers in presence of the rajah and slightly abused them. When they came, however, to Buldeo Sing, who was a particular favorite of the rajah, the latter, though he had witnessed with apparent indifference their previous conduct, suddenly placed his foot upon him, and taking his bow and arrows, insisted on protecting him. The troops immediately permitted this, but took precautions to prevent the escape of the obnoxious ministers. The seizing of the ministers appears to have been perfectly unpremeditated, and directly contrary to the advice of their then commanding officer naick Hookum Sing. Things went on in this state for some days. ... The rajah reusing to appoint new ministers, and the roops afraid of the rash steps they had aken, continuing to prevent the former ninisters from acting. The rajah, at ength, got sullen, and the troops alarmed both agreed to send for the resident, who, however, declined interfering, consilering the raish at this time by no means, free agent. The last occurrence, too, of he troops, had somewhat injured their popularity with the other brigades, the che ix regiments that Buldeo Sing connanded, considered themselves dishonour-ad while permitting their salar to exmain a confinement. In consequence of this hey marched down to the pall se, and inisted on Buldeo Sing's being delivered up to them. This was according done; but the rajah now, considering himself a prisoner in the hands of these two battalons, reproached them with ingratitude, while they, perceiving that he was displeased, and wishing to conciliate him in any way, were foolish enough to agree to puit the palace, taking, however, with them the remainder of the ministers, and leaving the rajah to his own control. The great portion then retired to their lines by different routes; one body composed of 300 or 400, with the guns, proceeded by the Burrah bazar, and, when opposite to the house of Surrup Sing, who was the adopted son of Buldeo Sing, high words ensued, and one of the inmates having abused them for their conduct to the rajali and to Buldeo Sing, they returned the same with interest. This man, at length, fired his matchlock loaded with slugs, which brought to the ground three sepoys, a circumstance which appears to have been the commencement of the engagement. The guns opened on the house, and the individual is said to have been killed, Surrup Sing, who was in the vicinity in command of a party of Mahratta horse, refused to attack the party, contenting himself with saying, that he would defend his position if attacked. On the other hand, two troops of the 4th cavalry, who had been discharged by the Marquis of Hastings for their conduct at Kota, and afterwards taken into service by Scindia, charged the party down a lane and obtained possession of their guns, completely dispersing them, and killing thirty or forty of the troops. Those who were lucky enough to escape made the best of their way to the lines. The rajah, on hearing the guns, immediately shut himself up in an apartment, after which the Mahratta horse came and collected about the palace. The subsequent battle, if it deserves that name, may be attributed to Buldeo Sing, acting under the previous instructions of the raish.

The mutineers appear to have had from their peculiar situation, a decided superiority, while at the same time none of

the other corps in camp would obey the orders given them to reinforce the penitions of Baptista and Buldeo Sing. The rajah had sent instructions, should Hoo-kum Sing be taken, that without further reference he was to be blown from the guns. Finding, however, that no advantage was gained, the rajah's party at length endeavoured to obtain a suspension of hostilities, and the firing for a time stopped, but from some subsequent misunderstanding it was again resumed. Un to this time about 300 of the fighting men had been killed and wounded, but with the exception of the futtch, the troops had all retained their positions. Theiring at last ceased at the earnest solicitation of the raish, and immediately afterwards he began intriguing with the Chota Jinsee promising them amnesty for what had taken place, provided they would leave the Burum and Bahadur battalions; the same conditions were offered to the latter, a but they had too great a dread of the faithlessness of the rajah to consider themselves safe on any pledge he could give them, and they therefore demanded their discharge and a safe convoy out of the Gwalior territories, guaranteed by the British resident.

"They at the same time released the ministers for the purpose of interceding for them, and their last request being agreed to by the rajah and by the resident. the latter sent his own people and 100 of the contingent horse, to see the treaty The rajah also had properly executed. agreed to furnish carriage for them during that day; but without the slightest pretext, and notwithstanding the repeated representations of the resident, he did not fulfil his part of the contract. At night, seeing that no carriage was ordered, the Burum and Bahadur battalions contrived to bring the Jinsee again over to their side, but a great number of their own man, dreading the treacherous conduct of the rajah, deserted during that night. On the second day, the rajah, finding the Chota Jinsee would not rely upon his promise, and again getting alarmed, applied to the resident, who made him sign a written agreement in favour of the Jinsee, to the effect that their former conduct should be overlooked, and having disbursed Rs. 10,000, they, at length, fully agreed to come over to the rajah's party. The Burum and Bahadur, likewise, were promised immunity, and they also consented and over to the rajsh; but so great was their par of him, that the whole of them, this the exception of Capt. Jacoub, an American, deserted during the night. To show that their fears were by no means groundless, although the treaty had been agreed to, this officer who was a mere passive agent in their hands and apparently too unwieldhild escape, was seized by the rajah's people, and

sentenced by him to be dragged round the city at the foot of an elephant, and then cny at the 1005 or an euphage, and then to be trainpled by it to doubt. The uncle of the rajeb, however, intercepted to procure the following mitigation of the sentences themely, that he was to be carried round upon an ass, having his face half blackened, and then to have his nose and a sars cut off. The minister then got a suspension of the latter part of the punishment, until permission had been asked of the resident. Portions of other corps, who were not in the slightest degree engaged, but who likewise stood in dread of the faithlessness of the rajah, also deserted in body, and proceeded through the hills towards the Sindh, in order to prevent their being pursued by the cavalry. It is said that they have erected two motes there, which we shall probably hear of at some future period.

Agra. - On the 1st inst, an order vas issued for the 9th N.I. to move immediately to the tripoli, an outwork of the fort, with directions to stop all armed bodies going or coming. As far as we learn, the circumstance inducing this step may be stated as follows: the Baza Baie, before leaving Gwahor, had called from Poonah to her councils the celebrated imbujee Gat Keea; this man had formerly been in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindials, but after a considerable period clapsing without receiving his arrears of pay, he took the liberty of putting Dowlut Rao into confinement, and was in consequence, with his followers, paid up their arrears upon the spot. He was soon afterwards, however, discharged with his troops, on account of this his unceremonious conduct. He then retired to the Decean, where it is understood he acted a conspicuous part the last war. On his arrival on the frontiers of Gwalior, the young rajant refused thim permission to pass through his country with an armed party, and he was obliged to take a cucuitous route to join the bare. He was accompanied by 100 horse, and an intimation having been sent by the resident to Agra, to prevent the junction of these with the baie's troops, precautions were taken accordingly. This being intimated to Ambutjee, who was then a short way from Agra, he dispatched 100 of his suwars to communicate with the bate, the remainder being ligh about five coss dis-tant from the city. The junction appears to have in the little without opposition; but on their cities the base was directed to liter them to the her camp, while at the same time the above-mentioned movement had been made, so as to prevent erit by the fort. Being at length, fire some delay, shewn another passage, shey immediately rejoined their own party. The news of the troops being under arms

had greatly alarmed the camp of the bair, who auspected an attempt on the part of the government to secure her person for the purpose of imprisoning her in the fort of Agra. Her troops were accordingly prepared to defend her, and this alarm continued to prevail throughout her camp, dering the night. Next the she crossed with giver, by order of the Issistant-resident, warning having been given her by Cantal Ross that the brigade had order to attack her troops and to disperse her amp, should she decline compliance, the is now the her way to Bindrabun. We forbear to make any observations on his subject, until we are enabled to communicate further details regarding this extraordingry revolution.—Mofussu Ukhbar, Nov. 3.

Chumna Base .- Chumna Baie died bera in premature child-birth on the 14th Oct., at 2 P.M., after being delivered of a son, which survived only three hours; she had been in a delicate state of health for some months previously, but no persuasion could induce her mother to call in European medical aid, even when the vast sums lavished on Brahmins and the prescriptions of the Mahratta Bueds proved to be of no efficacy. Chumna Baie was the only surviving daughter of H. II. Baiza Baie by Dowlut Rao Scindia, and was married at an early age to Appa Rao Patunkur. She has left no children. Her jagheers will probably be resumed by the Gwalior government, but her personal property, which is supposed to be very valuable, will revert to her husband.

The death of Chumna Baie is lamented by every individual in the Baiza Baies camp; her kindines and benevolent disposition made her a general favorite, and she was respected as being the only surviving child of Dowlut Rao Sendia; she was in her 25th year, and is stated by those ladies who have seen her to have been extremely beautiful and to have possessed very gentle manners. Baiza Baie is said to have been fondly attached to her daughter, and is inconsolable at losing her, under such melancholy circumstances—misfortunes have fallen in quick succession, indeed, upon this unhappy lady.—I.id.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE RAJA OF GWALIOR RESPECTING STEAM-ENGINES.

The correspondence which has taken place between the Governor-General and the court of Gwalior, on the subject of steam-engines, is worthy of record.

In March 1833, at public durbar, Lord Wm, Bentinck received the following application from Shewbux Roy, "gomasha of Luckmeechund and Radhakissen," at Calcutta:

" My lord: Our Seth Munneram_has heard with astonishment that an iron boat has been sent out from England, which can swim, and is capable of being navigated from Calcutta to Benares in eight days, and against the stream. He desires to know how such things can be; he has directed us to make particular inquiries nism, and to ascertain if it be true that the English perform such pieces of mancy through the agency of tho or devils, who, in the early ages of the world, were turned into smoke and pu and taken out to work for their masters a required. Now, as we know the real truth of these matters, which those of Gwalior do not, we hope, especially as it will be pleasing to the Gwalior government, that a copy or epitome of the iron steam-boat may be given to us, that we may send it to Gwalior, with an explanation, shewing how such things incredible to others can exist through the agency of British knowledge and science,"

This application was answered by a letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten to Seth Munnee Ram, expressing the Governor-general's gratification at the desire evinced by the applicant to become acquainted with the wonders of European science, and promising that a model should be sent. His lordship also wrote directly to the maharaja, Junkojee Rao Sindhia, at Gwahor, referring to the laudable currosity evinced by that prince, when the Governor general was at Gwalior, to make himself acquainted with European science, and including a short account of the principle of the steam-engine, with some drawings of steam-carriages; the former, which is signed by Mr. Machaghten, gives so clear, and at the same time familiar, an explanation of the engine, that it descrees to be considered as a curiosity.

"His highness wishes to know how an manimate engine can be moved without the application of animal force. I will describe: just as the circulation of the blood and the motion of the limbs of an animal are caused and carried on by the pulse of the heart, so the motion of the levers and the revolution of the wheels of the steam-engine are produced by the action of a piston in a cylinder. Now the pulse of an animal is moved by the invisible power of the creation; no one can understand it; but the motion of the piston is caused by human agency, springing from God-given wisdom, and is intelligible to every one.

"To comprehend the means by which this piston moves, it is only necessary to do two things.

"1st. Put a pot, half-full of water, on the fire; stop up the mouth closely; place as great a weight on it as it will bear, still you will find that, when the water boils, the steam produced will force off the lid or burst the vessel; for, know that one ruttee of water, by the application of fire, sapands to 1/700 ruttees of steam, and how is this for he contained in a small poot? From this learn the force of steam; for, as Sadi says, 'love and musk cannot be concealed,' so it is certain, that steam cannot be restrained.

" 2d. Wrap some wet tow round the top of a ramrod, so as just to be able to squeeze it into the barrel of a gun; force it to the breech, and then plug up the touch-hole. Well, afterwards pull out the rod half-way, let it go for a moment, and see with what force it will jump back to the breech! What is the cause of this? Why the air was expelled through the touchhole, and that being plugged up, no fresh air is admitted as the air-tight rod is drawn out; so, where the ramrod was, is nothing, not even an, which pervades every place-a vacuum is caused, and at the separated friend cannot bear the desolation of absence, but flies to his beloved a home, so the rod, unable to endure the emptiness of vacuity, rushes back to its

" These are the two agents which move the piston in the cylinder, viz. the steam is the raise and the vacuum to depresser, and, by their opposing impulse, motion is communicated to all parts of the machine; for, first, a fire of coals (a stone which is found in the hills of Burdwan, and burns like wood) is lighted; on this is placed a cauldron of water to boil, and, at the mouth of the cauldron a cylinder, with an iron rod fitting tightly in it. The steam produced by the boiling water rushes through a little valve (a small door which opens and shuts) at the bottom of the cylinder, and raises up the piston; but then, as the piston rise the space it leaves is filled with steam and a vacuum is required. Now I included that a ruttee of water, when converted into steam, would fill the space of 1,700 ruttees. Yes, but is it possible to reduce the steam again to water? It is by applying cold water to the outside of the cylinder it immediately condenses, and there is consequently one ruttee of water and 1,699 intices of empty space, that is, vacuu n. This is just what we wanted. The piston, like the ramrod, instantly plumps down; again the stream of the steam forces open the little door in or me steam forces open the fittle door in the cylinder, the pistogric up, the steam is condensed and appropriate the steam is condensed and appropriate the steam Now the top of the pistograph up. Now the top of the pistograph up. the beam of a pair of scales, to the other end which is fixed a large wheel, which, in its turn, turns others, and the whole apparates is set in motion.

" There is another kind of steam-engine,

in which the piston is impelled alternately at each end by the steam, which is not condensed, but allowed to escape into the air. In this sort, no cold water is required, but a greater degree of heat;

" explain all the parts of the machine would be tedious. Briefly, it is equally applicable to land or water-carriage. In the pictures now sent, his highness will see strings of thirty carriages drawn along by one engine, up hill and down dale, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The wheels run in iron grooves, for, by this contrivance the same force can draw twelve times as much as it could on a good kunkur road. In this way, hundreds of passengers of all kinds, animals, and baggage, are drawn along: one engine draws 700 maunds, and the whole can be stopped by a child! Every day new improvements are making. What numberless benefits does it afford! Food and clothing is greatly diminished in price by the expedi-tion and cheapness of the carriage. Horses will no longer be required! 10,00,000 borses are fed in England, and each eats as much as eight men, so the country will sustain 80,00,000 more men! But how wonderful are its effects by water! It laughs at the wind and goes in its teeth, and turns wherever the captain chooses by the slightst touch. In short, now that touch. In short, now that king steam has asserted his authority, the reign of the wind is cast to the winds and waves, Communication, which was formerly stopped for weeks together between the countries of Europe, is now regularly carried on whatever may be the state of the weather. It impels iron as well as wooden boats; and an iron boat is even lighter than a wooden one of the same size, since iron, from its strength and malleability, may be used in very thin plates, and consequently requires a less depth of water to float in.
"What wonder it his highness should

"What wonder?" his highness should set out in his steams carriage, at day-break, to go to be me at Agra, or pray at Bindrabun, and be back at Gwaltor by noon! If an iron steam-boat were launched upon the Chumbul, at the proper season, it might reach Calcutta in a week! But what end is there to wonders? It is said, 'a wise man is not astonished at wisdom."

MISSIONARIES AND NATIVES.

The Chundrika (Hindu paper of Calcutta) of 10th Asharhu (June 1833), contains the following letter from a native, signed. "One of the test of the case of Rejoin of the test of the case of Rejoin of the Case (see p. 82)1—

I had been but there was no injustice under the government of the King of

I had here but there was no injustite under the government of the King of England; and since I came to years of understanding, I have concluded, from all that has come to my knowledge, but the serious of his Majashy were strictly juslike himself. But for these few years past,

his servants have been inattentive to some matters, although the mighty arm of the king is displayed in this metropolis for the preservation of his subjects, and it there-fore appears as though the kingdom had no king. I sent my son to the Hindoo College to study English, and when he had risen to the fourth class, I thought he had made some progress in English knowledge, I therefore forbade his going to the col-lege of I have heard that the students in the higher classes of the college become nastiks (infidels.) When I had stopped his studies, under this apprehension, the poy went from place to place in pursuit of instruction; and having met with some missionary, he was taught English for some months in the Mirzapoor school, I supposed the boy was at his uncle's house in Calcutta, and had no knowledge where he was studying. After he had been reading there for eight months, I learnt that he was studying at the missionary school I then brought him home, and put him in confinement, By and bye a degraded. low Feringee, called Kista Banda (the editor of the Enquirer), went to my houseat Ban-hoogli, on the late Snan-jottra, and, carrying off this boy of fourteen years of age by craft, put him into a buggy. The boy, in obedience to his teacher, went with him; and at the time there was not a single man in my house. But when the buggy came near Calcutta, the boy, making a great outcry, told the people of the vil-lage, "inform my father that Kista Binda has carried me off." Some days after, I learned, on inquiry, that he was at the school, and endeavoured to gain admittance, but could in no way succeed. I then complained at the police; but the magistrate paid no attention to me. He did not, indeed, order me to give up my son. The boy is now confined in the house of the missionaries, and may est something forbidden, and perform some unlawful worship, by which my caste and life will be destroyed. Wherefore, if we dwell in a country where caste, life, religions wealth, honour, all go, we must declare that it has no king. Hence I give notice to my pious Hindoo countrymen, that the missionaries have become exceedingly powerful in this city. Formerly, they used merely to collect people together by reading books on the roads and at the ghats; but their desire was not accomplished by that means. They now forcibly carry off children. When they commit such outrages, and the magistrates are complained to, they pass no order against them. Be all, therefore, on your guard. Until your sons are grown up, do not send them to any such schools for instruction. Many have lost their sons like myself; and they are all now weeping for their children, and many must have heard them. Kista Banda and some other missionaries carried off in the same way a son of Neelmuni Nundi, of the Burha bazar, and also took the son of Rammohun Ghose, of Kulinga, and made them Christians. They have likewise made a son of Kasheenatha Chukraburti, and the son of a poor Kayestha, called Kaloo Ghose, Christians. I do not member more names. Let Hindoo gentlemen consider these things, and do what is proper. If there be any means of subduing the missionarie let it be sought for; and if there be none, let us take care of ourselves. With a Kin we unfortunately have no more justice then if we had no king. What may be we unfortunately than if we had no king. What may be than if we had no king. What more shall I write?"

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

We regret to observe a schism amongst the Committee of Management of the Medical Retiring Fund. We allude to the circumstance for the purpose of stating, that though we are acquainted with few non-subscribers in the middle ranks of the service, yet those we do know, and who have communicated to us their reasons, are unanimous in declining to subscribe on account of the conduct of the Calcutta committee, who, they say, have unsettled the whole resolutions agreed to by the service, constituting themselves a legislative body in addition to their executive duties. The hesitation of those who, in its early stages, afforded the fund their warmest support, ought not therefore to be entirely attributed to either apathy on their part, or to their disapproval of the regulations,-Mofussil Ukhbar, Oct. 5.

MILITARY FUND.

The proposition for the repeal of article 7th of the Military Fund, and for permission to subscribers not in ill health, retiring from the service before they are entitled to the full pension of their rank, continue the subscription of their respective ranks at the Indian rates, has been carried by a majority of 517; there having been 786 votes for it, and 269 against it.

The proposal to allow eighteen senior medical officers to subscribe as colonels, eighteen as lieut. colonels, and eighteen as majors, has also been carried in the affirmative; 723 having voted in favour of it, and 238 against it.—Ibid.

DACOITY.

The following are the particulars of the daring robbery committed at the residence of the medical officer at Ajmere, referred to p. 195:—

"A most daring and ferocious dacoity was committed on the night of the 7th Oct., on the house of Dr. Mottley; fifty men, armed with matchlocks, pick-axes, and kolhareea, surrounded the house, Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol., 13. No 52.

while Dr. Mottley and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Brigadier, Wilson, who was living with him, were salesp. The decoits fired a dew shots through the doors and wishout through the doors and wishous though the doors and windows to dear the way before them, and then rushed in with musals, and broke open the almirals, boses, &c. with ares, and carried off every thing in the house of the least value, including all the plated-ware and silver of the late Brigadier Wilson. Mrs. Wilson escaped with an infant grandson in her arms, and walked barefooted to where a party of Capt. Hearsey's horse are stationed, at the Bahalob Tulao. Dr. Mottley escaped through another door into his mother's house, in the garden."

A correspondent of the India Gazetta makes the following comment on this affair:—

" The party consisted of both horse and foot, to the number probably of seventy or eighty; and the whole wa conducted with a degree of audacit and skill, which shewed them to be no strangers to such practices; while their local information, and several acts of wanton spoliation committed by them, strongly lead to the conclusion, that some of them formed a part of the Jodhpoor contingent force, who were y pitched close to the bungalow of the officer in question, and a constant source of annoyance to him. A large amount of property has been carried off, and no satisfactory traces of the perpetrators having as yet been obtained, the whole town is naturally in a state of very great alarm.

" The fact, then, is this. Throughout Marwar and the adjacent territories there are villages entirely inhabited by professional and notorious robbers. Within twelve or fourteen miles from Ajmeer is a village named Ballwar, belonging to Jodhpoor, which was formerly nearly annihilated by Bapoo scindbian account of the atrocities of its inhabitants; and although, under our government likewise, Jodhpoor has had to pay for the act of this village, it is still noted far and wide as a nest of robbers. There are numerous other villages of the same kind extending towards the Bikaneer border, throughout that territory and the whole of Shekawut, These all have a mutual understanding, and unite together upon occasion, so that what with Shekhawuttees, Bidawuts, Tho. 7 rees, Bheels, &c. no part of the country from Delhi to the and of Neemach can be considered safe. The classical some respect differ from the considered safe, and the rozgares, (or professional characters) handing down their occupation as an heirlom; the classes here mentioned are, for the most part, such as would desist from the practices entirely, were a judicious system of government established over them. Witness the entire success which

(2 II)

has attended the efforts of Col. Hall at Beawur, and formerly of Mr. Cleveland in the Rajmuhall hills.

1. Such a system as this, it is out of the power of any of the Rajpoot States, as at present conditioned, to enforce, even were they so disposed, and it is not therefore surprising that the unfortunate beings, who have of late been so extensively subjected to their depredations, should look to our government for relief. The vakeels of the first courts, who may be considered as in some measure a party interested on the opposite side, as well as their more humble brethren, boldly assert, that in consequence of our not having visited with punishment the atrocities that have from time to time been perpetrated, all classes of evil disposed persons have been gradually advancing in audacity; and that if unchecked, the evil must increase, until we shall have to witness a state of things hitherto unprecedented since the supremacy of the British Government. Our experience hitherto certainly confirms this predic-

CONCENTRATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

It is known to have been some time in contemplation of Government to concentrate the public offices as much as possible in Calcutta. We mentioned some days back that a negociation was on foot to hire the four-storied houses in Esplanade-row. No arrangement has yet been concluded, but we have reason to believe they will be engaged for the above object; and we now learn that proprietors and agents of houses in the vicinity of Government House, are invited to submit their terms of rent to Captain Fitzgerald the executive engineer. From what we hear, we apprehend the value of house-property in Chowinghee, as well as the comfort of many families, will be materially affected by the changes in contemplation. - India Gazette.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

A letter was received, dated 13th October, from Sir Edward Ryan, at Madras, We regret to hear that the learned Judge. though in much better health than when he quitted this, on the 3d instant, is still so much indisposed as to render a further absence necessary to his complete recovery. Englishman, Oct. 29.

SIR J. P. GRANT.

On the 9th Navember, Sir John Peter Grant, second pulsace judge of the Su-prente Court, delinered his farewell lecture to his students at the Hindu College. Having briefly recapitulated the most important points of the lectures he had gone through during the time he was employed at the College, he commented on Hobbest Locke and Hume's notions of the Foundation of Justice. He then for the last time

advised his pupils to prosecute their studies with vigour, to make no opinion their own which they had not previously examined, and above all to reduce all that they learnt to the guidance of their conduct. He was taking his leave, when he was interrupted by Baboo Peary Chund Mittro, who, in the name the whole class returned, in a neat and excellent speech, their thanks for the kind treatment which they had met with from their worth Professor, and then read the following

" Sir,-In bidding you farewell, we cannot refrain from acknowledging that, since your connexion with the Hindu College, as professor of Law and Political Economy, we have greatly benefited by your interesting and instructive lectures. Nothing could be more delightful to us, than the moral lessons which you instilled into our minds; and it is for this, sir, you are entitled to our esteem and gratitude, We indulged an expectation that we should be enabled to avail ourselves of your valuable instruction for a much longer period, but your premature separation from us dispels that hope. We are deeply indebted to you for the unremitted assiduity you have all along bestowed in preparing your valuable lectures, and for the lively interest you have ever evinced in our improvement. This induces us to offer you our warmest thanks as a very faint tribute for the favours you have conferred upon us. It is with unfeigned regret that we now take leave of you, under the painful assurance that your secession from the College will prove a serious loss to that institution. We beg to congratulate you, however, on your appointment to an office so honourable and worthy of your distinguished talents. We conclude with every good wish for your present and future welfare, and

remain, your very grateful pupils, "Coyles Chunder Dett, and I other Students.

" Hindu College, Nov. 9th, 1833." Sir John returned his thanks and then took leave of his pupils.

RAJA OF BURDWAN.

We are happy to learn, from the most authentic source, that Muha Rance Komul-Koomaree and Dewan Pranchunder Baboo are about to place at the disposal of Government, for public purposes, in the name of the young Raja of Burdwan, the sum of 45,000 rupees, which, together with the 5,000 rupees subscribed to the Steam-fund, will make up the sum of Fifty Thousand rupees thus expended by the guardians of the young Raja for the improvement of the country .- Sum. Durpan, Sept. 28.

HASTINGS' BRIDGE.

The last plank was laid upon the Has-

tings' Bridge a few days ago, and, though not opened to the public, it is now passable for pedestrians. A few months since, it was rumoured that the funds were insufficient for the completion of the bridge, and a public meeting was advertised to take the matter into consideration; but owing to the indisposition of Sir Edward Ryan, it did not take place. We trust the small sum which was represented to be wating (7,000 Rs.) is likely to cause delay, the public will at once come forward and complete this beautiful and useful structure.—Engitsiman, Nov. 13.

FAMINE AND CHOLERA.

Accounts from the provinces contain melancholy details of the distress prevailing throughout the country, up to the vicinity of Calcutta, owing to the dearth, and the ravages of the cholera morbus, We select some extracts:

That dire disease cholera is raging in tude and at Cawpore and Banda. In the city of Lucknow alone upwards of 50,000 souls have perished by it within these last six weeks.— Delhi Gaz. Sept. 14.

Incknow.—The cholera has produced here awful ravages; not a day passes that tom 100 to 200 men do not become its victims. In seven days, from the 19th to 21th of Sept. 1,200 have perished. When a attacks one of a family, it generally goes through the whole, and all perish in consequence. The high price of grain has about added to the general distress.—Mof. Ukblar, Oct 5.

The cholera is raging at Lucknow, where 1,000 persons, it is supposed, die duly of it, and the queen has been attacked with the disease: to aren't this calamity, his majesty of Oude has bestowed, in charitics, 1,00,000 rupees and four elephants, freed 500 prisoners, one of whom had been confined ever since the time of Nabob Sahadut Aly Khan, and emancipated five temale African slaves, giving to each of them 100 rupees and valuable jewellery. The remedy prescribed for the disease is Livinator, which is by the royal orders distributed to all applicants, gratis, and a daroga of the Ice-department was discharged for refusing it on one occasion. A pundit, who foretold these calamities and the earthquake, received Rs. 5,000 At Hyderabad it is calculated that 300 casualties occurred each day by this disease. -Natve Papers.

Grain continues to rise in price, and disc extreme heat and want of rain threaten distressing scarcity of provisions. Other parts of the country suffer however much more severely, as will be seen by the subjoined extract from a letter from Bundle-cand, "We are scorching here more than in the month of June. No rain for two months; the khurreef crop is daying up;

grass is very scarce, and what little there was is lost for want of rain. Wheat is selling now 16, and gram 20 and 21 seers for the rupee; all other grain in proportions: On the 16th Sept. a large flight of locusts passed over, larger, the old inhabitants of this place declare, than they ever witnessed. They are still hovering about the vicinity of Bundlecund."—

Meerut Obs., Oct. 3.

The tamine is raging still at Hydera, bad, and many persons have died through starvation; the durbar has distributed 63,000 Rs. in charities, and bought the freight of 35,000 oxen laden with grain for the populace, bestowing presents on the bunjaries to encourage them to bring more: the infuriated multitude still continue to plunder the granaries, crying out "food, food!" and mounted patrols are obliged to parade the city to quell their fury. The famine prevails, more or less, in Malwa, Alwar, Bhurtpoor, Joudpoor, and Odypoor; in most of these places it the attributed to the searcity of rain. Al-Odypoor, locusts have devoured the entire crops of this year. Astater Paper.

In consequence of the scarcity of grain in Hansi and Bikaneer (where there is almost a famine), the people of that part of the country are coming over to this side in large bodies. In consequence of the price of grain being cheaper here than elsewhere, the dealers from the northward and westward are flocking into the city to make their purchases, much to the anno; . ance of the people of Delhi, who have tried indirectly to put a stop to this. List week, grain was at 10 seers per rupee, and this week from 30 to 32 only are procurable, and the people begin to cry out that unless measures are taken there will be a famine in the land .- Delhi Gaz . Oct 5.

Nusserahad The weather here is beyond any thing dreadful . Every thing indicates the approach of a famine; there is not a green blade of grass to be seen; the tanks, from whence the greatest supply of water is obtained at this station, are all nearly dried up the wells are completely so, or contain only brackish undrinkable water. It is the most deplorable sight possible to go into the district in any direction; the careases of cattle lying here and there on the roads, the flesh and skin on them being actually parched up, and still remaining attached to the skeleton: so great are the heat and dryness of the air, that even putrefliction is arrested in its progress. The villages are almost entirely described. We are astonishingly free from The villages are almost entirely. sickness, but this cannot last long. flights of locusts have, after a destructive visitation of many weeks, at last left us, as well they might, unlers they could subtist on stones and sand, the only slungs now to be seen for miles round this cair-

tonment. At one time they deposited their eggs, which in a few days produced little unwinged demons, in such prodigious numbers, as to give the ground the appearance of a living moving mass. Mofussi Ukhbar, Oct. 5.

Grain has again risen in price in this part of the country; and as the rate at which it is sold must depend now solely on the fall of rain here, or on the westward of the Jumna, it is utterly impossible to speculate on what that rate may be ere long. There is no scarcity of it; the dealers, however, consult their own interest in this second year of drought, by "alosing their store-houses, and selling at an exorbitant price. The collections in the Meerut district have, we believe, been realized, with the exception of a very trifling balance; but the country is so burnt up, and the situation of the less fertile tracts such, that without advances from government, which have, as yet, been refused, much land must be left, it is calculated, out of cultivation.

The Begum Sumroo is said to have forced the grain-dealers in her territory to forego the abuse of their monopoly, -Meerut Obs. Oct. 21.

Burseah, and the other villages in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, have been nearly depopulated by the effects of the scarcity, the cholera, and fever: lately, an inhabitant of one of these villages went to see his relatives, when, on arriving there he found the tatties shut, and on opening them beheld all his relatives, five In number, dead. The mortality is supposed to be about thirty per cent, in most of the villages, and the neighbours are actually afined to visit or attend on the sick, such is the dread of contagion,-Natice Paper.

THE GULF OF MANAAR.

With regard to the opening of the passage into the gulf of Manaar, we have understood from a friend, who has made the passage between Ceylon and the main, that vessels of upwards of 100 tons burthen pass over the reef between the coast and the island of Rammisseram at high water, their cargoes been put into large boats, by the aid of which they lighten to the draft of six or seven feet; the surf is dry at low water, or so nearly ♥so, that you may almost walk across, and the distance appeared to him considerable, though he speaks from recollection. At any rate, we cannot imagine that it could be very enormously expensive to blast these rocks for a distance sufficient to make channel for vessels of ten or twelve feet draft, and its boundaries, instead of being buoyed, might be more effectually marked off by a couple of flagstaffs, well? secured, so that even in the night a vessel might run through. The coasters, we expected that the affair will be settled

believe, continually use the passage we speak of, and which is called the Panham pass, and it would be a great facility to the coasting-trade. Of course, if the channel could be rendered navigable for large ves sels, the advantages would be still more important .- Bengal Hurk.

NEW ROAD TO SHERGHATEE.

Government has in contemplation the construction of a new military road from the presidency to Sherghatee, where it will fall in with the present Benarcs road. The low and swampy nature of the country, and the number of broad rivers to be crossed, render the road from Calcutta to Bancoorah, during four or five months of the rains, impracticable, and for the rest of the year exceedingly inconvenient as a military route. It is supposed that these disadvantages may be in a great measure avoided by carrying a road from Burdwan, which shall leave the Damooda and its great tributary stream, the Burakur, to the left. The travelling distance, it is supposed, need not be lengthened by the adoption of such a line of road; while by avoiding the low country and turning the beads of the principal streams that form five or six serious impediments on the present line, greater despatch as well as safety to travellers may be attained. In another point of view, also, the opening of the proposed road would be advantageous. Much of the billy district, through which it would pass, abounds both in vegetable and mineral productions, which now remain of little value from the difficulty of transport. A good road will do much to render those resources which are now locked up, available to the industry of the inhabitants, to the promotion of their own comfort as well as the general wealth of the country. An officer of engineers has been appointed to make a preliminary survey of the projected route,-India Goz. Nov. 11.

STUD AT BUNAR.

Burar,-"The stud here is to be gradually abolished. Capt. Gwarkin left, sometime ago, to take charge of Haupper." -Mofussil Ukhlar, Oct. 5.

RAJPOOTANA.

Aimere.- It is stated that Col. Lockett proceeded to wait on the rana of Oodepore, but the latter, being displeased, declined the interview, nor is it distinctly stated from what cause that has originated. It is likewise mentioned that a dispute concerning boundaries has taken place between the Uneara and the Bhoondee rajahs, and that both are now about to decide the difference by battle. The preparations are extremely active, and it is by the strongest very shortly.—Mofussil Ukhbar, Oct. 5.

Jeypore.-The maharaja is at present calling for the increased exertions of the omlah, with regard to the collections of reveaue, in order that the amount due to the Company may be paid. Orders were given to Sungee Hookem Chund to proceed immediately toward Shekawatty, and having made the collections, to forward the amount due to the English Government. The sirdars represented that Col. Lockett had sent for Sungee Hookem Chund, that the latter was busily engaged in making the collections, and that the whole might be expected to be made good in a very short time. Dewan Umeer Chund represented, that he had delivered his highness's presents to rana Jeswunt Sing of Oodepore, and that he had accompanied the rana's camp for several marches. The rang had said that, on his return from Benares, it was his intention to proceed by Jeypoor, where he would have an interview with the rajah .- Ibid. Oct. 26.

FARTHQUAKES.

A correspondent, writing from Goruckpore, says that that station was visited on
the 18th October, at twenty minutes to
five A.M., by "a most tremendous earthquake," which apparently "came from
east to west, and lasted for nearly one
minute." He add, that it was much
severer than that which was experienced
on the 26th of August last. — Enclishman.

on the 26th of August last.—Englishman. A letter from Monghyr, dated the 4th instant, states that at half past seven, a shock of an earthquake was experienced there, which lasted one minute and a half! It is described to have been quite as severe as that experienced on the 26th August, and have alarmed the inhabitants so much as to have caused them to quit their houses. Fortunately, however, no damage occurred. The shock felt here on the same morning was very slight indeed, so much so that many did not feel it at all.—Beng. Hack. Oct. 11.

Jumper. - Another earthquake was felt here on the 4th, at or about eight in the morning; the shock was sudden and smart, and lasted a few seconds; it shook all the jillmills and doors. What are we to expect? The natives predict a famine as the consequence. The meteor I wrote about last week was seen by a friend of mine, and he describes it thus: " An immense ball of fire, apparently larger than the moon, rose in the east and set in the west, passing with great rapidity; shining most brilliantly, and emitting numerous star-shoots or small meteors as it passed, leaving also a broad whitish light behind 11, which rapidly disappeared; it happened between four and five in the morning of

the 20th of last month."—Mafussil Ukhbar, Oct. 12.

Further accounts have been received from Nepaul, describing the terrible effects of the earthquake of August at Lassa, where the destruction of lives and buildings has been greatest. A late number of the Mofitssul Ukhbar has a long article upon the last earthquake, in which the writer concurs with the author of the article in the Journal of Science, in tracing the seat of the disturbing cause to some unknown spot among the Himalaya mountains. A fact is mentioned in the Chupra Report, which merits the attention of our geologists, if true, but which we should healiast to believe without further details, namely, that the earth opened, and a chasm of some depth was formed about two miles from that place.—Cal. Cour.

An opinion prevails among the majority of Hindoos, that Benaics forms no part of this globe, but is fixed upon the trident of Siva; and that an earthquake, which may affect the rest of India, will not be felt at that sacred place. This opinion is by the pundits deemed a vulgar error, which is now abundantly established by the fact, that the earthquake of the 25th of August last was felt secretly at Benares,—Sumachar Dunpan.

RUNJEET SING.

The Mofassi Ukhbar, of October 12, tates, that a report had crossed the Suttledge that Rungeet Sing had just had an attack of paralysis, to the extent of depriving him of the use of one side. The Seikh chief himself, and his household, are said to be desirous of keeping the circumstance a profound secret, and, in consequence, it is stated that no one lad an interview with himfor ten days.

Later accounds, in the Delh Gazette of October 26th, report that Runjeet had on the mentioned to the physicians that he had not been entirely relieved by the treatment recommended; that the pain in the side, though lessened, was still very troublesome the physicians, after consultation, said that they would medicate some oil, and prepare it for the maharajah's use,"

The Englishman of November 9th contains the following extract from a Lahore ukhbar:

Peshawar,—The maharaji Runjeet Sing making great preparations to invade this progince, and reduce it to subjection in the ensuing cold weather; the forces are to concentrate at Akora, Attock, and Narjahshehur, and other places within the neighbourhood of this province. The infantry is to be under the command of signar Hurry Sing, and is estimated at 25,000 men, and Labanah Sing is to continued the artillery, with 509 pioneers. The reserve is to consist of 12,500 men.

under the command of Hakim Nooredeen Khan. Arms and ammunition are from all quarters concentrating in these places, and great promises of jageers and other emoluments are held out to the sirdars engaged in this expedition, in the event of success. The commandant of Komally fort, having agreed to deliver it up to the maharaja, has been ordered Rs. 100 per diem for his maintenance, and Rs. 25,000 has been ordered to be distributed to the troops as presents, and the arrears of their pay, to celebrate the festival of the Dassarah, after the expiration of which cerenies, the forces will take the field, he commissariat has received strict orders regarding the supply of stores and provisions to the troops, and remissness on their part is threatened to be visited with the severest punishment. In the mean time, the maharaja himself is suffering from rheumatism at Lahore, and his physicians have recommended him to apply as friction the oil of almonds and a warm bath.

Khandahar — Shah Soojah ol Moolk wrote to the hakim of Khandahar to allow his troops to pass through this province, and to acknowledge him as the lawful sovereign to the throne of the kingdom of Kabool, as the descendant of Timoorshah, and he would confirm him in his subsidy; but Meher Dil Khan, the governor, has with scorn rejected these offers, and his made preparation to, oppose him in his progress through this province, in case he should attempt to pass to Kabool by this route.

Kabool. - Maharaja Runjeet Sing intends sending an embassy to Kamiran Shah, the ruler of this country, regarding the invasion of it Shah Soojah of Moolk, and has ordered his sirdars to select five learned Mahomedans of respectability for the occasion. Sirdar Futteh Sing, one of his chieftains, has recommended one Meer Emam Ally, a native of Hindoostan, who has been employed for a long time in the court of Lucknow, and was once engaged in an embassy from maharaja Runjeet Sing to Nowab Meherdil Khan, the ruler of Khandahar, which he discharged with ability and success; the recommendation has been attended to, and Meer Emam Ally has been selected as the chief in this embassy, and has been ordered to name the other four individuals.

Shikarpoor.—The maharaja Runjeet Sing has ordered Rs. 1,25,000 to be supplied to Shah Soojah of Moolk for the expense of his expedition to Kabool. The Shah is detained at Shikarpoor on account of this amply to pay his troops, and for the Scinde reinforcements and contribution Rs. 25,000, ready-money being a supe commodity with him; in the mean time scarcity and disease are carrying off numbers.

FIGHT BETWIRT AN ALLIGATOR AND A TIGER.

A large alligator, infesting the river towards the southward of Calcutta, has for some time been in the habit of carrying off men and cattle from the shore. Lately it unset a boat, and devoured ten of its crew; the rest luckily escaped by swimming ashore. Latterly, some villagers erected a large platform thirty feet high. to watch the animal, which was observed basking in the sun on the bank of the river, when a tiger chancing to come by to quench its thirst, the alligator seized it. and after a severe struggle, in which the tiger wounded the alligator's eyes, it succeeded in dragging him into the river in spite of its roarings. During the time it lay basking, and the fight, none of the natives had the courage to attack it, although they were armed with swords and spears, - Sumachar Durpun.

VOLCANGES OF NAGADONG.

A writer in a Calcutta paper has given some account of a volcano in Nagadong,
4 Hill of the Fiery Dragon, about three coss to the south of Khyouk Phyoo Harbour, in Arracan, The account is unfortunately overlaid and obscured by a strain of puerile witticism, in very had taste, which we are corry to see gaining ground in Anglo-Indran style.

It appears that there are a great many small volcanoes in the hill, all of which, but two, are dormant. On the 16th September these two were observed to be in action, but they had subsided before the witter, who was at Khyonk Phyoo, could reach the foot of Nagadong-hill. description of them given by the natives was, that volumes of flame, accompanied with smoke, were seen to burst forth and rise towards the sky, at the same time that explosions were heard that resembled the report of artillery. The weather had been unusually oppressive for some days previous to the eruption. He says: " when I entered the village at the foot of Nagadong, I found its occupants much distressed by having witnessed the devastating effects of this igneous cruption upon the person of a poor woman, who, accompanied by her children, had that morning strayed towards the volcanoes; it appears that she had lost sight of her eldest boy at the time that those hollow subterranean sounds, which generally precede an eruption, were announcing its approach; and she lingered behind with the view of discovering and delivering her child from the impending danger. She was distant about one hun dred yards from the volcano when the flames burst forth; scorched by the intense heat, and overcome with pain, she fled from the spot, and was found in that deplorable state by her husband, who was ascending the hill in quest of her and his

He proceeded up the hill, through heavy mud and slush, meeting neither with lava nor any other volcanic product of recent formation. In the vicinity of the volcanoes, the closeness of the atmosphere, and the fetid sulphureous smell became more perceptible. volcanoes are within one hundred yards of each other; the igneous eruptions had been followed by profuse ejections of a grey-coloured mud, accompanied with torrents of water that were still rising from the crater in all the fanciful forms of icts d'eau. The crater of each volcano may not have been more than twenty yards in circumference, while the ground, on which the enormous masses of mud had been ciected, would have measured three hundred yards. The mud was still warm, soft, and deep. Stones, either crystallized, or submitted to the agency of fire, were found in considerable abundance imbedded in the mud or in its immediate vicinity: they appeared to consist chiefly of a breccia, in which the ingredients were, for the most part, clay, felspar, and quartz; the clay somewhat vitrified, porous, and of a green colour; the felspar interspersed through it in small reddish grains. pyrites, calcareous spar, and earth resembling gypsum, obsidian, and the pumice stone, were also met with in small quantities. " It would seem that little or no lava had been ejected; it is, nevertheless, possible that volcanic productions of that nature may lie concealed under the mud. A quantity of scoriaceous and evidently volcanie matter, appeared at the foot of Nagadong." On the north side of the hill, particularly, are found masses of trachyte, basalt, clinkstone, serpentine combined with felspar, a calcareous stone enclosing nodules of iron pyrites, with neces of obsidian, and a stone resembling " Hence it would appear pitchstone. whatever the cause may be), that the productions of these mud volcanoes must have been, at one time, very different from what they are at present; or, that their powers of ejecting matter were far greater."

SLAVERY.

"In the district of Zillah Behar, the principal agricultural labourers are of the castes called Kuhars, Koonbys, Dhanooks, and Moolagedas. Almost the whole of these are, in point of fact, slaves, and any of the above designations is considered synonimous with nuffer, or 'slave,' all over the district. The whole form a very large number, probably not less than 50,000, who are employed chiefly as agricultural labourers, but also extensively as domestic servants; in proof of which, I may mention that it is rare to see any umla, however small his salary, or any remindar, however small his property, attend kutcherry, without a slave to carry I ment of these claims seems admuted by

his carpet; and, in fact, it is notorious that they all have slaves, which are daily bought and sold as openly as any other property, and the deeds of sale or transfer regularly registered by the register of deeds, or scaled by the kazee. The condition of the slaves is not very bad; they get enough to keep them alive, both of clothes and food. However, be this as it may, there can be no doubt of the propriety of some regulation respecting two other classes of slaves which I am about to mention. One is, that of girls sold to procutesses, to be brought up as prostieunuchs of. The former I have not room to say any thing about in this letter; but the case of the latter is so atrocious and disgraceful to a Christian government, that I feel persuaded it only requires exposure to be remedied. The miscreants who practise the trade of eunuch-making, are at a tender age, and after executating them and teaching them to dance and sing, either sell them to rich natives to be employed in their zenanahs, or let them out to dance and sing for their profit. I know of two boys bought a few years ago (notters) for Rs. 12, and treated in this way. The number of children unsexed in this district annually I know not, nor do I suppose that it is large, but that the abominable practice prevails at this moment I know. No arguments can be required to show the propriety of putting a stop to this hornd practice. The duty of Government is clear; it ought to be prohibited at once. Natives of respectability speak of it with disgust, and would rather second the endeavours of Government to put a stop to it than otherwise." dia Gaz.

RESUMPTION OF LANDS.

The resumption plan will most probably be promulgated and enforced; it contemplates two appointments de novo-in the first place, a revenue judge, and secondly, a deputy collector. The duties of the deputy, or originating jurisdiction, The duties will be to get up the cases for adjudication, to prepare the records, and pleadings, and evidence, and then commit them, as it were, for trial to the revenue judge. The revenue judge, or second jurisdiction, will then try the causes, declaring, in favour of the validity of the sunnids, or vice versa. From his decision an appeal will lie to the special commissioner, under Reg. 111. of 1828, After lands may have been declared liable to resumption, it will be the duty of the deputy to assess them, assisted, we suppose, by uncovenanted agency, in con-formity with the provisions of Reg. VII. of 1822, as modified by Reg. IX, of 1833. The necessity for a speedy adjust-

all; but, with due deference to the oninion of the able functionaries from whom the plan is reported to have emanated, it appears to us that labour and expense would · he saved by vesting a decision at once in one authority to be appointed,-whether deputy collector or commissioner. But, under this arrangement, the servants employed must be selected for the duty. We have no bubt, however, that the plan is receiving, in all its details, the most careful consideration of Government, and will shortly be presented to the public in a shape calculated to alleviate the hardship distress which delayed investigation is causing to landed proprietors of every description .- Cal. Cour.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT BANDAIL

There is every prospect of the speedy establishment of an English school, upon an efficient scale, at Banda in Bundlekund, The nation chiefs have gone most cheer-fully into the enlightened views of the Governor General's agent in that province, and agreed to rate themselves according to their respective incomes for its support. The introduction of the English language, and, through it, of European science, into this large and populous province, will mark the period of Lord William Bentinck's progress through the upper provinces (for to this must the present movement be traced) as one of unfaling interest. The movement seems general throughout those provinces. The raja of Kotah has, we learn, already provided himself with an English instructor for his family, who will also act as his secretary. The college at Allahabad will, we believe, commence about the beginning of the next year. The dangerous illness of the gentleman who has been appointed to organize it. has delayed the opening of the institution; but we learn that he is now convalescent, and will proceed to the station without further delay .- Sumachar Durpun.

SUPPRESSION OF THUGISM.

There seems every probability that this abominable system, which has been gaining ground in the Western Provinces ever since the suppression of the Pindarrees, is likely to be extinguished. Mr. Macleod, of the civil service, who is employed on this service in Ajmere, has recently apprehended Thirty thugs, and sent them into Saugor. Parties of sepoys and Thug approvers are stationed on all the principal roads from Loodiana to Nuscerabad. Numerous bodies have been lately dug up around Ajmere; eight were disinterred only a few days ago. As the different thakoors and zumeendars obtain a stiare of the plunder, there is great difficulty in prevailing on the Rajpoots to surrender

are never less than 100 Thugs out on them expeditions at a time. A few months ago, 200 assembled from different quarters at a village near Jeypore; but as there was a fear that their large number might excite suspicion, they separated. One hundred Thugs slaughter, on an average, eight hundred persons a month; and it is not, there. fore, going beyond the truth to affirm that, between the Nerbudda and the Sutlege, the number murdered every year is not less than ten thousand .- Ibid.

SOONDERBUNS.

We understand that orders have been lately received from England, to survey the whole sea-face of the Soonderbuns. This will be a fatiguing employment, requiring considerable time. It is surprising how much uncertainty now exists, regarding the figure and even the latitude of the numerous head-lands which terminate the Delta of the Ganges .- Cal. Cour.

SAVINGS BANK.

The savings bank was opened to the public on the 1st November. On that day there were 62 deposits, varying from Rs. 1 up to 400, and amounting in the whole to Rs. 3.828. The depositors were mostly men in the pilot service, and assistants of every class in the public offices. At the head of the first day's list appear the names of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore and his son for Rs. 400 each, as an example to the Hindoo community. Many deposits of Rs. 5 and 10 were received from the native writers in the bank of Bengal, Baboo Ramcomul Sein, the khazanchee of that establishment, having exerted himself to explain to the assistants the nature of the benefits which the savings bank afforded,

The rules of the bank, drawn up by a committee, have passed council, and are published in the Gazette of the 12th October. The principal features of the plan are. that the bank will be under Government reponsibility, and open to receive deposits from all classes without distinction, in sums not less than one rupee; and 4 per cent, interest is to be allowed thereon, Government reserving the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest after six months' notice in the Calcutta Gazette. When the deposits of an individual amount to Rs. 500, they are to be transferred to the 4 per cent, loan. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee of management: - Charles Morley, Esq. and J. A. Dorin, Esq. government agents; Adjutant General of the army; Adjutant General of his Majesty's forces; Senior Officer of the King's troops in Fort William; Town Major; Theodore Dickens, Esq.; C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.; Captain Henderson; James the plunderers. It is calculated that there (Kyd, Esq.; Dwarkanath Tagore; Angotosh Day; Radhamadub Banerjea; Ram Comul Sen; Russomoy Dutt; Cossy Persaud Ghose.

FAIR AT ANNANDALE.

On the 27th of September, a fair was held at Simla, in the Himalaya mountains. Tents were pitched in the vale of Annandale, in the pine-groves, and a long line of booths offered a splendid exhibition. vying in variety with similar exhibitions in England. These collections of different articles for use and ornament were the work of most of the ladies of Simla, assisted by contributions from their fair sisters at stations on the plains, Allababad, Meetut, Umballa, &c. Several ladies of Simla superintended the sale; the amateur auctioneers were happy in their description and recommendation; and the spirited bidding was an encouragement and reward to the high and generous feeling, which had supplied the articles for sale, Numerous productions of great taste and beauty were eagerly bought; and drawings and sketches of the mountain magnificence around, among which were several by the lady whose active benevolence originated and arranged the fair, brought very high prices. Between 700 and 800 tupees were collected. The produce of the sale is for the establishment and support of a native female school, at Subathoo, for mental instruction, and needle-work, &c, induced by the success which attended the efforts of the lady before alluded to, during her residence there last year, where she established a boy's school, which soon obtained near fifty scholars, and elicited such general application for instruction, that it included adults, and several females. These latter, however, influenced by domestic habits, subsequently withdrew, and it was tound, on visiting their houses, that though nastruction was still courted, the nature of the establishment, a boy's school, opposed The Subathoo school then attendance, still flourishes, and has at present near 50 scholars; the old Gooroo, the superintendent, was at the fair, with the first class of his boys, who brought the contribution of flowers from the Himalaya to decorate the scene, whose benevolent object was to extend the happiness and instruction attempted towards themselves, to their sisters and the female community around, - Delhi Gaz.

FRENCH ARTISANS.

Two French artisans brought a brass Tazeah made in France, and, with the political agent's permission, placed it before the naboh's palace at Moorshedabad. The naboh admired their workmanship, adored the Tazeah, bestowing Rs. 25,000 and rich elothes on the speculators, who presented cach 5 gold moburs as nuzzerana, and said that if his highness required other similar Aiatt, Jour. N.S. Vol. 13, No. 52.

curious works, they would be happy to order them out for him. The nabob replied that the French were an ingenious people, and he would be happy to see other specimens of their talents. He then expressed a wish to have a model of the Kalaih at Mecca.—Sumachar Duppun.

FAIR AT HURDWAR.

We understand that the annual fair at Hurdwar was but thinly attended in March and April last. Indeed, the bramhans of the place appear fully to expect a speedy termination of all its sanctity. One of them held a singular conversation with friend of ours, which shows the change of opinion now prevailing amongst his countrymen in those quarters, and is therefore highly interesting. He said he was con-vinced that nothing would be able to withstand the British power, and nothing prevent men from embracing the Christian faith: for in former years he used to argue that, while Bhurtpore stood, English would never prevail; but now that is gone, and Runjeet Singha alone remains, and from some months' residence at Labore, he was strongly impressed with the idea, that European influence was paramount there, and Runject, instead of being independent, was controlled by his own general, M. Allad "Let but the Ganges cease, said he, " and nothing will remain to Hindoos but to embrace the Christian faith." When told that, within the last fifteen years, many of the ghat-bramhans at Della had left their employment of marking the foreheads of the people after bathing, and had become hirkarralis, and thence it was supposed that the Handoo faith was declining, this same man observed, " Why go so this same man observed,

I am an instance of what has been

.... of wealth at thine; said. I have no want of wealth at and as to honour, the hundreds of thousands of rajas, baboos, and men of all ranks, that come to this mela, come to bathe in the Ganges and to worship us brambans. Yet the Sovereign Ruler of all has so withdrawn my mind from my employment, that I wander with a kind of fatality among Europeans for some degraded occupation. Now what is this, but God himself turning my heart first to the English people, and then to their ways 22

English people, and then to their ways."

Another bramhan of Hurdwar made some curious observations about what he called "the determinations of God," When the Governor General was at Hurdwar, this man had been standing at a distance, looking at his lordship's tent, and was called by one of the secretaries, and asked if he had any suit to make. Recollecting one common distress, that all the punitus of Hurdwar laboured under, from the annual accumulation of sand in the Brumha-Koond, he begged that a party of convicts from Sabarunpore might be ordered

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to clear the ghat once a year. "This small request," said the punds, "the lord saheh thought proper to refuse, although lakhs of rupees had been expended on the ghat and the roads, solely for our benefit. Now I see," he added, "that the eterminations of God are unalterable: Gunga-jee has but sixty-six years to continue, and the gathening sand is a mark that her end is nigh. We try to avert the eril for our bread; but God will not suffer it; and the English, who are so considerate and kind in every other respect, will not aid us in this. I see that the purposes of God are not to be averted."—Sum. Jerman.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The report of the conference of the steam-committee with the Governor-general, made our readers acquainted with the design now in contemplation for the prosecution of steam-navigation. A majority of the committee are or were of opinion, that the Bengal funds should still be applied to the purposes set forth in Mr. Secretary Macangliten's letter of the 5th September, t. c. in making four voyages annually with the Hugh Lindsay from Bombay to Suez, fice of all charge to the community except that of providing coals. Such a resolution was at least consistent with former proceedings, and it must have been founded on the opinion, opposed to that expressed by the Bombay committee, that the Hugh Lindsay was capable of performing four voyages annually. We find it stated, however, that "it was admitted on all hands" that the Hugh Lindsay could not be expected to perform more than one, or at the most two voyages during the next year. How such a resolution could be passed in the face of such an admission, we do not understand; and it is equally incomprehensible, how such an admission can be made, and yet the Bombay committee be blamed for declining to undertake what is thus acknowledged to be an impossibility. It appears also, that the cost for coal alone, in sailing the Hugh Lindsay, is more serious than has hitherto been supposed. The total cost of the four voyages for coal was Rs. 1,85,000, averaging for each voyage Rs. 46,250; and the total proceeds for passengers and letters were Rs. 56,900, averaging for each voyage Rs. 14,225. Deducting the one sum from the other, the average annual loss, for coal alone, was upwards of Rs. 32,000; and, according to this showing, the total amount of the Indian subscriptions, estimated roughly at two lakhs, would be absorbed in a year and a-half, during six voyages of the Hugh Lindsay, even if the government, as was proposed, should pay every ex-pense except that of coal. With the knowledge of this fact, can we any longer doubt that the Bombay committee acted wisely in declining the Calcutta pro. posal?

The government and the committee, it would appear, now seriously contemplate sailing a steamer from Calcutta to Saez. and in connection with this project the Forbes has been mentioned. The design is in many respects more feasible than the employment of the Lindsay, and the chief question that arises is, whether the means are possessed to purchase or to hire her.
The purchase of the vessel by the committee is out of the question; but if the government considers that the Hugh Lind. say cannot enable it to meet the expectations that have been raised by the liberal offer of the use of that vessel, the purchase of the Forbes by the government is not improbable, in order that it may thus possess the means of fulfilling those expectations. If the committee cannot, and the government will not, purchase the Forbes, she must be hired, We have great doubts of the ability of the steamcommittee to hire the Forbes on the most moderate terms the assignees can accept, and the purchase of the vessel by government is, as far as we can see, the only mode in which it can be made applicable to the object contemplated. - India (ig., Non 5

The steam-fund has made no progress during the last week, except in the redization of former subscriptions. We understand that a negociation is still going on for the hire of the Forles, which, with some slight alterations—chiefly by raising the after-deck—it is now confidently expected will be able to perform the voyage at any season from Bengal. The assignces' offer to the committee is, that the latter shall pay Rs. 4,000 per month, for the use of the vessel for three voyages to Suez, keeping up an insuance upon her of Rs. 2,50,000 and providing the coals.—Cal. Cour. Nov. 11.

CASIE AMONGST NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The following letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the native churches and missionaries, prohibiting the distinctions of caste amongst native Christians, is important: the result is looked forward to with much interest:—

"To the Reverend Brethren, the Missionaries, in the Diocese of Calcutta, and the Flocks gathered by their labours or entrusted to their care.

"Palace, Calcutta, July 5, 1833.

"Reverend and dear brethren: Having heard that some usages of an unfavourable nature prevail in certain of the native churches, and more particularly in the southern parts of the peninsula, I am bound by the obligations of my sacred office to deliver to you this my paternal opinion and advice. My honoured and revered

redecessors in this see, now with God. abouted to abate the inconveniences to which I allude; and I am much relieved n discharging my own share of this duty. ov the memorials of their previous admoutions which I have had the opportunity of consulting. Their abstinence from any official interference ought to have comnended their advice to your cheerful acmescence, and to have superseded the necessity of my now entering upon the ubject : but as their forbearance and kindess have failed to produce the desired flect, you will not be surprised if I feel onpelled, as the pastor and bishop of souls, under Christ our Lord, in this dioto prescribe to you what seems to me essential to the preservation of the purity of the Christian faith amongst you.

"The unfavourable usages to which I refer arise, as I understand, from the disunction of castes. These castes are still retained: customs in the public worship of Almighty God, and even in the approach to the altar of the Lord, are deused from them; the refusal of acts of rommon humanity often follow; processions, at marriages and other relics of beathenism, are at times preserved; marks on the countenance are sometimes borne; envy, hatred, pride, alienation of heart, are too much engendered; the discipline and subjection of the flock to its shepherd ne frequently violated; combinations to oppose the lawful and devout directions of the missionaries are formed in short, under the name of Christianity, half the evils of paganism are retained.

" These various instances of the effects of the one false principle, the retention of caste, might be multiplied. They differ, to doubt, in different places. In some stations, they are slight and few; in others, numerous and dangerous. Many, many native congregations are, as I trust, free from them altogether. Many have nearly accomplished their removal. I speak, therefore, generally, as the reports have reached me. I throw no blame on individuals, whether ministers or people . it'is to the system that my present remarks apply; and it is in love I proceed to give

my decision.

"The distinction of castes, then, must be abandoned, decidedly, immediately, finally; and those who profess to belong to Christ must give this proof of their having really 'put off,' concerning the former conversation, 'the old, and having put on the new man,' in Christ Jesus. The Gospel recognizes no distinctions such as those of castes, imposed by a heathen usage, bearing in some respects a supposed religious obligation, condemning those in the lower ranks to perpetual abasement, placing an immoveable barrier against all general advance and improvement in society, cutting asunder the bonds of human fellow-

ship on the one hand, and preventing those of Christian love on the other. Such distinctions, I say, the Gospel does not recognize. On the contrary, it teaches us that God 'hath made of one blood all the nations of men:' it teaches us that whilst the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them,' it must not be so amongst the followers of Christ: but that 'whosoever will be great amongst them, is to be their minister; and whoseever will be chief among them, is to be their servant; even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.'

"The decision of the apostle is, accordingly, most express. 'There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus,' For if the strong separation between the holy nation and the Gentiles, which was imposed by God himself, and had subsisted from the first legation of Moses, was abolished, and the wall of division dug down, and all the world placed on one common footing under the Gospel, how much more are heathen subdivisions, arising from the darkness of an unconverted and idolatrous state, and connected in so many ways with the memorials of polytheism, to be abohshed?

"Yet more conclusive, if possible, is the holy apostle's language in another epistle: 'Seeing ye have put off the old man with his deeds, and have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him; where' (in which transition, when this mighty change has taken place) there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond and free; but Christ is all, and in all, So overwhelming is the flood by which all petty distinctions of nation, caste, privilege, rank, climate, position in civilization are effaced, and one grand distinction substituted, that between those who are renewed after the image of God, and those who remain in the state of fallen nature.

" Imagine only the blessed apostle to visit your churches; suppose him to follow you in your distinctions of caste, to go with you to the table of the Lord, to observe your domestic and social alienations, to see your funeral and marriage ceremonies, to notice these and other remains of heathenism hanging upon you and infecting even what you hold of Christianity; to hear your contemptuous language towards those of inferior caste to yourselves, to witness your insubordination to your pastors, and your divisions, and disorders; imagine the holy apostle, or the blessed and divine Saviour himself, to be personally present, and to mark all this commixture of Gentile abominations with the doctrine of the Gospel, what would they say? Would not the apostle repeat his language to the Corinthians, wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing; I will receive you, and be a father unto you; and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty?' And would not the adorable Redcemer say again what he pronounced when on earth, 'he that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me; and he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me, is not worthy of me?"

"There are two objections, dearly beloved, which may be raised against this statement: the one, that St. Paul 'became all things to all men, that by all means he might save some;' the other, that civil distinctions are recognized in the New Testament, and prevail in all Christian nations.

" To the first I answer, that the apostle did, indeed, for a time, tolerate the Jewish prejudices in favour of the Mosaic law, which had been itself of divine institution, and was not wholly abolished till the destruction of Jerusalem and the dissolution of the Jewish polity; but that this lends no support to a distinction heathenish in its origin, and inconsistent with the equal privileges to which all are, under the Gospel, admitted. A divine law, introductory to Christianity, though at length superseded by it, and a cruel institution, which sprung at first from idolatry, and is opposed to the whole spirit of Christianity, are totally different things. Nor are we to forget, that even during the brief period that the Jewish law was permitted to retain any force, the apostle denounced in the strongest manner, and directed the whole Epistle to the Galatians against, the fatal error of trusting to it before God. All the mildness and gentleness of the apostle, therefore, we desire to imitate, in the wise and gradual instruction of the new convert; but an inveterate evil, spread through large bodies of professed Christians, and going on to evaporate the whole force of the Gospel, we must carefully eradicate.

"The other objection is answered in a word. The cryl distinctions of rand amongst Christians form no binderance to the intercourse and offices of charity. There is no impassable barrier. The first noble in the land will enter the abode, and administer to the wants, of the poorest cottager. There is nothing to hinder any one from rising, by industry and good conduct, to the loftiest clevations in society. The shades and gradations of rank are shifting perpetually. Birth condemns no class of men, from generation to generation, to inevitable con-

tempt, debasement, and servitude. The grace of Christ, charity, the church, the public worship of God, the holy communion, various circumstances of life, and occasions of emergency, unite all, poor as well as rich, in one common fold, under one common shepherd. 'The rich and the poor,' under the Gospel, 'meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.' Distinctions in civil society the Gospel acknowledges and retains only when they are the natural result of differences of talents, industry, piety, station, and success.

'' The decision, therefore, remains un-

"The decision, therefore, remains untouched by these objections; in the necessity of making which I am confirmed by two circumstances, the one, that in Bengal no distinction of castes is known amongst the converts—it is renounced in the very first instance; the other, that apostacies to heathenism have been of late but too frequent in the congregations where the distinction is permitted to remain.

" In the practical execution, however, of the present award, dear brethren, much wisdom and charity, united with firmness, will be requisite.

1. The catechumens, preparing for baptism, must be informed by you of the bishop's decision, and must be gently and tenderly advised to submit to it. Of course, the minister informs the hishop or archdeacon a week prevously to the intended baptism of each convert, agreeably to the directions given by my honoured predecessor, in his charge delivered at Madras in Nov. 1830; and this will afford opportunity for each particular case being well considered.

"2. The children of native Christians will, in the next place, not be admitted to the holy communion without this renunciation of castes—their previous education being directed duly to this, amongst other duties of the Christian religion. no material difficulties will, I trust, arise here,

"3. With respect to the adult Christians already admitted to the holy communion, I should recommend that their prejudices and habits be so far consulted as not to insist on an open, direct, renunciation of caste. The execution of the award, in the case of all new converts and communicants, will speedily wear out the practice.

practice.

α 4. In the meantime, it may suffice that overt acts, which spring from the distinction of castes, be at once and finally discontinued in the church; whether places in the church be concerned, or the manner of approach to the Lord's table, or processions in marriages, or marks on the forehead made with paint or mixtures; or differences of food or dress—whatever be the overt acts, they must, in the church, and so far as the influence of ministers goes, be at once abandoned.

u 5. Subjection in all lawful things to the ministers and pastors set over them, must, further, accompany this obedience to the Gospel. The resistance to due discipline, the tumults, the slanders, the spirit of manberdination, the discontent of which I hear such painful tidings, must be renounced; and the temper of evangelical prety and obedience, according to the word of Clarist, must be cultivated.

" 6. The only effectual means, dear brothien, missionaries, and pastors of the native congregations, of restoring the simplicity and purity of the Gospel, is to preach and live yourselves more fully according to the grace of the New Testa-The union of scriptural doctrine with holy consistency of conduct, is the secret of all revivals of the decayed piety of churches. You will observe, that when the apostles depress and condemn inferior and petty distinctions and grounds of separation, they do it by exalting the gigantic blessings of salvation-by declaring that they who have been baptized into Jesus Christ, have 'put on Christ,'-by asserting, that if 'any man be in Christ, he is a new creature,'-by pronouncing, that 'Christ is all in all' those who 'beheve in his name."

"7. Let us do the same. The holiness of God's law, the evil of sin, the fall of man, his responsibility, his helplessness, his state of condemnation before God-these are the topics which prepare for the Gospel of Christ. Repentance is thus wrought, by the grace of the Holy Spirit, in the heart. Then the glory of Christ begins to break out upon the awakened and contrite soul. The sun shines not with more clearness, when the whole heaven is illustrated and gilded with his beams, than the Sun of Righteousness pours his bright light upon the unveiled mind. This leads to pardon, justification, acceptance, adoption, peace of conscience, hope of heaven. Then regeneration and progressive sanctification have their due course. Holiness is the fruit of faith and follows after The inhabitation of the justification. spirit consecrates every Christian a temple of God. Good works in all the branches of newness of life, are thus produced, even as the rich fruit by the tree, enabling us to discern its real nature and value. Prayer, the worship of God, the divine authority of the sabbath, the sacraments, the apostolical order and discipline of the church, the obedience due to pastors, the general duties springing from the communion of saints, with preparation for death, judgment, and eternity, close the main topics of evangelical doctrine.

"8. When these are enforced with the stenderness and boldness which become the minister of Christ; when they are accompanied with private visits, exhortations, and prayers, they are bound upon the conscience.

by the consistent walk of him who delivers them; the blessing of the Holy Spirit gives efficacy to the instructions; men are awakened, born anew, roused, brought from the darkness of heathenism unto the light of the Gospel, and ' from the power of Satan unto God.' They burst the thraldom of a natural state. Friends, family ties, privileges, caste, distinctions fall, like Dagon, before the truth, of which the Ark of old was the symbol. The convert rejoices 'to count all things but loss for the excellency of the known ledge of Christ Jesus his Lord.' He crucifies the whole body of sin; he presents his body 'a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is his reasonable service.

"In this way, beloved brethren, will 'the God of all grace' recover your decayed churches. Thus will 'the power of godliness' revisit you. Thus will apostacies cease, and the weak be confirmed and 'built up on their most holy faith.'

" Full of love to you all, is the heart which dictates these lines. I long to be able myself to visit you, and see the effects of this my pastoral letter upon you. Think me not too harsh, severe, or rigid. God knows the tenderness with which I would cherish you, as a nurse cherisheth her children. It is that very tenderness which induces me to grieve you for a moment, that you may attain everlasting consolations. Faithless is the shepherd who sees the wolf coming, and fleeth, and leaveth the sheep. So would be the bishop, who, hearing of the enemy of souls ravaging amongst you, shunned, from a false delicacy, to warn you of the danger. Rather, brethren, both ministers and people,-I trust that my God will give an entrance to his word, by however weak and unworthy an instrument, into your hearts,-rather, I hope you will be ready, before you read these lines, ' to put away from you ' these practices, which weaken your strength, and dishonour the ' holy name wherewith you are called.' 'Yes,' let each one say, 'it is the voice of the good shepherd that we hear-we will follow the call-we will rejoice to renounce for Christ's sake our dearest objects of affection-we will offer our Isaac upon the altar-we will give up ourselves without reserve, not only in these instances, but in every other, to Him who hath 'lived, and died, and revived, that he might be Lord both of the dead and living.'

"To the grace of this adorable Saviour I commend you, and am,

Your faithful brother, (Signed) "DANIEL CALCUTTA."

THE BEGYANA SAR SUNGWHO.

We have received the two first numbers of the Begyana Sar Sungwho, or " Hindu

Manual of Literature and Science," and were really most agreeably surprised at the very neat appearance of this new member of the periodical press. In general, beauty of form and type and paper have been very little regarded in newspapers and books intended for the perusal of the natives, which we think a great mistake. In spite of all this neatness, however, the price of the Hindu Manual is fixed at only twelve annas per mensem, or eight rupees per annum paid in advance, for sixteen pages octavo of English and Bengalee, printed at the Baptist Mission press, and issued twice a-month, with occasional cuts. The conductors are Mr. M. W. Woollaston and Baboos Gunga Churn Sen and Novo Kumar Chukruvnrtee.—Col. Cour.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ULTRA-GANGLEIC POSSESSIONS AS GRAIN-COUNTRIES.

The present season in Sylhet has been very violent and rainy, and considerable damage has been sustained, the river having twice risen over its banks, destroyed all the rice, and laid the towns under water. Grain has in consequence risen very much, but supplies are derived from Cachar, which will this year furnish double the quantity it did last year, to the great relief of the Sylhet district and not less to the benefit of the cultivators in Cachar, for whose produce a demand has thus been created. It is supposed that Cachar will this year export not less than 65,000 maunds. In like manner, during six months only of the year 1830-31, upwards of three lacks of maunds of rice were experted from Arracan.

Neither the government nor the public are fully aware of the importance of bringing under cultivation the countries on the borders of Bengal, and at a time like the present, when nearly the whole peninsula intra Gangem, is suffering under the common calamity of want of rain, their value as granaries should not be overlooked. The advantage they possess consists in their superior elevation, combined with a high degree of fertility. They are far above the level of the general mundations to which Bengal is subject, and they are consequently capable of contributing supplies of giain, when our crops in these plains have suffered materially from too heavy falls of rain. In countries so far above the level of Bengal, the excess of rain is of little consequence, as inundations can only be temporary. Thus, while Sylhet is nearly ruined by excessive inundations, Cachar has escaped almost entirely: an advantage derived from the cause we have stated. In Arracan the fall of rain is at least twice as great as in Bengal, but as the land on that coast enjoys a drain to the sea, the rice does not suffer from it. Bengal is less fortunate. The whole sea, border from Chittagong to Cuttack, is liable o sea inundations, and the government is obliged to maintain embankments against both land and sea-floods. The eastern border districts might pine a resource even in dearths occasioned by scanty rains, for the lands run up so far amongst the hills, or lie so immediately under them. that they never experience a scarcity of water. Arracan, Cachar, and Assam, are nearly equally fertile countries, and they are of the more importance, as being thus in a great measure beyond the influence of our seasons. The British possessions beyond the Ganges have had rather too much rain this season, but in the three provinces we have mentioned, the season has, notwithst inding, been very favourable. - Indu Gaz., Oct. 4.

NATIVE SEMINARY OF THE SCOTS CHURCH.

We had the gratification this morning of witnessing the examination of the native boys of the seminary supported by the general assembly of the church of Scotland, in the large hall of the town-hall. There were upwards of 300 boys, between the ages, apparently, of six and about four-The lord bishop and several teen. clergymen attended, and the scene was culivened with the presence of a number of ladies. So interesting a scene, indeed, we have rarely witnessed. It surprised us. however, to observe very few grown-up natives among the company; we naturally expected to see the hall crowded with the parents and relatives of the boys, proud of their attainments, and watching their performances in the public ordeal to which they were subjected. The boys, however, needed no stimulus; emulation was as active among them, as if they had been in the play-ground at some favourite game, and at every question, there were a dozen of them instantly ready to give an appropriate answer. The examination was conducted by Mr Duff himself, who must have enjoyed this triumph of his own useful labours .- Cel. Cour., Oct. 4.

The following essay by Mohes Chunder Bonnerjee excited much amusement, particularly among the female portion of the company —

"On the best Practical Means for Educating the Hindoo Females.

"It has been the opinion of some persons that the best method of educating the Hindoo females, i. to let them have their free will; of others, to let them mix in society, but I say, that in vain do they so assert, because I think if they get their free will, and be allowed to mix in society, before a little education be cultivated in their hearts, the effects will be quite the reyerse of good. Instead of making them wise, it will rather enable them to commit

more crimes than they did before; because then, while they were confined in their own houses, and were not allowed to go out, although they thought of many crimes, yet they could not commit them castly; while now, when they have the opportunity of going wherever, and doing whatever they please, as they have a natural tendency for doing evil, so they will rather commit crimes than derive any good effect from this liberty, unless there be some power either of religion or of education to guide them.

" My poor opinion is, that the first thing the Hindoos have to do, in order to educate their females, is, to have a higher notion of them than mere slaves or domestic animals. such as dogs, cats, &c., and to treat them as human beings. Secondly, to give them private education by themselves. And thirdly and lastly, for the improvement of the knowledge they have already got, to let them have their free will, and allow them to mix freely in good society. It is not for their education that this free will and allowance to join in society should be given to them, but for the improvement of the education which they may have got from the females. For instance, what good will it do to an ignorant Hindoo femile, if she be allowed to go out of her own house, and to do whatever she pleases? None that I see, except that she will try and imitate those persons who are the doors of evil actions. On the other hand, if the seeds of education be first cultivated in her heart (which is always prepared for it, and is as fit as that of man) and then she be allowed to go out, she will draw good lessons even from the meanest insect that she shall see."-India Gaz.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN, GOVERNOR OF CAROOL.

" Next to the bazar, or I should say preceding it, is Dost Mahomed Khan, the sirdir of Cabool, who deserves particular notice, not only as a ruler, but as a man. I might be able to show him off in Perstan, but I am not sufficiently cognoscent in the English language to do his character justice, and must finish him in few words. His chief ornament is that rare qualification, personal respectability; for he is a little man with a formal and inexpressive face, destitute of those shadows which signalize high birth and sovereign power. As to his dress, this would not be recognized in decent company; if any thing it would look coarse. Of state he is equally deficient, and in respect to regal equipage and the emblems of chieftainship, we seek in vain for the faintest traces; the apartments he delights to occupy are as meagre in material as in appearance, and the dim light of a single candle (a large one however) only shows their defects, but they are the palaces of kings; and in his

eyes are more estimable than the barbaric pomp of gold, silver, or the richest goms of Golconda. Thus with a plain face and poor dress, no showy accompaniments either in retinue or residence, he is to all intents and purposes a common man, and we may well imagine the effect such a figure would produce upon the gay courtiers from the palaces of Delhi, or an individual accustomed to the grave formali-ties or haughly significance of an European throne; but it is not all gold that glitters; and Dost Mahomed, who at first appears sleepy, awakes and displays an intelligence and acuteness, and at the same time a happy tone of conversation, to which I know no parallel. Runjeet Sing perhaps approaches to it, but he leans upon his state. All Indian kings appear through rich garniture and rose edours and the medium of trained courtiers. Dost Mahomed speaks for himself to great advan-The simplicity of his carriage, while it renders him remarkably sociable, does not permit him to court funiharity, and away from his presence we are as far distant as if in Siberia. He is a man who seems to care for nobody individually: people from all quarters of the world visit his capital, and are treated civilly."-From the Journal of Mohun Lal, formerly student at Della College.

ABOLITION OF CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT.

A proposed regulation has been published in the Gazette, for abolishing corporeal punishment; for substituting a fine in certain cases for a sentence of labour; and for the gradual introduction of a better system of prison discipline. The preamble states "Whereas corporeal punishment has not been found efficacious for the prevention of crime, either by reformation or by example, and whereas it is always degrading to the individual, and by affixing marks of infamy which often are for ever indelible, prevents his return to an honest course of life; and whereas there is every reason to fear that it is in many cases injudiciously and unnecessarily inflicted, becoming a grievous and irremediable wrong; and whereas it is becoming and expedient that the British Government, as the paramount power in India, should present in its own system the principles of the most enlightened legislation, and should endeayour by its example to encourage the native states to exchange their barbarous and cruel punishments of maiming, of torture, of loss of limb, for those of a more merciful and wise character, by which the individual may be reformed, and the community saved from these brutalizing exhibi-

LAND REVENUE AND RIGHTS OF PUTTLEDARS.

A proposed regulation has been pub-

listed in the Gazette, for facilitating the collection of the revenue of government, and daning the interest intended to be of arrears of the public revenue in puttee-daree tenures. The preamble states:
"The regulations in force authorize the application of duress for enforcing the payment of airears of the public revenue. only against the person and property of the contracting malgoozar, leaving him to proceed against the putteedars by suit of distraint. But, with reference to the peculiar nature of these coparcenaries, the existing enactments appear to be insufficient, on the one hand, for the protection of the rights of the putteedars, and, on the other hand, for the punctual realization of the dues of government. The regulations are also deficient in not authorizing with sufficient distinctness the sale or transfer of the puttees of defaulting putteedars in copar-cenary estates, and in not defining the interest intended to be conveyed by public sales of such estates. Further rules are likewise required for the due protection of the ryots, whose right to the permanent occupancy of their lands may have been ascertained and recognized at a settlement formed according to the rules of Regulation VII. 1822, as modified by Regulation IX, of 1833.

THE DOORGA POOJA.

Those who have, for a series of years, habitually made the round of the nautches inform us that the grandeur of the Pooja has " fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf By some this is ascribed to the decline of wealth, or rather to its more equal distribulect " as a reason for the disappearance of the ancient gaiety. Whatever it may be, we certainly never beheld a more melancholy exhibition than was presented in the various illuminated halls and court-yards, into which our complaisance suffered us to be led the other night. Threading its way through "narrow defiles and sloughs of despond," our small party found itself, after an hour's journey, in the midst of a dense and motley crowd, who were regaling on sights, sounds, and smells, of the most undefinable description. At Raja Gopce Bahadour's, there were illuminations and transparencies without number, where no-thing was illuminated save the faces of a few sepoys and syces, and nothing transparent but the wretchedness of the whole business. In the centre of a square or court-yard, surrounded by all the beauty and fashion of Cossitollah and the Durrumtollah, might be seen Madras jugglers and tumblers, bayadéres, and tum-tum beaters. Here was the Taglioni of the Loll Bazaar painfully pirouetting to the wonderment of the "independent classes;"

and there the Pasta of Rany-moody gull redolent of mogree and pain juice.

Screaming above her fiddlers three, "Chota—Chota mutchelee,"

In one apartment, where oil of coco-ne competed in effluvium with goolaub an uttar, his highness of Moorshedabad, com fortably seated in a huge arm-chair, dran in the tones of a screaming artiste, an ever and anon gracefully turned to th English ladies, standing and perspirin behind him, honouring them with a kin and considerate look, as much as to say " I hope you enjoy ourselves." In ano ther apartment were jammed togethe wealthy provisioners and half-batta subs. rajas and mates of country ships, -senic merchants and under-constables-illustra ting, after a most pleasant fashion, th egalité to which Calcutta society is fast au proaching. This moment, a discorder combination of scrapes betokened the cli max of Lalla's labours in the cause of son -and the next, ' God save the King,' b a villainous band of clarionets and drum proclaimed the entrée of the youthful raj of Chitpore, attended by his confidant and aid-de-camps. We thought the rai recled a little-or it might have been the swagger of conscious dignity. At Ashotas Day's, supper and refreshments were of fered to the guests, and sundry deleterion drugs, nicknamed sherry and champaign were poured down the throat the hopp Christians, who congregate in the homage rendering to Do house which we visited, the ement were diversified by a burglarious assaul on a godown supposed to contain creature comforts, and the we'l-meant hospitality of the simple host was rewarded, by sun dry gentlemen in European costume, will violence, abusive epithets, and downrigh robbery.

On the whole, the nocturnal festivities o the Doorga Poojah appeared to us sufficiently disgusting, presenting not one re deemable feature beyond the kindness and civility of the entertainers. It is a comfor to think they are over, and that the hones men who assisted at them are returning to their usual avocations. The impedimen to business arising from these abomination is most serious, and we fervently hope that the better sense and increasing intelligence of the Hindoos will lead to their gradual discontinuance, or the substitution of some more rational entertainment. Let them bear in mind the counsel of the Guannance shun, and encrease their charities and usefu expenditure .- Englishman, Oct. 25.

AFFAIRS OF MACKINTOSH AND CO. To the Editor of the Mecrut Observer.

Sir:—The following letter was addressed by me to the Editor of the John Bull for fublication, and to be made over to the

India Gasette for the same purpose, as early as the 22d July, and as I have seen nothing of it yet, I conclude they refuse to publish it : I therefore have to request you will do me the favour to insert it in your paper. Regarding the latter clause of my letter, my informant is Mr. Richard Barnes, who, I believe, is a partner in the office of W. Cobb Hurry, who sold a share for the sum therein mentioned to Mr. Calder. I may have misnamed the word society for bank, as I observe by a late publication that a lakh of rupees has been realized by the Union Bank since the failure of Mackintosh and Co. and that better than a lakh and a-half is in the way of liquidation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

YNYR LAMB, Lieut. 51st Regt. N.I. Cherra, 15th August 1833.

P.S .- The assignee I allude to was Lieut. Col. Dunlop, Town-major of Fort William.

Mr. Editor .- The following transaction, connected with the late firm of Mackintosh and Co , I desire to bring to public notice. I wrote to that firm in 1851 to invest a certain amount in Company's paper, stating the reason of my anxiety about the same, in consequence of my not being a member of the Military Fund. A frivolous reply was returned, that my account had not amounted to that sum. (It might have been a couple of hundred under it, and they were receiving, and had been for some months past, upwards of 300 per mensem from the pay-master.) I wrote again in January 1832; and on my arrival in Calcutta, on medical certificate, on the 26th December of the same year, I found it had not been done, when I handed them the third letter. I was put off, from day to day, with the promise of "to-morrow, from that date till the 3d of January 1833, bearing which date a letter was sent advising the investment of the same. On my calling on the evening of the 4th, in consequence of my not receiving the paper in the morning, according to promise, I was informed that the house had stopped payment, and that it had not been done. Subsequently a lawyer's letter was forwarded, demanding the paper; to which their answer was, that it never came into their possession. I also take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the creditors of that firm, that a considerable sum was paid by Mr. Calder into the Supreme Court out of the assets of the estate. On my application to one of the assignees, to ascertain the correctness of the above, I was informed it was for the benefit of the estate. I will leave them to judge whether the exchange of a certainty for an uncertainty can be beneficial to the estate; but I am credibly informed that the sum, to Asuat Jour. N. S. Vol. 13. No. 52.

the amount, I believe, of Rs. 35,000 will

not be forthcoming.

I would also observe that, in their circular, something was vaguely mentioned about mortgages, &c with regard to the Union Society. I have been given to understand that Mr. Calder has been purchasing up shares at Rs. 3,000 per share. when they were not worth one rupes; his motives for so doing he did not condescend to fform me, when I mentioned the circumstance to him.

YNYB LAMB, Lieut. 51st Regt. N.I.

JEYPORE.

The rajsh of this principality, having completed his sixteenth year, has shaken off the shackles of Chotarum Chala and the widowed rance, his mother, who had usurped the regency, and has taken upon himself the reins of government,-Ind. Reg., Oct. 2.

LOSS OF THE ' LADY MUNRO,"

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. M'Cosb. assistant surgeon, 34th Bengal infantry, a passenger - " The Lady Munro, Capt. J. Aiken, sailed from Calcutta, on the 27th of June 1833, for Van Diemen's land. After completing her cargo at Madras and the Isle of France, she stood for Hobart Town. On the night of the 11th of October, we anticipated to make the island of Amsterdam; it was uncommonly dark and foggy, with a drizzling rain and a strong breeze. At midnight I asked the boatswain (who was a native of India) if he saw land? He said 'No.' I went to bed again, but had not remained twenty minutes when I heard the ship strike with violence. I rushed naked upon deck, and, to my horror, saw the bold rocky shore within fifty yards of the ship, the sea breaking fairly over, washing every thing off the deck, and filling the batches with water. The masts went overboard, and the ship, reeling from rock to rock, and labouring like a dying thing, gave one last lurch, and went all to shivers. Few of the passengers had time to get upon deck. I was among the breakers before I knew of it, and succeeded in gaining the shore with only a few bruises on my hands and feet. When daylight came, all we mustered were-the chief officer and myself, a European convict, four servants, and 14 of the lascar crew-in all, 21. lost, 28 passengers and officers, nine convicts, 13 servants, and 28 of the crew-in all, 78. The following are the names of those drowned, viz. - Captain Aiken, his brother, and Mrs. Aiken and child; Mrs. Montford and Miss Haliwood, of Madras Mrs. Captain Brown and four children, his Majesty's 57th; Captain and Mrs. Lardner and three children, Madras 53d; Captain and Mrs. Knox, 6th Madras ca-(2 K)

vairy; Lieut. Clarke and two boys of Dr. Raford, his Majesty's 39th; and Mr. Fisheris. The cargo and every thing on board totally lost. We continued to subsist on birds and eggs, and a little soaked rice, for fourteen days (for there is no inhabitant on the island), when we set free to the jungle, and that attracted the attention of a small American schooner fishing off the island, and about to sail for the Isle of France. She was then lying ten miles distant. We got all on board of her, and saved nothing but what we could carry such a distance on our backs, over mountains, and through a jungle of reeds higher than our heads. We are now arrived in safety at Port Louis."

REMITTANCES ON DEPOSITS TO EUROPE.

Financial Department, 19th October.—
Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to instructions from the Hon, the Court of Directors, the authority granted to the government agents, in July 1832, to remit to constituents in Europe, or elsewhere, the amount interest accruing on securities deposited in their hands, or the principal of such deposits when paid off or otherwise realized, by the purchase of private bills, or of bullion, has been withdrawn, and that their duties are restricted to the objects, and within the rules, prescribed when the public agency was established in the year 1810.

'''' Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW-LECTURES TO NATIVES.

In order to instruct the natives of this presidency in the elements of English law, and to promote the objects of the Native Literary Society, Mr Norton, the advocate general, has undertaken to deliver lectures at the premises engaged by the Madras Hindoo Literary Society. 1st, On the plan and principles of the government established for India. 2d, On the administration of justice in India and the constitution of the various courts of law. 3d, On the English criminal law as administered in the Supreme Court. 4th, On the English jury system and the duties of jurymen. 5th, On the powers and duties of justices of the peace in India. 6th, On the police law administered within the presidency of Madras. The advertisement states, that the lectures will be open to repectable persons of all classes who understand English, after the admission of certain gentlemen, European and Hindoo. The Madras Gazette objects to this arrangement. It observes : "These gentlemen, then, are made the judges of the respectability and attainments of every person who would attend the lectures! A more extraordinary proceeding we never heard of; and we sincerely trust that the idea did not emanate from any of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned. If the lectures are to be public they ought to be open to all classes without distinction. It is not for any number of individuals to decide whether the applicant is respectable, or worthy to listen to the learned advocate. It is not to be supposed that any person would attend who is so deficient in the English tongue as not to understand the language in which the learned gentleman intends discoursing, and to limit the number of his hearers to men of 'respectability,' is, in our humble opinion, to exclude those who would derive most benefit by attending."

Bombay.

LAW

SUPREME COURT, October 7.

The King, on the pros. of Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy v. R. X. Murphy.

This was an indictment against the editor of the Bombay Gazette, at the instance of Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, for a libel which appeared in the Gazette of the 19th of June last, reflecting on the prosecutor.

The advocate general, as counsel for the prosecution, opened the case by referring to the libel, as set forth in the fullictment:

"The undersigned refers (o), Kennder's conduct to a higher tribunal, the tribunal of honois. It is a maxim of that tribunal anew by familit an undersidual techni out per excited not for meet, to for insult one offered, a gentleman is pledged to afford satisfaction. As, therefore, Col. Kennedy has offered the insult in the letter which he refuses to disavow, as he has repeated that must in his conversation with Mr. Collins, and as he has refused to give satisfaction after this double insult, the undesigned has but one mode of redress, which he now accordingly adopts; he proclaum Col. Vans Kennedy to the army and the public as a standerer and a coward,—4 man who calumates deliberately, without the manly justifee to retract, without the spirit to maintain what he has advanced, he glories in the privilege, uncovered by men of honour, of standering with impunity and sheltering himself in cowardine.

R X. MURPHY, Editor of the Gazette.

He then stated the nature of the controversy regarding the Literary Society, which gave raise to this libel, and proceeded by calling the prosecutor, Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, a licutenant colonel in the Bombay army, and judge advocate general of that army, and president of the Literary Society of Bombay.

Examined by defendant.—I acknowledge that I am the author of the letter signed "Observator" in the Bombay Gazette of the 8th of June. I acknowledge this letter to be of my writing. I acknowledge myself to be the author of another letter signed "Observator" in the Bombay Courier of the 15th of June.

The clerk of the crown, here produces, at the instance of the defendant, an affidait made by Col. Kennedy, on moving the court, for a rule for a criminal information, in the last June term. This affidevit is shewn to Col. Kennedy by the defendant, and Col. Kennedy acknowledges his signature.

At this stage of the cross-examination, the defendant was stopped by the chief justice, who inquired of what use the production of the affidavit could be, except for the purpose of shewing conflicting evidence; and observed, that it could not be received except for the purpose of contrasting it with any thing the witness might have said or may now say.

The defendant was however, allowed to pursue his course of cross-examination on his asserting that such was his object, and he proceeded by pointing to a part of the affidavit, in which it is stated "that his (Col. Kennedy's) object in addressing the first letter under the signature 'Observator' to the editor of the Gazette, was solely for the purpose of rectifying the errors into which he (the editor) had fallen, in certain remarks published by him on the 1st of June, and, in a fair spirit of discussion, to do away with any improper impressions which they might have occasioned." The defendant then referred to the following pissage, "It is utterly mean and contemptible, and to make an observation upon it would be a pure waste of words. And also to the word "presumption." Upon these, the defendant put the following question :-

"Do you consider the words 'mean and contemptible' and 'presumption,' appearing in those passages, within the limits of fair discussion?" Answer "Most certainly so; they are words which I could qualify by no other expressions than those which I used."

A paper is then handed to the witness, being the Bombay Gazette of the 1st of June, which contained the remarks referred to by Col Kennedy, in his affidavit, as calling forth his first letter; and the defendant put the following question upon it "What part of these remarks can be

designated as 'mean and contemptible?''
The witness underlines the following passages, which were handed in and read to the court:—

"But Manuckjee must not be rashly condemned for presumption, in offering lunself as a candidate for this body. He had seen that the Literary Society of Bombay was in practice, more akin to Almack's in the west, than to the French Institute; it was a corporation of exclusives, entrance into which was rather a test of a man's rank and dignity in society, than a tribute to his intellectual calibre or conversancy with letters. He had seen many, who could not equal even his own dogged poetry, successful in their presumption, and received as members, and others, whose studies inight give them some prip

tensions, either shrink in dismey from the ballot, or rejected where they encountered it without the mark of caste upon their forcheads.

"The respectability of his family would make him unobjectionable on the score of rank, and if on the score of intellect and acquirements he thought himself not inferior to many of those elected, we cannot think he was far out. There are many on the list not a jot more wise, more learned, or more worthy, than the discomfited Byron of the East."

The defendant then underlined the following passages

"But when an obscure editor of a newspaper opposed his crude notions to the opinions which had been entertained for the last twenty-eight years by the principal persons of this Presidency, and when he drew an invidious contrast between the acquirements of his fellow-countrymen and those of a native, I could discover no terms by which such a mode of writing could be justly characterized than those of presumptous, mean, and contemptible."

"But as all the members are gentlemen, and the editor does not hold that situation in society, it is most probable that he must be too little acquainted with any of the members to admit of his having had the opportunity of forming an opinion with respect to their intellect and acquirements."

On the first of these passages the defendant put the following question. "Whether the words 'obscurg editor' were within the limits of fair discussion, or calculated to give offence?" A. I do not think they are calculated to give oflence, if the editor had a proper idea of his own situation in life. I also consider them to be within the fair limits of discussion; because the term 'obscure' was used relatively, with respect to the editor and the one hundred gentlemen who are members of the Literary Society."

With respect to the second passage, the defendant put his last question to the witness negatively. "Whether those words were not calculated to give offence?" A. "Certainly not, and my reason for my opinion are contained in the very paper."

The witness then marks the following passage, which is handed in and read:

"With respect to my letter of the 2d instant, inserted in last Saturday's Gazette, the slightest perusal of it will shew that the editor's last remarks were altogether uncalled for, as the observations contained in it were entirely of a general nature. It will also be evident that, as I have no personal knowledge of the editor, it was impossible that I could have rendered those observations personal, even if I had wis'ed it."

The witness added: " At the time I wrote this letter, I did not know the editor

of the Gazette was acquainted with any of the members of the Literary Society, and I had every reason to suppose that it was not the case."

Q. " Did you, at any time subsequent to that letter, become informed that I had been frequently met in the society of officers and gentlemen ?" A. " I cannot answer the question without accusing the defendant of an intended breach of the peace."

Q. "Will you answer the question?" A. "It remains for his lordship's consideration for a reply."

The defendant still pressing,

Chief Justice .- " I think we ought not to inquire into another offence."

On this the defendant remarked that it appeared to him every thing was kept sedulously from the eyes of the jury, and he despaired of justice being done to him.

The Court, upon this, remonstrated with him on the impropriety of the observation, and the defendant stated it was not intended to be applied to the court, but to the witness. The question was not, however, further pressed, and the examination proceeded.

Q. " Have you been in the habit of entering into private society for the last few years so as to be enabled to judge whether I did or did not associate with gentlemen?" A. " I have not been in the habit for the last few years of going into society, so as to allow of my having met you in any society; but from my general intercourse in society. I had no reason to suppose that you have been in the habit of associating in society generally,"

Q. " Did you, at the time of writing this letter, know that I held a situation in this court?" A. "I believed you held a situation in this court, but I had no personal knowledge of it."

Q. " Do you think that situation to be that of a gentleman?" A. "I certainly did not think the situation held by the defendant in this court, and which was formerly held by a native, placed him in the situation of a gentleman; particularly as I knew the defendant, on his arrival in this country, had been a recruit in the Company's service.

Q. " Did not Dr. Taylor, a friend of your own, hold the situation which I hold, conjointly with another situation?"-1. " Sir James Mackintosh, shortly after he became recorder of Bombay, finding that the interpretation before the court was very badly conducted by the native inter-preters, appointed Dr. Taylor to be the head interpreter, but without displacing any of the native interpreters, so far as I recollect.

Q. "Did you, at the time you wrote the letters, know the defendant to be the editor of the Guzette?"-A "I believed so; I had no personal knowledge of the subject."

Q. " Do you consider that situation as one of a gentleman?"-A." If the individual holding that situation was a gentleman before he became editor, he of course continued to be a gentleman; but if be was not a gentleman before becoming editor, I conceive that the situation of editor did not make him one."

A paper was then put in, being the Bombay Gazette of the 19th June, in which the libel appeared, and the defendant admitted the whole of the articles headed " Literary Society .- Observator's letter." and the article signed " R. X. Murphy, editor of the Gazette," to have been writ-ten by him; he admitted also that he was a British subject. This paper was then put in evidence by the Advocate-general, and the passage set out in the indictment read to the court. The defendant, being thereupon called on to make his defence, commenced with reading the remarks in the Gazette of the 1st of June; the letter of "Observator" in the Gazette of the 8th of June; the remarks of the editor thereon in the same paper; and also "Observator's letter" in the paper of the 15th June, together with the letter of defendant in the Guartte of the 19th June, and then addressed the jury at considerable length. The Chief Justice afterwards delivered his charge; and the jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned and brought in the following written verdict :-

" The jury find the defendant guilty; but, in consideration of the great provocation which he appears to have received, they strongly recommend him to the utmost lenity of the court.'

The defendant was then sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 to the King; and to give security to keep the peace for two years, himself in Rs. 5,000, and two sureties in Rs. 2,500 each; and to be imprisoned until the fine was paid and the sureties given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POONAH SCHOOL,

On the 4th inst, an exammation of the English school at Poona took place, on which occasion it was honoured by the presence of the right hon, the Governor, The meeting was attended by the two committees, composed of European and native gentlemen. A number of natives of rank and respectability was also present, and seemed to take great interest in the examination of the boys, several of whom are said to have made extraordinary progress, considering the short time that has elapsed since their duty of the English language commenced. The higher classes were examined in reading and parsing; and they also explained, in Mahratee, with quickness and clearness, the meaning of what they read in English. The terrestial globe, and an orrery were introduced. and six or seven of the head boys, shewed. by the quickness and accuracy with which they pointed out the places which the head master, and the gentlemen present, selected at the moment, that they had made very satisfactory progress in geography; while a few, it was interesting to observe, understood well the elements of astronomy. The hest scholars received prizes of cloths and books, which the Governor himself presented. The examination was altogether very satisfactory; and we learn with pleasure, that since it took place, there has been an increase in the number of the boys, among whom are the sons of natives of the first respectability.

1834.1

The committee of management of this school, which has hitherto been composed of a majority of Europeans, with a few native gentlemen, the majority will in future be composed of natives, from an opinion of additional benefits being likely to flow from the suggestions of persons more intimately connected with the progress of the persons for whom the institution was projected .- Durpun, Oct. 18.

SURVEY OF THE NERBUDDA.

The Governor-general has just sanctioned a survey, by a native, of the Nerbudda, which was proposed by Captain Annesley, principal assistant at Hashungabad, with a view to its being made navigable.

CORRUPTION OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

Three natives, accused of bribery and corruption, while employed in the revenue survey and assessment of the Decean, have been tried before the session judge of Poona and convicted. One has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, and in default of payment, to a further imprisonment of three years. Another has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 2,000. Others, implicated in the like offence, are on trial before the same court, "It is extremely unfortunate for the native character," observes a writer in one of the Calcutta papers, "that, when the Government at home and the governments of the several presidencies are favourably disposed to open offices of trust and responsibility to the natives, and the latter are so clamorous to obtain the honour of public functionaries, so many instances should occur which tend to destroy confidence in their integrity, and to render them unworthy of being repositories of public trust.

A native paper of this presidency states, that a committee of respectable and intelligent natives, with a European officer, from the revenue department for their purpose of examining the shekders (village accountants) of the district, and of inquiring into the qualifications of comedwars (candidates for employment), who are not to be admitted into the service unless they bear a respectable character, and are likely to make efficient servants.

NATIVE PESTIVALS.

We have been favoured with an account of the festival of Gunputty, held at Baroda, by his highness the Guikwar. We certainly think that such exhibitions are unbecoming the presence of the represenficers, and are in violation of all true Christian feeling. Long custom can never sanction such a departure from Christianity, neither is the power of the present Government at such a low ebb as to render an exhibition like this necessary on the score of policy. Of what use are our public schools, our teachers, and our missionaries; for what purpose are (the thousands of pounds annually expended, if open encouragement is thus given to scenes of idolatry and disgusting immorality? The crafty Brahmin, clothed in the garments of calsehood, must feel highly gratified as he beholds Sahib Log doing homage at the shrine of his false gods, and the poor and ignorant native must feel his confidence increase at this tacit acknowledgment of the truth of his religion. When nautches and public processions like this are graced with the presence of Europeans, it is in vain to expect either to enlighten therminds of the natives, or to forward the great truths of Christianity,-Bombay Gaz., Oct. 9.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The Bombay committee thoroughly disapprove of the Calcutta plan; but nevertheless, have offered, for the purpose of securing the unanimity and co-operation so essential to the success of their efforts, to enterinto it as far as possible, provided the Bengal steam funds are placed at their disposal, so as to admit of their going on with their own plan, in the event of the Court of Directors refusing to sanction the bonus proposed by the Governor-general. This offer, based, as it is, upon the impractibility of proceeding with the Bengal scheme to the extent proposed, appears to be so reasonable, that we can scarcely believe it will meet with any objection from the body of the subscribers in Calcutta. It is indispensably necessary they should cense to interfere in the management of steam-communication on this side of India, unless they wish to retard its progress, for it is utterly impossible for two committees situated at such a distance from each other as the Calcutta and Bompresident, was sitting at Poona, for the I bay committees are, and possessing such

very unequal opportunities of judging of the employment of the means best calcu-lated to facilitate intercourse between this place and Suez, long to continue acting in concert. In the very plan which the former have lately proposed to act upon, the disadvantages of their distance from the scene of operations may be clearly seen. For, in the first place, a vessel, regarding the capabilities of which they could form but a very imperfect idea, is fixed on to accomplish what she is perfectly unable to do: but, in the next place, without any knowledge of the harbours in the Red Sea. or of the possibility and probable expense of procuring hulks, a strong recommen-dation is sent here to despatch vessels of that kind immediately to the situations determined on as coal depôts. On this subject, however, it is unnecessary to dwell further, as the absurdity of any set of individuals in Calcutta, however able, attempting to lay down plans for Bombay, in preference to those which may be formed here, upon the best information which it is possible to procure, is sufficiently obvious, and we have no doubt will be seen at the approaching meeting in that place. - Bom. Cour., Oct. 12,

The Hugh Lindsay had been sent into dock for repair, and all her machinery had been directed to be got ready for immediate service.

HORRIBLE SUTTEE.

The rajah of Eedur, a small independent state beyond the British frontier in Guzerat, died on the 12 to August; and when the event became known to his household, seven of the rances rushed into the apartment where the dead body lay, The mother of the present young rajah was alone ignorant of the fact of the death, being detained in her room by the karbarees, or native ministers. On the morning of the 5th, the seven ranges, two concubines of different castes from the rajah. one personal man-servant, and four female slaves, were taken down with the corpse and burnt with it, before the whole assembled population of Eedur. Every body of influence is stated to have aided in the horrid tragedy; and not a single person, either connected with the rajah's family or otherwise, appears to have interposed, by word or deed, to prevent these fourteen people from burning; on the contrary, the greatest alacrity was shown on all sides to complete this outrage. One of the rances was several months advanced in pregnancy; another, who had throughout shown a disinclination to sacrifice herself, had only been married nineteen months to the rajah, and was under twenty years of age. Just before the lighting of the funeral pile, the eldest rance, sixty years of age, addressed the karbatees, say-

ing that " she herself had always determined to burn with the rajah, and that no expostulation would have turned her from her purpose, but that it was strange she had not heard one word of dissussion or compassion expressed by any one." She concluded by desiring them to go and live on the plunder they were securing to them. selves by their destruction of the chief's family. The karbarees were influenced, it is understood, in sparing the life of the surviving ranec, as she is the mother of the late rajah's only son, and her loss might have been injurious to their interest. An extensive pillage of the rajah's personal property, consisting of various valuables in jewels, &c., is stated to have taken place for the benefit of the karbarees .- Bomb. Cour., Sept. 28.

China.

Canton papers to the 15th November have been received,

The floods which have done so much damage in the vicinity of Canton, have been equally destructive in the provinces of Quang-si and Keang-si; the maritime city of Chienchow, on the N. E. verge of the latter province, was all but swept away by the water bursting through a ravine in the hills at the foot of which it is situated. At least 18,000 houses were destroyed, and a great many people were drowned. In many districts, the embankments have been carried away, cultivation has been destroyed, and the population thinned by want and disease children are sold, exposed, and even eaten! Compulsory subscriptions, or benevolences, are levying by the government, for the relief of the sufferers, to a large amount.

The rebellion in Formosa is said to be terminated. Concessions and bribery are understood to have been the means resorted to for the pacification the Chinese soldiers have been beaten in almost every encounter.

An affray took place between the crews of the ships in the Cum-sing-moon and the people of the village of Kee-ow, an unruly piratical set, who plundered property belonging to the ship, and carried off a tindal belonging to the Samarang, which had been hauled on shore for repairs. He was rescued by a party from the ships, who, on their retreat, were attacked by the villagers, armed, and in great force; a sea cunny, who was taken, is supposed to have been murdered. Another party from the ships, of five different nations, proceeded in boats to secure the men, but were fired upon with round and grape, and the commander deemed it prudent to retire without bloodshed. The affair has been referred to the viceroy of Canton.

Macao is undergoing a beneficial and

radical change by the exertions of the new governor, Don D. M. D. Andrade, a man of sound practical sense and liberal principles.

The Piking Gazette promulgates the server censure of the emperor against certain of his principal ministers, for breaking in upon his retirement and mourning on account of the death of the empress, in order to request improper and unprecedented alterations in the mourning ceremonies directed by the Board of Rites, namely, to extend the period of mourning to a hundred days instead of a month! They have been degraded and mulcted of their salaries.

The country has been visited by large flights of locusts some of unusual size have been exhibited in the shops of Canton,

Australasia.

SWAN RIVER.

THE ABORIGINES.

The natives of Yellowgonga's tribe, to which Yagan's has recently been united, have for some time expressed to Mr. F. Armstrong a wish to appear before the Lieut.-governor; in order to gratify them, Migo and Munday had an audience, which led to the disclosure of some interesting facts connected with their habits. Mr. F. Armstrong acted as their interpreter, and the conversation was carried on with a degree of fluency we could scarcely have anticipated. Before they appeared before his bonour, Migo begged for soap and witer to wash himself, and Munday made all the preparations his scanty cloak would allow, to present himself decently. At first he started with his spear, but afterwards threw it back to be taken care of by one of his tribe.

The Lieut,-governor first inquired whether they came for themselves or as the representatives of the tribe; which question was not directly answered-probably from their not comprehending it-but led to an explanation that they wished to come to an amicable treaty with us, and were desirons to know whether the white people would shoot any more of their black people. Being assured that the white people would not, they proceeded to give the names of all the black men of the tribes in this immediate neighbourhood who had been killed, with a description of the places where they were shot, and the persons who shot them. The number amountto sixteen killed, and nearly twice as many wounded; indeed it is supposed that few have escaped uninjured. The accuracy have escaped uninjured. with which they mark out the persons who have been implicated in these attacks should serve as a caution to the public in regulating their conduct towards them; they are represented to us as nice observers of even

the dispositions of the persons they meet in the street, and will say, where they can do it in confidence, so and so, from his looks, does not mean them well. After all the names of the dead were given, they intimated that they were still afraid, before long, more would be added to the number; but being again assured that it would not be the case, unless they quippled (committed theft), they said then no more white men would be speared. They seemed perfeetly aware that it was our intention to shoot them if they quippled; they argued, however, that it was opposed to their laws, which was banishment from the tribe, or spearing through the leg. The death of Domjum, at Fremantle, who was shot in the act of carrying away a bag of flour, they say, was not merited; that the punishment was too severe for the offence: and further, that it was wrong to endanger the lives of others for the act of one,-two of his companions having been severely wounded. They say, that only one life would have been taken after this occurrence, had they not met with the Velvicks on the Canning, who had previously behaved ill to them; the attempt made at Bull's Creek by the white men, to break their spears, increased their irritation.

their spears, increased their irritation.

His honour here proposed, that if they were at any time distressed for food, from their kangaroo or other resources failing them, they might come into the town, and would be supplied with provisions. They described that we had taken possession of their hunting and fishing grounds, and that our country of the kangaroo of far away. They privately told Mr. Armstrong in whom they appear to have the greatest confidence, that they found mutton was a very good substitute.

In allusion to what occurred at the death of Yagan, they say that every effort was made to spear the boy Keats, who escaped across the river; that afterwards all the black men were frightened, and expected more would be killed; they therefore consulted together, and went to attack another tribe, and did kill one or two. The inference we should draw from this in, that they are afraid of retaliating upon us; and suspect their numbers, by being so much reduced, will be rendered unequal to cope with the neighbouring tribes. Hegan. who was shot at the same time with Yagan, they insist, would not have thrown his spear at the boy-he was merely acting upon the defensive. Yagan is represented by them to have been the principal instigator, and Migo shows a wound which was inflicted by him, on one occasion, when he remonstrated with him, and told him that he was sure to be shot sooner or later. Yagan was of a most impetuous temner.

On the occasion of Midgegooroo's capture, they give us to understand they were not far off, and heard his cries; the party who took him were all known to them, and they followed them to within a very short distance of Perth; they evince some anxiety now to be made acquainted with the names of the soldiers who shot him, and still continue their inquiries about the son.

To convince them we were disposed to meet their profered annesty in a friendly manner, the Lieut-governor intimated that we wished the whole of the native tribes in this neighbourhood to assemble at a general meeting; this they said could not be effected at present, as the tribes were so much dispersed, and not until the gellow season (the bloom of the Banksia), in December, January, and February.

At the same time, they gave us to understand, that the tribes we wished to have introduced, were at some distance from us. in a country where they could find an abundance of the female kangaroo, and the female emu (the female signifying plenty,') and evinced an evident inclination to dissuade us from encouraging a friendly disposition towards the other tribes. They urged that, as we had deprived them of their game, they ought to be the objects of our consideration, and not the distant tribes, who were in possesssion of their hunting grounds. It is very probable they had another object for endeavouring to deter us from forming an intingacy with them; which displayed itself in the pression of a wish that " white man" would go into the bush with them, and "bob" (shoot) black them in spearing another mass. This, of course, was declined; it may bowever, be taken as a strong motive for their seeking the present interview; their manner, too, when they perceived that the bystanders suspected they were practising some deception, confirmed the opinion of their intentions-they continued to bite their finger-nails for some time, whilst the Lieut-governor was conversing with the gentlemen around him, and were evidently disconcerted.

Some bread was ordered to be divided between them; Munday looked wistfully at the larger half; on receiving each his share they went off in high spirits, and were seen afterwards in earnest conversation with others of their tribe, communicating, as it was suspected, the result of their interview.

The natives held a corrobora at Perth, but it was interrupted by some blackguards throwing a bucket of water over them. These are the occurrences which originate an ill-feeling. It was but a few days ago that we noticed a female taking away wood from under a tree which had occupied Munday some time to cut. As it was not intended for her, he called to her to put it down; she, however, persisting in carrying

it off, he threw his saw down and was soon on the ground after her. He appeared terribly enraged; the female gave him some bread, and he was pacified. The town would have been up in arms if Munday had speared the female, but there can be no question she as richly deserved punishment as Domjum merited his fate.

Mr. F. Armstrong has shown us some opossum fur, worked up into a ball, similar to a ball of worsted, and equally fine, A stocking of this fur is nearly finished, and, when done, will prove as great a cutionity as any they have presented to us. They would not be able to produce amy quantity of the fur manufactured for knitting, but it proves they have considerable ingenuity, which, by encouragement and proper direction, might be turned to account.—Perth Gazette, August 17.

During the part week, Yellowgonga's tribe, with the remnant of Yagan's, have been in and about Perth, and have conducted themselves very penceably, but still persist in their importunities for money and "very good" (bread).

A singular circumstance occurred vesterday the men and women in Perth evinced considerable alarm on the arrival of a messenger from Weeip's tribe, challenging them to go out and give some reparation for the death of the one or two men we noticed they had speared soon after Yagan's death, when they were intimidated from revenging themselves upon our white people. They sought our assistance, but finding we would not interfere, notwithstanding we offered to protect them in the town, they said they were bound to meet them, and consequently went out. The meeting terminated amicably; they assembled in the town in the course of the evening to join in a corrobora, bringing with them Weep and two or three of his tribe, At first they appeared under some restraint; the arrival of Captain Daniell, however, produced a more congenial feeling, and although preparations had been made for starting, the title of Governor had a magical effect upon them, and after crowding round him, exclaiming " Governor! Governor! very good man!" and worrying him with their attentions, they recommenced their dance.

After it was over, they came round soliciting money, which solicitation Capt. Daniell and many of the bystanders most liberally yielded to,—Ibid., Sept. 14.

Cave of Good Wove.

SEITLEMENT OF ALBANY,

The following memoranda, contrasting the original state with the present situation of the British settlement of Albany, were drawn up a short time back in order to exhibit the progress of the emigrants, and to answer the frequently-repeated question, "Whether success has, or has not, attended the efforts of the settlers, as well as the objects of the English Government, in encouraging then to abandon their native hearths?" All they pretend to give is a mere bird's-eye view over a period of thirteen years of great (perhaps extravagant) expectation, long-deferred tope, and, at last, of grateful and extraordinary realization: and are thus, with all their imperfections (inseparable to so condensed a sketch), here placed upon record, to serve some future historian of the Estern Province.

In the year 1820, 3720 British subjects landed upon the beach at Algoa Bay, without the loss of a single life, where they encamped previous to their journey towards the Canaan of their wishes. Under the Block House of that place, called Fort Frederick, they found four houses (exclusive of the fort riself, and a birrack), and resident population, at the most not exceeding 100 persons. The trade of the port then consisted of a few tons of butter and some salt, only occasionally exported to Cape Town by one or two vessels, whose visits were casual, and, like those of angels, " few and far between." From this unpromising and apparently barren spot, a wilderness of rock and sand-hills, the settlers marched to that division of the Ustenhage district named Albany, a distance of 100 miles from the port, through a picturesque but unmbabited country, where the only signs of prior occupation were the rains of numerous buildings burnt by the Caffres, in the murderous wars maintained during the preceding twenty-two years between themselves and the colonists, the latter of whom had now been driven out after three unsuccessful attempts permanently to establish themselves, made by special invitation, and backed by the whole strength of the colonial government; the abundance of game, especially of the antelope species, observed by the settlers on their journey, while it heightened the effect of the otherwise silent scenery, was proof enough of the rapid reversion this lovely tract was undergoing towards one of unsubdued nature.

On their arrival at their destination, the emigrants were scattered in small parties over the surface of this new division of the colony, and the sun of the end of that year beheld them the tented occupants of their newly-acquired wastes, with a beaten but enraged enemy upon their borders, behind them a depopulated territory of large

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extent, above the open sky, and, at their feet, a soil requiring patient industry and hard labour to make it yield the necessaries of life.

The only town then in this district, was that called after Lt.-col. Graham, who, in 1812, established it as the head-quarters of the troops employed at that time in driving the Caffres across the colonial boundary; it then numbered twenty-two houses, included huts.

Produce, manufactures, or exports there were none, the necessaries of life were brought from Cape Town, or introduced from the neighbouring provinces in exchange for hard cash alone, and this the pay of the military body, an expense which the whole colony had to meet in the shape of a commando tax, without any return whatever; for the savage, beaten out one year or his depredations repressed for a time, was sure to return with increased force and greater mischief, with " seven devils more wicked than himself," as soon as the pressure of the troops was taken off Cultivation was confined to the gardens of the officers and very few inhabitants of the town. There was no regular communication by post. Trade with the Caffres was not permitted, a system of non-intercourse having been the policy of the colonial 20vernment for 160 years, that is, from the date of its establishment under Vin Riebeek, and death was the penalty proclaimed for its infraction. There were no villages, no places of worship; the stable p, according to the remarks of amiliary offi-cer, in 1820, never having travelled farther than the Sanday's Roor, which is of the westward of the boun-dary. The were no schools, if we ex-cept the law missionary station at Discopolis, which, expose I to constant and harrassing warfare, held a precurious exist-cuce. The population was trifling, and dependent upon the military alone, who were introduced for the sole purpose of liberating the frontier from savige inroad, and then to retire. In fine, All any was a desert space, where the power of fire and sword for the purpose of aggression or avengement had immediately before passed, and with every prospect of remaining so, but for the arrival of the settlers, and as has before been remarked, after previous expulsions of the natives, three attempts having failed to people it with native born colonists.

Before the end of 1820, the British settlers who sought

A warmer world, a milder clime, A home to rest, a shelter to defend, Peace and repose,

were placed upon their respective allotments of ground; but their labours for the first four years were attended with continual failure, bitter disappointment, and (2.11)

 ⁶th June 1312.—Proclamation inviting settlers to occupy the Zunreveldt
 28th Jan. 1914.—Proclamation again offering the

zon Jan. 1914. - Proclamation again offering the Zuureveldt to setters. 18th April 1917.—Proclamation repeating the same invitation.

much severe suffering, owing to the devastation of rust, floods, drought, Caffre incursions, inattention on the part of the functionaries, and a cruel stigma cast upon the character of the settlers themselves of disaffection to the government. Discontent naturally became general, and the new settlement was hastening to immediate dissolution, when, at the close of 1824, a sudden and unexpected change of its circumstances ensued. His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry wiped off the odium of disaffection, fixed upon the body in order to screen indolence and neglect, and publicly proclaimed their unsullied loyalty; evils of a political character were removed (and these had pressed heavily upon the spirit and industry of the people); pecuniary relief was afforded, by Government and from other sources, to those who had risked and wrecked their all in a fruitlefs attempt at wheat cultivation : a num ber of enterprising individuals who, with the alternative of prosecuting an illegal but lucrative trade, or starvation before their faces, had braved the penalty of the impracticable and absurd law of non-intercourse, forced the opening of a traffic with the Caffres; others commenced and succeeded in projects of various improvements; and Albany, over which the sword of wrath and inevitable ruin seemed to impend by a single hair, at once commenced a march of success. I believe the most unparalleled in the history of colonization, especially after such a tissue of disasters. Of the results of this, I shall give a very concise view, a mere simple and unvarnised statement of facts, stating as my authority that of office records.

The Callre trade, just alluded to, within the first eighteen months from its foundation, poured native produce into Graham's Town, chiefly every, to the amount of £32,000 sterling, and it has now settled down into a steady but progressive commerce to the value of £31,000 annually. The traders have opened up the hitherto unknown country along the southern coast to 150 miles beyond Port Natal, and in the northern interior, to which they have also extended their operations, bringing in yearly about £2,000 more: they have penetrated to the tropic. They have been the pioneers of the missionary, who has followed their footsteps. They have established a considerable outlet for British manufactures, as the demand for the insignificant bead, usually of Italian manufacture, is being rapidly superseded by the more useful articles of calico, kersey, non pots, &c., and to this trade may the safety of the colony, its relief from the tremendous annual charge of the commando tax of £4,500, and the permanent establishment of the district, be ascribed,

The exports, hitherto without existence,

from the setlement alone, were for the past five years as follows, viz.

1829	····	32,273
1830	•••••	34,166
1031		50,140
1002		01,290

shewing a growth the more promising from its gradual increase. Hides, horns, skins, tallow, butter, salted provisions, and ivory, were the principal items.

The exports of the entire colony, in

The exports of the entire colony, in 1821, one year after the arrival of the emigrants, were only three times greater than those from Albany alone in the last year; the latter now bear a proportion of more than one-fourth.

Cultivation, which met with such sad reverses in the earlier years of the settlement, has within the few last been considerably extended. Oats, barley and oat-hay being the principal, chiefly for supplying the commissariat department. Wheat has also been raised in small quantities, but the visitation of the rust has not entirely abandoned the frontier districts; it is, however, brought from other parts of the co. lony at a very cheap rate. Indian corn and vegetables grow most luxuriantly. Fruit has become plentiful, and the varieties improving. Cattle, slicep, and horses, are abundant, and every necessary of life extremely cheap.

Wool is an increasing and popular object of attention; there are about 2,000 of the improved breed of sheep in the hands of the settlers, and the prices they received for their fleeces last season was 14td. per lb, from the frontier merchants on the spot. A sum of above £700 has lately been raised by public subscription among the emigrants for the introduction of the purest stock from Europe, and this branch of agriculture is not only becoming the staple produce of this district, but its cultivation, through the success and example of the settlers, is gradually extending itself into the neighbouring elder and Dutch divisions of the frontier.

Graham's town has increased from a cluster of twenty-two houses to be the second town in the colony for extent, population, and commerce; there are no in it nearly 600 houses, and 2,000 inhabitants, and at the present time sixty-six more houses are of good size in progress of building.

The cettlers have built eight villages or hamlets, eleven places of worship, and the schools in the settlement, including the two government and the private establishments, are in number fifteen, at which about one-fourth of the population are under instruction. It must be rememunder instruction.

•	Wool Exports of wool from Port Elizabeth	:
	1830 £222	
	1831 551	
	18.62	
	1833 to 30th Sept 9.372	

bered, that Albany is by far the smallest district to the colony, none of which, excepting the Cape or capital, have more than two towns including the chief one, four places of worship, or at the most, three schools.

Within the settlement have been established a hat, a blanket, and a tile manufactory; numerous lime-kilns, three water and six wind-mills, two tanneries, and two breweries. Besides which, there is an infant school, a benefit club, a savings' bank, a public reading-room, and a commercial hall.

A newspaper called The Graham's Town Journal, or, Cape of Good Hope Eastern Province Register, was commenced in January 1832, and is sapidly increasing in talent and popularity; most of its leading articles are written with considerable spirit and knowledge of the wants and situation of the frontier, and it has already been found of great service to the settlement and neighbourhood.

The population, in 1826, was estimated at 5,777; the census of last year makes it 9,913. In evidence that the country is favourable to human life, I give a return of the first party who landed, in 1820, and which is made up to February 1830.

The village in Algoa Bay, now called Port Elizabeth, although in the adjacent district of Untenhage, may be considered as a dependency of the settlement; for to its success it owes its rapid elevation, with its four houses in 1820, has been enlarged to more than 100, and its residents rated at above 1,200 persons, and both, it is no exaggeration to say, are increasing with almost the powers of magic. For permanent importance, it is one of the most promising portions of the Cape Colony, and only wants, to command the resort of almost all vessels returning from India, a light-house on Cape Receife, which could be erected and maintained at a small expense, and a jetty at the landing-place, subscriptions for which have been already raised to £5,000.

Its exports and imports, including those

of Albany, have for the last five years been as under, viz.

		Imports,		Exports,	
*		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • •	
				•••••••	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		**********	
	10.)2		115,049		160,001

But in the above account of exports, the amount of the military pay, of the incomes of a number of half-pay officers, pensioners, and many small funded proprietors, and of the missionary expenditure, is not included.

The exports, for the first seven months of the present year are rated at £61,987 sterling, of which £43,462 were direct to England.

The tonnage to Algoa Bay, the year after the emigration, that is, in 1821, was 1,961 tons, employing 200 men; that of 1830 was 14,208 tons, employing 500 men.

The coasting trade is now performed by thirteen vessels, the average annual number of passengers being 200.

There now annually arrive about fifty vessels in this bay.

The number of ships connected with the direct trade to Europe are five, and cargoes have already this year been loaded upon nine, and at this time there is enough for two more.

In 1821, the amount of postage from the districts of Untenhage and Albany, then conjoined, was £125; that of Albany alone, in 1832, was £1,203; the whole, postage of the colony, in 1832, was £3608; to which that of Albany bears nearly the proposition of one third, while its population, allowing for the egregious errors of the returns, is about one afteenth part of the whole colony.

Such is the result of thirteen years settlement, nearly five of which were those of failure and distress. From what has been related, it may be seen whether success has attended the efforts of the emigrant or not. Their only present difficulty, in as far as my own knowledge goes, that of a want of additional labourers to gather in the harvest of growing prosperity; and as a proof of which want, I refer to the many and frequent appeals to the home Government, successively made since 1825, for a new emigration.—Mr. J. C. Chase; Cape Likerary Gaz. Dec. 1833.

REGÍSTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCES TO VETERINARY SURGEONS,

Head-Quarters, Simba, Oct. 2, 1833.— The Commander-m-thief is pleased to morthy for general information, that whencer veterinary surgeons may be placed in charge of the horses of any corps, thoop, or detachment, in addition to those of the hugade or regiment to which they belong, they will be entitled to an additional allowance for the extra drety imposed upon them at the rate of Rs. 12, 7, for every hundred heaves per mensen.

This allows is is to be drawn on the catilities of the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment to which the horses forming the extra charge belong in the certificate the precise number of horses is to be duly inserted.

BOW COMMANDER INCHIDE.

Tort II thium, Oct. 15, 1833.—General the Right Hon Lord William Caxandria Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H. having been appointed to be Communder-in-chaff of all his Majesty's land forces serving in the territories of the Honomable Company and of all the Company's military forces in the East-Index, has accordingly this day assumed the command of the atm.

Orders, that his lordship's appointment be communicated to the arms in general orders, and that the commissions constituting him Commander-in-thicf be read to the troops with the usual ecremomes.

Ordered, that all returns of the arms be made in the usual manner to his Exc.Gen, the Hight Hon, Lord William Cavendish Bentinek, G.C.B. and G.C.H., as Commander-in-clarf.

The Right Hon, the Convernor-general in Conneil direct, that all distinctions and honours which were paid to his Ex. General Sir Edward Branes, G.C.B., when in office, shall be continued to his Excellency during his stay in India.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Fort Walbam, Oct. 15, 18 () — The Hon, the Court of Ducetors hiving appointed Alexinder Ross, Eq., to be a member of the Supreme Council of Fort Walbam, the Hon. Alexander Ross, Eq., has accordingly this day taken the usual oaths and his seat as a member of the Supreme Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort Walbam.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Fort William, Oct. 17, 1833.—The following relief of his Majesty's regiments will take place during the ensuing season.

H.M. 3d Buffs, from Berhampore to Campore, on the 15th December.

H.M. 16th Foot, from Chinsurah to Ghazcepore, on the 5th November.

H.M 38th Foot, from Ghaz coore to Berhampore, when relieved by the 16th regt,

H.M. 11th Foot, from Campore to Chinsurah, on the 1st December.

ALLOWANCES TO INCINEER OFFICERS.

Fort William, Oct. 19, 1833.—The Right Hon, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (pir. 6) of a letter from the Hon, the Court of Directors, in the inditary department, under date the 20th April 1833, he published in general orders, and that the regulation now promulgated have effect at the three presidences from the present date:

" Far, 6. Having taken into consideration the allow are proper to be granted to
subalten offaces or eigneers to in charge
of pablic works, but attached to the sappers and inners, or employed under other
encourage of the occasional grants proposed
by you, they shall receive, in addition to
the regimental allowances of the correponding ranks of artillery at the same stations, a permanent allowance of thirty
impress a month for a palanquin, which,
we apprehend, may frequently be requisite
to engineer officers engaged in superintending public works."

WITHDRAWAL OF OFFICERS FROM RECEMPATAL DULY FOR STALL EMILICAMENT.

Fait Williams, Oct. 19, 18-3,—With reference to the regulations now in force for its stricting the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff employment, the Right Hon the Governor, general in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (par. 5) of a letter from the Hon, the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 8th May 18-33, he published in general orders, and that the rule therm had down be made applicable to the three presidencies:

Par. 3. Although we attach a very high importance to the rules established for restricting the withdrawal of efficers from regimental duty for staff employment, we shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the Commander-in-chief and by the Governor-

general in favour of officers selected for the personal staff of the Governor-general. the Commander-in-chief, the Vice Preside dent in Council, and the aides-de-camp of general officers on the staff, but upon the condition (suggested by the Governorgeneral; that 'no officer shall be informally withdrawn from his corps to the obyour detriment of its efficiency; and that an officer taken out of order from a regiment shall not be eligible for transfer from a personal staff appointment to any permanent detached employment,' unless whilst so withdrawn, the staff absentees from his corps shall be brought below the prescribed number."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPL. G. H. COX.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1, 1833 -At a general comt-martial assembled at Meernt, on the 16th July 1833, of which Col. H. Oglander, of H. M. 26th of Cameromans, is president, Capt, George Hamilton Cox, of the 62d regt, NI, was arraigned on the following charge -

Charge, - " Capt. George Hamilton Cox, of the 62d regt. N.I., late in command of the convalescent depot, Landour, charged with unofficer-like conduct in the following instances, in

" 1st. In having, at Lindour, addressed an intemperate and offensive note, dated the 22d April 1853, in reply to a no c from Lieut, and Bicv, Capt, John Tritton, of his H M. 11th regt, of Light Diagoons,

"2d. In having not officially replied to a public letter addressed by Capt, Tritton to him, the said Capt Cox, dated Landour, 23d April 1833, requesting information on a point of an official nature, but persisted in treating as a private quarrel between himself and the said Capt, Tritton, what Capt. Tritton had informed him he, Capt. Truton, had made a matter of pubhe discussion, and would consider in no other light.

"3d In having, on the "3d April 1833, sent a challenge to Capt. Tritton to light a ducl.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding. - " The court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Capt. G. H. Cox, of the 62d regt. N L., 18,

"On the 1st instance of the charge, guilty of having addressed an intemperate nd offensive note to Capt. John Tritton, of H.M. 11th L. Drags.; but acquit him of unofficer-like conduct.

" On the 2d instance, not guilty. " On the 3d instance, not proved, con-

sequently it acquits him,

Sentence .- " The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the

charge as is mentioned above, sentences him to be admonished in such way as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may deem proper.''

Simla, Sept. 3, 1833.

OC.

Sir: I cannot convey to you my sentiments on the court-martial of which you are president, on the trial of Capt, Cox, of the 62d N.I., better than by sending you a copy of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, contained in his report to me on the proceedings, and have to desire that you will re-assemble the court, and call upon the members to decide conscientiously according to the evidence before them, unmindful of what the Mutiny Act may impose upon them if their verdiet be consistent with the direct evidence of Cipt, Tritton, supported by the clearest and most satisfactory documents.

I have, &c. (Signed) E. Bannes, Com in chief. To Col. Oglander, H. M. 26th regt.

Extract from the Remarks by the Judge Advocate General on the tird of Capt, Cox, of the 62d N.L (inclosed in the abore letter).

" Of the 3d instance, sending a chillenge, the court ac just, not being proved."

It is in evidence that Capt. Cox, in a letter to the deputy assistant adjutant general, writes thus "the taunting, bitter, and insulting letter of Captain Tritton led me naturally to conclude that his object was personal hostility, and with this idea strongly impressed upon my mind, I den,anded from Captain Pritton that satisfaction which his irritating language land goaded me to expect " Here is a clear admission of the challenge.

From the evidence of Cupt, Tritton, it appears that he received a message from Cipt. Cox, wishing to make the subject of it a private quarrel, and that he so persisted, through the medium of a friend, that Capt, Cox sent him (Capt, Tritton) a paper containing the following words.

** Capt. Tritton baying insulted me, and having refused to treat with my friend on the usual terms, I post him as a coward."

Capt. Tritton is asked, "did he send you a challenge to fight a duck? Answer. "Yes, in writing, through the medium of a friend, in these words, "if you refuse to treat with me in the usual way as Capt. Cox's friend, he will post you as a coward. I (Cupt. Tritton) could put no other construction upon these words, than that if I refused to give Capt. Cox a meeting, he would carry his threat into execution.

And it is in proof that Capt. Cox did so. I humbly submit to your Excellency, whether proof of a challenge can be more decisive and more abundantly exhibited; yet the court acquit, affecting to accept the word "treat," used by Capt. Cox's friend in the message, and by Capt. Cox himself in the posting, as an invitation of explain: nothing can be more untenable. When a man has written injuriously affecting another, it is not the writer's interpretation of his expressions that is admitted, buffethe acceptance of their meaning by those to whom they are addressed, and for whom they are meant, and the obvious and common understanding of them.

The very words of the posting is proof of the challenge, for when, in the history of duelling, is the opprobious word "coward" used, but on a refusal to meet. The penalty on conviction is imperative, cashiering; and the court, I conceive, were, on the evidence before them, bound to pronounce it. Its enforcement was for the consideration of the Commander-inchief."

Revised Finding,—" The court having duly considered the above document, still adhere to their former finding."

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-chief has never known an instance of more flagrant breach of duty on the part of a court-martial than in the original finding of that which sat for the trial of Capt. Cox, of the 62d regt. N.f., on the 3d instance of charge, and in their pertinactous adherence to the same on the revision of their proceedings.

Cout. Cox is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

CAPT. JOHN TRITTON.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1, 1839— As a general court-martial assembled at Meerdi, on the 16th July 1838, Lieut, and Brev. Capt. John Tritton, of H.M. 11th regt. of Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charges: Charges.—" Lieut. and Brev. Capt.

John Tritton, of H.M. 11th Lt. Drags., charged with unofficer-like conduct:

"Jst. In having addressed a highly offensive letter, in a private form, dated Landour, 22d April 1833, to Capt, George Hamilton Cox, of the 62d N.I., commanding the convolvement depot at Landour, requiring explanation regarding a point of duty, and in manner altogether unwarrantable, as Capt. Cox was not under his (Capt. Tritton's) orders.

"2d. In having addressed an insulting and irritating letter, in a public shape, dated Landour, 23d April 1833, to the said Capt. Cox, as in temporary command of the convalescent depot, which highly offensive letter contained a copy of the private letter of the day before, specified in the lat charge.

"3d. With disrespectful conduct to Major Gen Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H., commanding the Meerut division, in having, instead of making a complaint of the matter in which

he felt himself aggriered, and submitting the case for the decision of, and solicing address from the major general, who was on the goot, addressed the offensive letter, specification the first and second charge, directly to Capt. Cox; and further, having addressed a letter to the said Capt. Cox, dated Landour, 23d April 1833, in which he ordered the said Capt. Cox to consider himself under arrest."

Finding.—" The court having duly weighed the evidence on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he, Capt. John Tritton, of H.M. 11th regt. of Light Dragoons, is

" Not guilty of the 1st charge, and does therefore acquit him.

" Guilty of the 2d charge.

" Not guilty of the 3d charge, of which it most fully and entirely acquits him."

Sentence.—" The court having found the prisoner guilty of the 2d charge, sentences him to be admonished in such manner as his Exc the Commander-in-chief may deem proper."

Remarks by his Exc. the Commanderin-Chief,

Although the Commander-in-chief has had some difficulty in reconciling the consistency of the court, in acquitting Capt, Truton on the first charge and finding him guilty on the second, he will not deep him the full benefit of the decision of the court.

The Commander-in-chief is also fully satisfied that Capt, Tritton intended no disrespect to Major Gen. Sir Samford Whittingham when he abruptly placed Capt, Cox in arrest; still it is to be lamented that he had not adopted the more regular course of making a report to the major general of the circumstances which had occurred, particularly as he was on the spot, and an immediate reference might have been made to him; and the Commander-in-chief has further to remark, that it this measure had, in the first instance, been resorted to, and an appeal made to Sir Samford Whittingham against the unjustifiable selection of Capt. Truton, of H.M. 11th Light Dragoons, for the duties of a member of a committee on invalids of the Sirmoor battalion, the whole of the subsequent transactions leading to these trials would have been averted.

The Commander-in-chief has only to lament that officers of such high respectability and character as Captains Tritton and Cox should have been led away by personal feelings from the straightforward path of military duty.

Capt. Tritton is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

MOTEF, NATIVE WOMAN.

Head-Quarters, Sonla, Oct. 5, 1833.--At a native general court-martial assembled at Loodianah, on the 14th Sept. 1833, of which Subadar Major Kullender Sing, of the 49th N.I. is president, Motee, native woman, resident of the cantonments of Loodianah, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge .- " With having, some time betueen the months of January and July 1833, unlawfully purchased, or caused to be purchased, for her use, at or near Bhroopgurh, a village situated across the river Sutluj, in the territory of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, two native girls, inhabitants of the said village, by name Tarran and Premo, of about the ages of nine and ten years, for the sum of Rs. 300, or thereabouts, as slaves, for the purpose of traffic, or some other unlawful purpose; and with having unlawfully imported the said girls into the cantonment of Loodianah, and further, with having unlawfully sold one of the said girls, by name Premo, for the sum of Rs. 310, or thereabouts, to a woman named Mullkan, residing at Umbillah, as a slave, or some other unlawful purpose.

"Such conduct being in contravention of the regulations of the Bengal Government, duly published and made known to all concerned by proclamation."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision

Finding.—" The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Motee, native woman, resident of the cantonment of Loodiansh, is guilty of hiving unlawfully purchased for her own use, near Biroopgurh, a village situated across the river Sutluj, in the territory of Malazajah Runijeet Sing, a girl named Tarran, for the sum of Rs. 300, or thereshouts, as a slave, and of having unlawfully imported her into the cantonment of Loodiansh, in contravention of the regulations of the Bengal Government; but that she is not guilty of the rest of the charge, of which they acquit her.

Nontence.—" The court having found the prisoner guilty to the above extent, do sentence her, Motee, native woman, resident of the cantonment of Loodianah, to imprisonment for the period of six months, in such place as his Exc. the Commanderm-chief may be pleased to direct; and to pay a fine to government of Rs. 100, commutable, if not duly discharged, to imprisonment for the further period of six months, on the expiration of the former part of the sentence."

Approved and confirmed, excepting that the fine is to be remitted.

(Signed) E. BARNES, Com.-in-chief.

The prisoner is to be made over to the civil authority at Umballah, for the purpose of undergoing the punishment awardal her.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Oct. 7. Mr. C. Smith, additional judge of rillah hittagong.

Mr. H. Armstrong, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie, ditto ditto, of Cawnpore.
Mr. C. La Touche, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

Mr. G. M. Bird, ditto to ditto ditto of Boolund-

Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares.

Mr. T. Sandys, ditto as magistrate and collector of Shahabad, until further orders.

19. Mr. A. Reid, to officiate as deputy collector of Behar.

28. Mr. John Thornton, to officiate as deputy collector of Allygurh.

Nov. 4. 1st Lieut. John Fordyce, regt. of attilery, and Lieut. J. N. Rind, attached to pioneer corps, to officiate as assistants in department of recemessurveys.

Mr. G. Gough to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Shahabad, and Mr. C. W. Fruvcott to officiate as a magistrate and collector of Sarun.

General Department.

Oct. 14. Mr. Henry Palmer to officiate as post-master-general.

Mr. C. Tottenham to officiate as second-assistant to secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, superintendent of western salt chokies, and assistant to superintendent of stamps.

Mr. J. Carter to be deputy opium agent in district of Allahabad.

30. Mr. V. F. Ocaelly to officiate as second assistant to collector of customs at Calcutta, in sea department, in room of Mr. J. Crawfurd.

Nov. 4. Mr. Wiliam Ogilvie to officiate as collector of customs and town duties of Migapore during absence of Mr. I indsay.

9. Mr. H. M. Parker to officiate as second member of Board of Customs, 'salt and Opium, and of Marme Board, during absence of Mr. Sargent.

Mr. S. G. Palmer to act as secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, during same intervals.

Political Disportment.

Oct. 10. Lieut. Gr. E. Westmacott, 37th L. to be numor assistant to agent to Governor general, north-east frontier, v. Capt. Roxburgh proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Capt. W. Minto, 18th N.I., to be attached to Sundiab's contingent, as a temporary arrangement, in room of Lleut. Ross appointed assistant to resident at Gwalior.

17. Major G. W. A. Lloyd, 71st N.I., to proceed to Rungpore, to be employed on special duty on north east frontier.

Messr- J. Mexander, R. W. Hughes, and E. E. Woodcock, writers, have been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service.

Vice. Mr. S. J. Bischer has been permitted to return to the presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental languages at the College of Fort William.

The following gentlemen have reported their return to the presidency:—Oct. 14. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, from Figland.—19. Mr. H. L. Dick, from yea.

Mr. (harles stapman has reported his arrival as a writer on this grablishment.

Furloughs -Oct. 7. Mr. C. C. Hyde, to sea, for eighteen months, for health.-14. Mr. Henry Unwin, to Furope, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINT-MENTS.

Qui, 19. The Rev. W. O. Ruspini to officiate as district chaplain at Chazespore.

The Rev. T. N. Stevens to officiate as district applain at Dinapore; in room the Rev. Mr. Ruspini.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, a church missionary clergyman, to conduct duties of Benares station temporarily, on departure of the Rev. A. Hammond.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 10, 1833.—Infantry. Major H. L. White to be lieut. col., from 26th Sept. 1833, v. S. P. Bishop dec-

33d N.I. Capt. A. F. Richmond to be major, But. F. Hewitt to be capt. of a comp., and Kns. C. F. Trower to be heut., from 13th May 1833, in suc. to C. D'O. Aplin dec.

30th N.J. Capt. C. Godby to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Lloyd to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. U. Tripp to be lieut., from 26th Sept. 1838, in suc. to H. L. White prom.

Lieut, T. F. Blon, 11th N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-general, v. Major Benson proceeded to Europe.

Cadets of Infantry T. G. Leith and G. D. Mer-cer admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. R. Home, 73d N.L. to officiate as secre tary to Clothing Board, v. Capt. Ripley, and during absence of Capt. Cubitt. Capt. Ripley, and Capt. T. M. Taylor, 5th L.C., to be military

secretary to Governor peneral, from 4th Sept., v. Major Benson proceeded to Europe. Assast Surg. H. M. Green app. to medical duties of Sunderbuid commission during approaching tour of commissioner in Sunderbuids.

Held Quarters, Sept. 21 - Fits W. H. Hummer Recentived from 60th, and reappointed to 41st 371, at his own regions.

Sept. 25. Supernum, 2d Laut, G. Kurby, of artiflery, to proceed and do duty with 1st comp. 2d bat., at Nusscerab al.

bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., at Nuscertahod Bat., and Bat.

10 250 ms.

Surg, W. Panton, 54t N.L., to officiate as super-introducty surge in to Atenauly ender during ab-sence of Bargerthia doug Surg-Versur.

Assist Surg, A. K. Lindsex, to officiate psycologi-con surgeon at Chinar during absence, en leave, of Surg Clarke.

Assist Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., posted to 7th bit. of artiflery

East D. Ramany, 37th N.L., to be aide de comp to Major tien, the Pon, J. Ramsny, v. Caine who resigns the appointment

Oct. 3 to 5. Capt. J. A. Cronsac lan, of crig-cers, to join and do duty with 8 ppers and miners at Delhi.

Supernumerary Pus you L. C. Robertson and A. Superinting of the Section of the Control of the Section of the Se

Fig. A. Martin removed from 47th and posted to

on gets, at his own request.

The following orders confirm the Avid Surg-D. W. Nash to son and do ding ifth H. M. Irch.
Foot at Chemistrik, date [th Sept. I, Item J. R. Lumles to at ai), to 9th N.L. during couplasment of Lut. Mohell as major of ling decay Agra; date 20th Sept.

Agra; unterstant Sept.

(At. 9.—The following Sightal division order confirmed — I leut, and Adj. C. Chester, 22d N.I., to, attend and conduct deputation from bechaptoness Maha Raja Runjuet Sing to Bight Hon, the Governor-general; date 7th Oct. 1833.

Assist. Surg J. Esdaile, M D., app. to medical

charge of left wing 6th N.I. at Jugunore, as a temp. arrangement.

temp. arrangement.

Oct. 10.—The following remarks unde in Reg.
of Artillery:—Major N. S. Webb, from 8d to M
bat., and Maj. G. Ewerst, from 8d to 8d ditto.

Oct. 11.—The following removals of Englander
made after own request:—H. G. Matuwarist,
from 1 arro 1st N.1., as jumple of his rank I. C. L.
Edwards from 48th to 24th N.1., as ditto; W. W. Steer, from 25th to 37th N.I.

Fort-William, Oct. 17.— The recent appointment of Assist Surg. Wm. Spencer to medical duties of civil station of Moradabad cancelled, at request of that officer.

Oct. 19.—Capt. J. A. Crommelin, of engineers, to be executive engineer of 1st or Dum-Dum division of public works, v. Capt. Patton dec.

sion of public works, v. Cape Facourues.

Lieut. W. M. Smyth, of engineers, to have temporary charge of 17th or Burdwan division of public works during such time as Capt. Bell may continue to officiate as superintending engineer of Cuttack province.

Head Quarters, Oct. 15—The following removels and postings made:—Col. E. H. Simpson (new prom. to 25th N L.—I teut. Cols. A. Hardy (on furl.) from 18th to 8th N.L.; E. Wyatt from 8th furb from 10th to 0th N.1.; E. Wyart from in to 43th dot. D Presgrave (new yrom.1.10 till) dot. A. Brown fon furb. from 14th to 25th dot. F. J. Auquett (new prom.) to 44th dot.; T. Murray from 29th to 23t dot. J. Sumpson from 22th to 23t dot., C. W. Hamilton from 6th to 27th dot.; Sar J. Bryant, Kr., from 34th to 45th dot.

J. Bryant, Kt., from Joh to 64th do.

The following temovals and postings in idean medical department "sargs C. Mackinnon inception) to 15th N. L.; T. S. Child on 16th John J. T. S. Child on 16th John J. T. S. Child on 16th John J. S. Gitt, from 66th to 15th do.; D. Benton from 6th to 16th John J. S. Gitt, from 66th to 15th do.; D. Benton from 15th to 18th John J. W. Spencer from 15th to 18th John J. W. Shone from 7th to 74th do. W. Shirred to 18th Both J. Brown 7th to 74th do. W. Shirred to 18th to p. 34 big ide horse artillery, at Kurnaul. at Kurnaul

Oct. Ins.-Col. R. Torrens, C.B., adj. gen. of KingS troops, and Front, Col. W. S. Beatson, adj. gen. of army, disected to proceed to presi-dency by disek.

Leut, R. M. Hunter, 73d N.L., app. to pio-neers, v. Borradade (pp. a bug ide major on estal). 60 Bs.—The following preciding day for order confirmed. Acteumbry Surg P. B. F. Green to do duty with 45 tr. 1st brie horse artiflery at Dume-Dum. Junn. 4 tr. 5 to Gr. Supernour Fig. R. Roberts dately arrived) to do duty with 55th N. at Barrackpore; date 6th Oct

Lieut, od T. Shabrick removed from 5th to 24 I. C., and I cut. Col. H. F. Roberts, c.n., from 2d to 5th do.

Front M. T. White, of involid estab., per-mitted to reside and draw his allowances at Be-

The following removals of energins made at their own request. R. N. Rukes from 35th to 67th N.L. and J. S. Havke from 22d to 7th do., as jumors of theorems.

N. I., and J. S. Havke from 224 to 7th do., as jumors of their trunk.

The underment mode custom posted to corps, and directed to point—to Rainsay to 2th No.1., in New York, and the state of the trunk

arrangement.

roren unan, O.t. 31.— Vosal, Strig, J. G. Vos, st.b., to officiate as a civil assets surpoin at Banda for a period not exceeding thee months, pending permanent app. of a medical officer to that station.

The following c, d is a mutted to service, and prom, to rank c Led here, and cresgin respectively, -W. T. Bunce, for engineers; H. F. J. Thadher, for artillery; and F. D. Wenson, for in-

Mr. R. Maln g to be attached to Arraem local corps, on a monthly illowance of Sonat Rs. 200, and with rank of local licutement

Nev. 7. Regt. of Artilleov Capt. Thos. Chadwick to be major, 1st-Lient W. J. Symons to be capt., and 2d-1 rent. G. H. McGregor to be 1st-lient from 21st Oct. 1833, msn., to N. S. Web)

32.1 -32d/N L. Supernum, Lins. T. S. Horsburgh brought on effective strength of regt , from 41st Oct. 1833, V. G. Durant transt, to pension estab Assist, Surg. John Grog to discharge mode of duties of residency at Lucknow, during elsence of Assis Surg. W. Stevenson, M.D., permitted to visit presidency on leave of absence.

Recommendal Roods is assigned to the under content other incontent others, brought on the effective strength of the Infantiv on this establishment, from the dates expressed [44]. In Sect. Brown, Lond 12th Sept. Bask, in suc. to Japa 1, Hollynde date, T. W. Oblinda, 5th Sept. Bask, in suc. to Japa 1, Hollynde Ja Regimental Rank is assigned to the under neu-

Returnet to duty from Europe. Oct. 11, 1 kmt Col. P. Le Ferre, 2d. N.L.—Lieut. Col. R. B. Jen-kuns, 38th N. L.—Capt. Wilbam Forbes, 61st N. L. —Capt. J. C. Wotherspoon, 70th N.L.—1st.1 keut. Henry Clerk, regt. of attillery.—Surg. James At-kinson.—Ens. W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th N.

FURIOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 10. Capt. J. P. Ripley, left wing European regt., and offic sec. to Clothing Board, for health.—17. Lett. W. J. Cade, 13th N.I., for health.—Nov. 7. Lleut. and Brev. Capt. Alex. Mercr., 7uh. N.I., for health.—Ens. ct. M. Collins, 20th N.I., for health.

To Van Diemen's Land. — Oct. 19, 2d-Lieut. Fred. Wall, artil., for two years, for health, vid Mauritlus.

To Set. -Oct. 'd. Ens. C. A. Morris, 20th N.I. one year, for health (to proceed from Bombay). Anat. Jour N.S. Vot . 15, No. 12.

Register Culcutta.

Get. 23.—The following regimental order cap, and qu. mast. to 32d N. I. during absence, on leave, on the country of the c HAVE de Grace J. R., abeth, Tinghes, from Madria; and Stathin, Adam, from Guillo-11 Dince of Relpod, Bowen, from Lendon, 5 fs. Solican, Proxito, from London and Cape, best Huna cipel, kair, quiltison, from London and Cape, two Huna cipel, kair, from London and Cape; two Huna cipel, kair, son, from Bristol and Gup; thoma, McLevis, from Liverpook; and Maznat, Wellum, from Liverpook; and Maznat, Wellum, from Liverpook; Liverpool.

Departuces from Cabatta

Department from Calcutta
Oct 10, Harriet, Roys, for Penagg. 19, Cod
mare, Bulley, for Lavepseel, and breatheth, Hienkinsop, for Bourhay,—9, Lody kerminggery, Moscrieft, for London. 21, Penal, Sampier, for
Mauritius,—26, 15,24. McDonald, for Dadras,
—30, Farend, Heiviside, for Mauritius,—Nov10, Hourdonn, Alls, for Frinang and Slig quore,
11, 12, ac. p. Bain, for Bourhon.

Fire ht to I ondon (Nov. 14) - Dead wonght, £4.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. BIRTHS.

S. pt. 3. At Monlinen, the Toly C1 Fourt, Lab-lan, H. M. Hst regt, of a daughter, 13. At Dinapore, the Judy of Liout, McGeorge, 7th N.1, of a daughter, 2. At Nageroof, the wife of the Rey, William

-- At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Wood, of a son.
9. At Futtyghur, Mrs. M. S. Hennessey, of a

9. W Putskuur, arrs. 31. S. remassey, or a Th. At Locknow, the lady of Lieute W. B. Hobers, the May, of a daughter, of a daughter, of a daughter, of a daughter, of a daughter, and a conceptor, the lady of Levi. Stamforth, Esq., C.S., of a daughter, and Barrackpore, the lady of Mr Superintending Surg Thomas, of a son.

13. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. W. J. Macvine, of artillery, of a daughter, and the concept of a daughter.

14. At Multe, the lady of son. (1) and Toulmut, 131, 164 N.1, of a daughter.

15. M. Ago, the lady of R. G. Hugher, L. 4., M. 134 L. Luft, of a dat glitt.

17. M. Ago, the lady of R. G. Hugher, L. 4., M. 134 L. Luft, of a dat glitt.

.2 M

— At Sythet, the wife of Ens. Wilcox, 49th N.L. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Young, of Haughter, 17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. Bartlett, H.C. marine, of a daughter 18. At Hazarcebaug, the lady of Capt. Thom-

At Hazareenaug, the hady of Capt. Homeson, engineers, of a son.
 At Calcutta, Mrs. Kenyon of a daughter.
 Mrs. John Paul, of a daughter.
 At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. A. Barclay,

22. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. A. Ba 12th N.1., of a still-born son. 23. At Purnea, Mrs. J. Brandt, of a son.

22. At Purmea, Mrs. J. Brandt, of a son.
24. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Wiz-Lewis, of a son.
26. At Calcutta, the lady W.Rikhard Walker,
27. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Attchison, 28th
regis, of a daughter:
— Mrs. Bernard Reiby, of a daughter.
Now. I. At Dimpored the lady of Locat.
— At-Ottar, Turhoof, the lady of W. H. Sterndale, of a son.

— At Ottar, a moon, dale, of a son.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. Lamb, 55st regt. N. I., of a son.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of P. Harris, Esq., of

a son,

- Mrs. George Clarke, of a daughter.

7. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. H. Stocquer, Esq., of a son. 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Walter, of a

daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7. Al Dinapore, Levit, J. G. Gerrard, European regiment, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Cupt, M. A. Bunbary, sothragt, N. J.

2. And Licetta, W. Smith, Esq. to May Suphia Giration, 19. Marketta

Anne Cistae.
24. At Calcutta, George Page, Esq., of the firm
of Andrew and Co., to Viss. Margaret. Isabella
Tabourdon, daughter of John White, Esq., of Westmuster.

Westmorter,

28. At Serampore, A. D. John on, F.sq., of
Bhangalpore, to Amelia, daughter of the late Francis, and sister of the late II. V. Division,
O Calcutta, Fisquires,
29. M. Campiore, I. Raisford, F.sq., assistance, artillery, to Finally Mary, edits daughter
of F. B. Davis, Edg., Ceru, Deconduct,
Market and Edwitz, Mr. James Dausmute, to Miss

Market Mr. Edwitz, Mr. James Dausmute, to Miss

Mr. A. Calcutta, Mr. James Dausmute, to Miss

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Mr. A. Calcutta, Mr. Dausmute, Mr. D

At Calcuta, Mr. James Dansmure, to Miss Mary Jun Thomson.
 Nor. 2. At Calcuta, Mr. Charles John Pattar, to Mrs. Eliza Bennet.
 At Agra, Walter A. Venour, Foq. superin-tending surgeon, to Vince, daughter of William Laling, Esq., collector of customs
 At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Roach, to Miss Marian Naries.

DEATHS.

Aug. 29 At Khouk Phyoo, Coloral W. H. Wood Pulltary commandont in Accion. The dealt of this effected and any findividual has been deven member of Community over which he once pic slick, a did not expensively of order of the highest orinnatures. In his character, the homour and loavers of the solidar, the beneficince and suincerty of the friend, and the piety and sitrue of the Christian were prominent and consplicators feature. By the nature residents in the district in which the was stationed, his more will be long perpetated and caveled, for to them he was indeed a guide, a comission, and a friend. To his tricish, and acquaintency, his law is afflictive, to his relatives irreparable.

Describe the learnest, to the simple dear, For daily blessings mark'd thy virtuous year,

Distress came always smiling from thy door. For God had made thee agent to the poor.

This notice is inserted by one, who offen it as a slight but sincere tribute to departed excellence; by one who had the happiness of enjoying the acquantance are be decessed, who admired his virtues, and appreciated his worth—Beng, Hurk.

spat. 22. At Banda, Lieut, William Cole, of the 67th regt., Native Infantry.
26. Colonel S. P. Bishop, commanding the 27th regt. Airtie Infantry.
Oct. 2. At Bauleah, Charlotte, lady of Capt.

uer. 2. At Baulesh, Charlotte, lady of Capt. Warner, executive officer, 4th duvision.

8. At Mirzapore, in child-bed, Margaret, wife of Colin Linday, Eag., cuttle service, aged 20.

10. At Calcutta, in her 50th year, Mrs. R. Finch, reject of the late J. Finch, Esq., late of Tribout, ingge-planter.

Finch, relect of the late J. Fincf, Esq., late of Tirboot, indigo-planter.

11. At Garden Reach, of acute remittent fever, Water Nisbet, Esq., of the cuvil service.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Williams.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Williams.

14. At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. T. Clarke, H.C. marine, agad 29.

— At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. T. Clarke, H.C. marine, agad 29.

— At Calcutta, Amirew Jewell, Esq., agad-G. L. Catherine, Mr. T. Clarke, H.C. marine, agad 29.

— At Calcutta, Mirrew Jewell, Esq., agad-G. L. Catherine, Mrs. Catherine

15. At Dum Dum, Capt. R. S. B. Morland, of the artillery, third son of the late Sr S. B. Mor-land, Bart, of Nether Winchendon, Buckingham-shre, aged 30.

16. Mr. Damel Evans, of the Cornwell, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Blann, aged 36.

— Mr. Calcutta, Mr. F. Hackwood, aged 37.

18. At Diangeoper, John F. Ellerton, Esq., of the civil service, aged 37.

— M. Howsho, Capt. R. A. Humphreys, of the country service, aged 48.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Savagaret Brown.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Savagaret Brown.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Lova Bletchip, aged 31.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Lova Bletchip, aged 31.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Lova on the passage from Lordon, Lieu Laws, 34th regt.

22. Mr. Calcutta, Mr. Caro Comer, aged 26.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Caro Comer, aged 26.

24. Mr. Galeutta, Mr. Caro Comer, aged 26.

25. Mr. Galeutta, Mr. Caro Comer, aged 27.

26. Mr. Alcutta, Mr. Caro Comer, aged 27.

27. W. Hodow, Hb. Blighers Mal Reja Mulhar Row Holken, aged 37. Sports Mr. Poss. Br. and 26.

28. C. Caro, Mr. Thos. Br. and aged 27.

28. C. Caro, Mr. Thos. Br. and aged 27.

A Undoor, His Highness Valad Raja Mulhar Row Holkar, aged 27 years.
 At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Bryant, aged 26.
 Mrss Louisa Cornelius, aged 17.
 Off Calcutta, Win Wright McCornick, best, surgeon, late of the fonces I ast-Indiam in.
 At Sylbet, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. W.

Prentice. Nor 1. At Calcutta, Hemy Francis Churcher,

Nor 1. At Calcutta, Henry Francis Churcher, Esq., agged 28 years — At Calcutta, Mr. Stephen Ludlow, agged 32 2 M Calcutta, Mrs. Jas. Bluett. 3 At Calcutta, Vellario, eldest son of Mr. John

Vallent, agd 16
4. At Calcutta, Mr. John William Porte, pensioner, late a captain in the Malo (traservice, 5. At Calcutta, Of Chole (t. Mr. J. W. Swaine, assistant at the General Department, eged 2b.

assistant at the General Department, eggd 29.
A Calacida, 5r. Jakob N. Indicott, late third office of the American ship Frowing—A Collection of the American —A Calacida, Phones, so of Capt. Homas Robinson of the ship Interest, of Hull, aged 14.
B. M. Lawrene P'Sonza, aced 5;
—A Cakatta, Reun, joungest son of Mr. Robert Sectoric, aged 14/2-a.

Madras. SHIPPING.

Arreste.

Oct. 13. Israel, Imax, from Boston.—14. Invested of Tolti, from Cerriges; Fieth, Rohmson, Tolti, from Cerriges; Fieth, Rohmson, Ton Citi, and Coposer, Smith, from Ont dito.—15. Israel, Tolti, From Calcuta.—18. Cross of Miloson, from Bordenew, and Corfiggi; and Hilon, Macallette, from Sungapore, Malacca, and Pexang.—26. Not-bother, Patrick, from Calcuta.—27. Process, H. whitt, from Calcuta.—27. Process, H. whitt, from Calcuta.—28. Lody W. Israel Hawket, from Calcuta.—28. Lody W. Israel, Smith, from Indiana, H. Market, Stories, Stoffen, Factor, and Rubey Hill, and Spartine, Webb, all from Calcuta.—27. Resolution,

Jellicoe, from Calcutta. - 28. Trial, Vaughan, from Calcutta. - Nov. 4. Orient, White, from from Ca London. Departures.

Departures.

Oct. 13. John Adam, Roche, for Calcutta.—17.

11. M. Ships Metella, Hart, and Jangue, Blacksood, both for Trincomallee; and M.S. Coage, Dunn, for Calcutta.—20. Emblie, Gerard, for Pondichery.—21. Norbudda, Patrick, for Covena,—24. Emberton, Shuttleworth, and Thalos, Biden, both for Covelong, and Capracorn. Smith, for Emore.—25. Ecaption, Lilburn, for Bonbay; and Lamentia, Tobls, for Pondicherry.—26. Zoraster, Pattern; and Pegansa, Howlett, both for Calcutta.—28. Lady Wilmot Hotton, Daviot, for Colombo.—25. Etz.a, Sutton, for Calcutta.—Nov.—, Onunt, White, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

ulu Tue

Sept 26. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, the lady of Edward E Elliot, Esq., civil service, of

a son. Ort. 3. At Secunderabad, the lady of E. W. Fyre, Esq., assist, surg., 50th N L, of a daughter, 12. At Chingleput, the 1 dy of A. N. Magrath,

sq., of a son. In At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut, C F. Liar-

24. At Mauras, the lady of Lieut. Geo Row-Eud. of a son. 29. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Geo Row-Indson, artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGIS

Sept. 23 At Camanore, Charles D. C. O'Brien, Esq., of H.M. 48th regt., to 1 mma Flirabeth, second daughter of the late Colonel E. W. Snow,

for 7 M Malras, Nel on Dartnell, Esq. assistsing, 11 M, 41st reg., to Caroline, second daughter of the Rox W. Classier, chaplain.

19, M Malras, Edward Chamir, Esq. of the Bombay cuts service, to Frence, eldest daughter of the late Robert Sewill, Lsq., of Oak L. d. (2010). Lodge, Bucks.

DEVIR

Get 1. At Berhampore, Fusign P. B. Roper, of the Pension Establishment.
9. At Bellary, Major Richard Shawe, of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry,
10. At Masulipatam, Capt. John Keith, of H.M.

De At Massilpadam, Capt, John Keith, of H.M. 62d regt, aged 43.

13. M. Massilpadam, Churlotte, wife of Mr. Long, aporhesay, aged 27.

14. At Massilpadam, Churlotte, wife of Mr. Long, aporhesay, aged 27.

15. At Larly Miss. Frun Kemnedy, reflect of the late Major Johnson Kennedy, of the Madras European regt, aged 47.

23. M. Seeunderabad, Mrs. Eyre, wite of Assistrug, E.W. Eyre, John regt, N. L.

26. At Pondicherty, Fanny, bady of John Berchon de Fontant, Esq. registrar of the Irihand de Ire, Instance of Pondicherty, aged 49.

25. At Cuddalore, Captain George Milson, of the 9th regt, Native Infantry.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

SECURITIES FROM OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 14, 1833. — With reference to the G.O. dated the 20th May 1825 (article 138, sec. 61 of the Supplement to the Military Code) the Right Hon, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a period of three months, from the date of appointment, be allowed to officers from whom securities may be required, and that in any case in which the necessary bond may not have been lodged than the military accountant at the expiration of that period, the Governor in Council will consider the expediency of removing the officer concerned from his appointment.

QUARTERMASTER OF ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 26, 1833. - In obedience to orders which have been re-ceived from the Hon, Court of D rectors, and with reference to paragraph 2d. of the G.O. under date the 28th Sept. 1830, article 122, sec. 27, page 131, of the second supplement to the Bombay Military Code, the appointment of quarter-master of the corps of engineers of this presidency, is abolished. The duties buherto discharged by that officer, are to be performed by the adjutant of the corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Territorial Department-Revenue.

Oct. 17. Mr. U. H. Baber to be assistant to col-lector of Rutnageree

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROPORTIONS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 1, 1833. Capt. T. R. Gordon, 25th N I., at his own request, primited to retire from service on bult pay of his rank.

ort. to 25th X I Lorut H. Stephenson to be cept, and I as I W Follett to the light, in suc-to to fordon refined, date of trade the best \$133. Fig. 3, Welst ad to rink from \$0.0 Melsts, and to be posted to ad N.I., v. Calli dec.

and to in poster to da N.L. v. Can 11 see 6.7.

Lis. F. M. Milne to rank from 8th 6pt. 1833, and to be posted to 2 db N.L. v. Follow process.

6a f B. Assist. Surg. D. Campilla, placed at disposal of acting superintendent of Indian navy for duty in that branch of service.

t idet of Infantry H. W. Prescott admitted to

conce of mininty (f. w. Prescott admitted to service, and prom. to custon (o.t. 22 - 4 tout F. Durack, 24th N.L. to be line wil) at Daponice, v. De l'Hoste who resigns appointment.

21th N.I. Licut, H. N. Rainsay to be adj., v.

Ems. F. Postans, 1st Gr. N.L. to be assistant to commissional officer in charge of infiltary bazaar at Poonah, v. Lieut. Ramsay.

Oct. 25.—Licut C S. Mant, acting barrackmaster at Bombay. Mant, 6th N.I, to be

FURIOUGHS.

To Finispe - Oct. 15. Heat. C. Birdwood, 3d N.I., for health.—16. Capt. J. Saunders, 19th N.I., for health.—18. H. L. Jones, 24th N.L., for health.—24. Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N.L., for health.

Lo Cape of Good Hope. Oct. 24. See W. Carsturs of Surgeon at Poonab, a sealth (eventually the Furupe).—Capt. R. Officialitot, paym. S. of army, for twelve modes, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Oct 10. Commander Cogan to be controller of the deck-yard, boat-master, and agent for traps-

Lieut Whitelock to be assistant to superintendent of Indian Navy

Licut Peters to be first-assistant controller of the dock yards.

Oct. 30.—Commander Harris to the ast master attendant, until further orders date of Commander McDonald's decease.

SHIPPING

Arr wals.

Arnwels.

Oct. 11. H.C. sloop of war Judierst, Wells, from Bushire, Basadore, and Museat. — 12. Sie Edward Paget, Tucker, from London.—16. From London.—16. From London.—17. Grace, Davies, from London.—17. Grace, Davies, from Liverpool.—8. Comala, Mig., from Grenock.—21. Clais mont, Brown, from Everpool.—22. Widenan, Hutchison, from Liverpool.—24. Honry Clay (American), Spalding, from Liverpool.—24. Honry Clay (American), Spalding, from Liverpool and Extra, Foliacs, both from Stockholm and Portsmouth.—Nov. 3. Royal George, Wilson, and Extra, Foliacs, both from London.—4. Parkfield, McAulay, from Liverpool; and Milgavare, Coulson, from Loudon.—5. Asia, Tonge, from Liverpool.

Departure. Nov. 7. Bounty Hall, Jackson, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Nov. 6)-£2. 10s. per ton,

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGE.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 20. At Cal da, the lady of Assist. Surg. T. II. Graham, of a son. Oct. 4, At Poonab, the lady of Charles Ducat, Esq., M.D., of a son. Esq., M.D., of a son. At Bombay, the lady of Thomas Crawford, Esq., of a son. 10. At Broach, Mrs. Martin, of a son. 10. At Broach, Mrs. Martin, of a son. 10. At Broach, Mrs. Martin, of a son. 21. At Poonabl, the lady of Lieut. C. Hunter, 18th N.I., of a son. 21. At Poonabl, the lady of Lieut. Bulkhey. 22. At Rombay the lady of Robert Penhey, Esq., of a daughter, At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Bulkley. 3d-assist. com, gen., of a son. 26. At Tamash, the lady of Lieut. Fiel. Mayor, 6th N.I., of a son. 30. At Artingabad, the lady of R. Riddell, Esq. of a daughter. Nan. 4 at Bombay, the lady of Walter Hoberts, Esq., of a son. Aug. 20. At Caliba, the lady of Assist. Surg. T.

MARRIAGE

Oct. 13. At Poonah, Henry Hebbert, Esq., ILC civil service, to Marian, youngest daughter of Thomas Abbott Green, Esq.

Cerlon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sept. 24, 1833—The Right Hon, the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, which will take effect from the 1st proximo:—

Western Province.

William Gisborne, Esq., to be acting government agent at Colombo.

W. Caubson, assistant at Colombo.
C. Landler, Esq., ditto at Negombo.
J. Newboyaart, Esq., ditto at Chilaw.
Captalaw, ditto at Ruanwelle.

J. S. Rodney, Esq., ditto at Kornegalle.

Capt. Pearson, ditto at Fort King.

J. Dinwoodie, Esq., ditto at Caltura.

A. Walker, Esq., ditto at Colombo. Northern Province.

P. A. Dyke, Esq., to be government agent at Jaffna and collector of customs.

C. Webster, Esq., assistant at Jaffna.

J. W. Huskisson, Esq., ditto at Maner.

R. Atherton, Esq., assistant collector of custome at laffua

T. Lavallierre, Esq., ditto ditto at Caytz.

E. Wood, Esq., ditto ditto at Moolletivoc. Eastern Province.

D. A. Bi Esq., to be government agent at Trincomalee and collector of customs.

J. Bone, Esq., assistant at Batticalon

J. D. Browne, Esq., ditto at Trincomalee Southern Province.

Montagu Wilmot, Fsq., to be government agent at Galle and collector of customs.

E. S. Waring, Esq., assistant at Galle.

J. Barnet, Esq., ditto at Matura.

W. H. Whiting, Esq., ditto at Hambantotte.

Capt. Rogers, ditto at Alipoot. W. Moir, Esq., datto at Ratnapoora.

Central Proposes.

George Turnour, Esq., to be government agent at Kandy.

G. R. Mercer, Esq., assistant at Kandy.

Major Donglas, ditto at Badoolla.

Capt. Forbes, ditto at Matele.

Capt. Macpherson, ditto at Madawalatenne.

Capt. Kelson, ditto at Nuwera Ellia.

F. J. Templer, Esq., to be acting collector of customs for port of Colombo, and outports in western province.

To be assistants to Collectors of Customs;— J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., at Chilaw and Putlam; C. R. Buller, Esq., at Negombo; J. Dinwood, Esq., at Caltura; and S. P. Foenander, Esq., at Pantura.

Esq., at Caltura; and S. P. Foenander, Esq., at Tahutara.

To be District Indges:—J. G. Forbes, Esq., of Colombo for district No. 1; C. R. Buller, Esq., of ditto for district No. 2; Capt. R. Law. of ditto for district No. 3; J. Diwoodle, Esq., of ditto for district No. 6; J. No. Mooyant, Esq., of ditto for district No. 6; J. N. Mooyant, Esq., of Chilaw and Putlam; J. W. Huskison, Esq., of Manar; J. Price, Esq., of Jaffiar; W. K. Burleigh, Esq., of Waldmonatchie, I. J. Speldewinde, Esq., of Wandmonatche, B. J. Speldewinde, Esq., of Tennonatchie and Patchelapulle; T. Lavalliere, Esq., of the Islands; E. Wood, Fsq., of the Wanny; J. J. Krickeibeck, Esq., of Amblangoldie; R. M. Sneyd, Esq., of calle; J. Barnett, Esq., of Mattra; Lacut, Driberg, of Hambantotte (extinct), Esq., of Capt. Penson, of Four Kolles; Unyght, Esq., of Karly, Capt. Mapplerson, of Madawalateune, Capt. Forbes of Matcle; Capt. Kelson, of Niwest Ellin; Major Douglas, of Badoolla; H. R. Scott, Esq., of Trimoomalee; J. Bone, Esq., of Buttaloa.

P. E. Wotchose, Esq., to be assistant to colomost servering and lerk to legislative and evenue

P. E. Wodehose, Esq., to be assistant to colonial secretary and clerk to legislative and executive councils.

E. R. Power, Esq., to be extra-assistant to colonial secretary.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Colombo.

Oct. 7. Eleanor, Lyons, from London.

BIRTH.

Sept. 8. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Atchison, C R., staff officer at Kandy, of a son.

DEATH.

Oct. 24. At Colombo, of brain fever, Lieut, Joseph Vincent, of the 97th regt, son of the Rev. Geo. Vincent, of Shanagolden, county of Limerick, and nephew of Lieut. Gen. John Vincent.

Penang, &c.

BIRTH.

July 18. At Penang, the lady of Joseph Manook, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At Padang, Mr. F. Embrechts, of the firm of W. W. Boyle and Co., to Miss Mary Anne

Townsend.

Aug. 5. At Penang, Mr. John Bodyk, jun., to

Mus. Maria Cox.

Sept. 6. At Penang, Licut. George Briggs, Madus horse artillery, to Mrss Gibson, eldest drughter of Lieut. Col. J. T. Gibson, 46th regt. Madus N.I.

DEATH.

Oct. 14. At Malacca, Mrs. J. W. Baumgarten, aged 50 years

Thina.

Arrivals of Company's Shins. (Season 1832-33.)

Oct. 29. Rose .- Nov. 25. Buckinghamshire.

DEATHS.

Nov. 7. At Whampoa, Mr. L. S. Agassiz, fourth officer of the H.C S. Bombay.

19. At Macao, aged 19, Mr. Frederick Hbery, of Canton, second son of James Hbery, Esq., of Lewisham.

Swan River.

APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 14. Capt. Daniell, 21st Fusileers, acting governor, v. Capt. Irwin.

Cave of Good Bove.

Nov. 27. The lady of Maj. C. B. James, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, of a daughter. Dec. 22. The lady of R. J. Jones, Esq., of a

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 3. At Graham's Town, James Black, Esq., to Miss Catherine Pakenham,

23. At Carriown, Mr. Lloyd Evans Mesham, to Christian Lizabeth, eldest daughter of G. Scholtz, Esq.

30. At Simon's Town, Thomes Mitchell, Esq., M.D., R.Y., to Susan, only daughter of Mr. Mullis, of Simon's Town.

DEATHS.

Nov. 29. At Cape Town, Ens. Ralph Darling Ross, of H.M. 72d Highlanders, aged 23. Dec. 8. At Cape Town, Nr. S. Cameron, Esp., of the Madras evil service, gred 39, seconds on of Lieut. Gen. Wm. Neville Cameron, of the Hon East-

Gen. Wm. Neville Talmeron, of the Hon. East-nda Company's service.

16. At Rondebosch, Phillip York Lindsay, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, second son of the Lord Pishop of Kildare.

Lately, At Cape Town, aged 78, Capt. Henry Hen-derson, sen., formerly commander of the Nymph, and afterwards for several years of the Commodive, both vessels connected with the trade between England and the Cape.

Isle of Afrance.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 19, 1833. At Port Louis, Licut. Henry Blunt, 29th regt,, to Louisa Celina Aphanasie, second daughter of the late Licut. Gen. Baron Vandermaison, thef de division, and member of the Legion of Honour.

- 160 St. Belena.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Castle, James's Fort, Dec. 23.—Lieut. Col. Commandant John Alex, Wright, and Major Chas-Sampson, transf. from nivalid to getfred list, from 12th inst., until further pleasure of Hon. Court of Directors be known,

St. Helena artil., for twelve months, on med. cert.

FURIOUGH. A. To Europe. - Dec. 5. 2d-Lieut. P. N. Greene.

Wostscript.

Bombay Papers to the 6th of November reached us when going to press,

They state that accounts of the most gloomy nature have been received from Guzerat. A succession of burning winds had destroyed the whole of the Jowaree crops of this season; and the scarcity and distress which this visitation has caused, have produced such a tendency to disorganization in the province, that the civil authorities have applied to Government to strengthen their hands. A failure in the year's revenue to the extent of two-thirds of the whole, is dreaded; and nothing but a very abundant produce of grain and wheat, which form the second or winter crop, can avert a famine. The effects of this intelligence have been already very sensibly felt in the Bombay market, where grain of all sorts has risen enormously.

The following is an extract of a letter but was not allowed."

received at Lloyd's, and signed "II. Barker."

" Messma, Feb. 22d, 1834.-Captain Henry Bourchier, R.N., left Bombay with Government dispatches and mail on the 5th November last in the Company's cruizer Nantilus, and was cast away on the 5th December on the coast of Nubia. After being four day, in the boats they got to Suakin and crossed to Burby, which place they left on the 13th Decembers and tode 600 miles on camels to the Nite of to Crusere (or Goos), and from the total Alexandria, which place he left on the 9th inst. When he left Bombay it was uncertain whether the steamer would start the 1st February or 1st March, depending on the Governor-general. The mail he left at Alexandria (to go viá Malta); the dispatches he takes with him to Leghorn. He would have performed quarantine here

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Rast-India House, March 19th.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprotections of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the ast court having

The Chairman (John Loch, Esq.) acquainted the court, that the statement of the Company's stock per computation, to the 1st of May 1832, for India, and to the 1st of May 1833, for England, which had not been laid before the proprietors, at the General Court held in December last, in consequence of the necessary documents not having then arrived, was now laid before the court.

The Chairman informed the court, that a list of superannuations, &c., granted since the last General Court to Company's servants in England, under the 53 Geo, 111. cap. 155., was now laid before the court, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 6. sec. 19.

The Chairman stated, that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Courtwere now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 4.

The Casteman acquainted the court, that the correspondence between the India Board, and the Court of Directors, relative to Mr. Prendergast's claim on the Luckgiow bankers, together with the melosifies therein referred to, were now laid before the proprietors.

The Charman informed the court, that copies of the correspondence between the India Board and the Court of Directors relative to the late proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, on the subject of a mandamus which had been applied for, to compel the Court of Directors to send out certain despatches to India, were now laid before the proprietors.

EQUALIZATION OF THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The Chairman said, he had to acquaint the court, that, in consequence of the resolution of the General Court of the 18th of December last, a letter had been addressed by the Chairs to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, requesting that he would present to the House of Commons the petition which had been agreed to by the General Court, praying "that the house would be pleased to admit the productions of British Iudia, and more especially the article sugar, to be imported into the United Kingdom at the same rate of duty as is charged upon similar articles imported from the Mauritius, and the British

colonies in America and the West Indies."
The right hon, gentleman had consented to take charge of that petition. The correspondence which had taken place on the subject should be read to the court.

The clerk then read as follows:-

East. India House, 6th Feb. 1894.

Str.—We have the honor to forward the accompanying petition to the Honorable the House of Commons, which was unanimously agreed to at a general Court of Proprietors of East-India stock on the 18th December last, praying that parliament will be pleased to authorize the importation into the United Kingdom of the productions of British India, and more-specially the article sugar, at the same rate of duty as is charged upon similar articles imported from the Mauritius and the British colonies in America and the West-Indies; and we bey, on the part of the East-India Company, to request that you will have the goodness to present heir petition to the House of Commons, and that you will use your endeavours to procure for the people of India and for the trade with that country, the relief which it is the object of the petition to obtain.

We have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN LOCH,

H. ST. G. TUCKER.

The Right Hon. Charles Grant, &c. &c. &c.

India Board, 7th Feb. 1834.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the petition which you have entrusted to my care. I feel homoured by the request to present that period, confidally concurring in the principle on which it proceeds. I shall be happy to lay it before the House of Commons. But I beg leave at the same time to reserve to myself the right of judging how for it may, on general considerations, and in reference to rational interests, be expedient to press the immediate application of that principle—I have the honor to be, &c.

Chas. Grant.

John Loch, Esq., H. St. Geo. Tucker, Esq.

Mr Lyall said, the right hon gentleman had informed him that, though he had hitherto been unable to present the petition, it was his intention to lay it before the house to-morrow morning.

EAST-INDIA VOLUNTELRS.

The Chairman said, he had to acquaint the court, that, in consequence of the determination of the Court of Directors to disembody the Royal East-India Regiment of Volunteers, under the new circumstances in which the Company were placed, a correspondence had taken place between the Court of Directors and Lord Melbourne, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, which should now be read

The clerk then read as follows:-

East-India House, 16th Jan. 1834.

My Lord:—We have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that as the East-India Company, under the new arrangement of their affairs, will ease to posses the commercial funds and establishments which have derfrayed the eyense and supplied the ranks of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, the Coult of Directors have it in contemplation to take measures for disembodying that corps. But previously to the adoption of such a proceeding, the court are desirous of being favoured with any communication that your Lordship may be pleased to make to them uporfains subject,

and which they would be glad to receive at your Lordship's earliest convenience. We have, &c.

John Loch, John Loch, Hy, St. G. Tucken, The Rt. Hon.Lord Visc. Melbourne, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, 29th Jan. 1834 I have had the honor of receiving tenuemen;—I nave nad the nonor of receiving your letter of the 16th instant, acquainting me, that as the East-India Company, under the new arrangement of their affairs, will cease to posses the commercial funds and establishments which have defrayed the expenses and supplied the ranks of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers. of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, the Court of Directors have it in contemplation to take measures for disembodying that copys, the court of Directors have it in contemplation to take measures for disembodying that copys, and the contemplation of the forest to his Majesty Usis determination of the forest that the command from his Majesty to desire that you will assure the commandant, and through him the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the copys, that his Majesty is deeply sensible of the zeal and patriorism which have been uniformly displayed by the copys from the first period of its institution, and it is his Majesty's pleasure, as a mark of his Royal approbation, to allow the officers of the copys to retain the rank and honours belonging to their respective commissions.

Thave the homour to be, &c. MFLBOURNE.

The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the E.4. Company.

East-India House, 15th Feb. 1834.

My Lord:—We have had the bonout to receive and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your Londship's letter of the East-India Company your Londship's letter of the East-India Company your Londship's letter of the East-India Company your Londship's letter of the East-India Company your Londship's letter of the East-India Company your Londship's letter of the East-India Polymer in the officers, non-commissioned officers of the top and privates of the top so Royal East-India Volunteers that his Myest's is deeply seps-shle of the zeal and patriotism which have been uniformly displayed by the corps from the first pencif of its institution, and that it is his Majesty's pleasure, as a mark of his Royal approbation, to allow the officers of the corps. to retain the Lonk and honours belonging to their respective commissions. Agreeably to the infiniation conveyed to your Lordship in our letter above-incitioned, the court have resolved that the region of Royal East-India Volunteers be discimbeding; and in communicating this resolution, we beg, on the part of the court, to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to express to his Majesty have the growther of the comps.

We have the homous to be, &c.

Jour Lord,

Ill. S. I. G. Ticker, East-India House, 15th Feb. 1834.

JOHN LOCH,
HV. St. G. TUCKER.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Melbourne, &c. &c. &c.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 12th February 1834.

the Lth February 1834.

Resolved unanimously, 'That in consequence of the transfer to the Indian territory, under the Art of the 3d and 4th Wilama IV, of the commercial funds of the Company which have intherto detrayed the expenses of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, and of the reduction of the commercial establishments, which will consequently become incapable of furnishing the requisite number of efficient men, it appears to this court that they have no alternative but to discontinue the services of this valuable and efficient corps.

Corps.

That accordingly, and in conformity with the milination conveyed to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, the regiment of State for the Home Department, the regiment of the Montage Violentiers is bed frombodied.

Rayal East-India Volunteers be dreinholde.

That Lord Melbourne having signified, in his letter to the Charman and Deputy-Chainman of the 29th ultimo, that he has it in command from his Majesty to assure the commandant, and through him the officers, non-commissioned offithrough him the officers, non-commissioned om-cers and privates of the corps, that hrs Majesty is deeply sensible of the zeal and patriotism which have been uniformly displayed by the corps from the first period of its institution, and that it is his Majesty's pleasure, as a mark of his Roval appro-bation, to allow the officers of the corps to retain the rank ard honours belonging to their respective commissions; this court desire to express their

gratification, this gracious testimony of his Majesty's approposition, in communicating which, Colonel Astell will have just cause to reflect with satisfaction upon the character which the regiment has acquired under his command.

Connect Assett with nave just change to renew with a staffsction upon the character which the regiment has required under his command.

As required under his command.

As required the court's thanks be given to Colonel Assett the court's thanks he given to Colonel Assett the court of the colonel as the control of the court of the colonel as the colo

the corps.

That with respect to the arms and accourrements, the inspector of military stores be desired to report as to the applicability of the whole or any potition for service in India.

East-India House, 15th Feb. 1831. Sir:—I have much satisfaction in forwarding to ou the enclosed copy of a resolution, which was you the enclosed copy of a resolution, which was passed unanimously by the Court of Directors on

East-India House, 26th Feb. 1834.

Six:—I have hid the honour to receive your letter of the 15th instant, conveying to me the resolution which the Honourable the Court of Directors have been ple-set to pass on the intended measure of d'sembodying the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers. The terms in which the court have seen fit to record the sentiments which court have seen it to record the sentiments which they entertain towards the regiment I have the honour to command are very grateful to my feel-ings, and I am persuaded that they will be most sensibly appreciated by every member of the corps when I shall have the satisfaction of making known to them the resolution of the dominanciale Court, which also announces the mode in which the King has been graciously pleased to mark his sense of the services of the regiment. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. ASTELL, Colonel.

John Loch, Esq.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednaday the 26th Feb. 1834. Resolved,—That the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers be disembodied on the 25th March, and that Colonel Astell be requested to take the necessary steps for carrying this resolution into effect.

Mr. Weeding said, he was certain that the proprietors would unanimously concur with the sentiments expressed by the Court of Directors in their general resolution which had just been read, and in which they so justly eulogized the conduct of the officers and men composing the East-India corps of Volunteers, from their first formation. Knowing that it was intended to disembody the corps, he had written, before he came into court, the proposition which he meant to submit to the proprietors. He believed that the court would be found unanimous in agreeing with him that the East-Didna Volunteers had, upon all occasions, performed the r duty in a most exemplary manner. He was desirous that the proprietors should place their opinion on record; and, with that object, he should move.

That this court cordully concurs in the sentiments expressed by the Court of Directors in their resolution of the 12th of February, on the proposed disembodying of the rigiment of Royal

East-India Volunteers, and fully sticipates in the gratification produced by the anouncement of his Majesty's gracious permission for the officers of the corps to retain the rank and honours be-lenging to their respective commissions.

Mr. Goldsmith seconded the motion.
Mr. wining said, that the high sense he entertained of the conduct of the gallant corps, now about to be disembodied. impelle thin to make a few observations. When he looked to the spirit which actuated the entire corps, on every occasion where the interests and property not only of the Company but of the city at large were concerned, he thought too much praise could not be conferred on He saw that excellent spuit displayed by every officer in the corps, and it was not less conspicuous in the conduct of the men who acted under them. (Hear, hear!) He should say nothing farther, except to express the grateful sentiments which he felt at the manner in which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to notice and to appreciate the praiseworthy services of the East-India Volunteers. (Hear, hear!) He fully participated in the pleasure which the gallant commandant and his brother officers must feel in the announced gracious permission to retain the rank and honours attached to their commissions. (Hear, hear!)

The Chairman observed, that it was unhecessary for him to say anything, after the resolution to which the Court of Directors had unanimously agreed. He cordially concurred in the proposition then before the court, and was happy to find that the proprietors were unanimous on this occasion.

-. Mr. Astell expressed his warm acknowledgments to the court for thus imposing upon him the grateful duty of returning thanks on behalf of himself, his brother officers, and the men whom they had so long commanded. They had fairly devoted themselves to the service which they had been called on to perform, and he believed they had been honoured with the approbation both of the Company and of the public. In 1813, when the sword was sheathed, and the peace of the world was supposed to be restored, the regiment had been disbanded, but afterwards, when troubles were revived, his Majesty's ministers required that a corps of 700 men should be embodied for the protection of the inetropolis. This had been done, and it had fallen to his lot to be called on to command them. That, he would say, was the happiest day of his life, because the officers were individuals whom he well knew and respected, and the men of whom the corps was composed, were men of character. They had discharged their duty, he was happy to say, so as to command the respect of their superiors, and the manner in which his Majesty had been pleased to notice their services must be highly gratifying to all. The flattering testimony which he had on this day received from the court, he should cherish to his latest hour. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. J. Pounder inquired whether any later information had been received from India, corroborative of the statement which had already been given through the medium of the public journals, relative to suttee atrocities recently committed in India? He asked that question because, after this great country had declared itself so strongly on this subject-after the Governor general abroad had expressed his determination to put down such prac-tices, -after they had been discountenanced at home by the King's Government in Council, it was to be deplored that they should find their feelings outraged by the continuance of transactions of this description. Therefore he asked the question.

The Chairman said, that one case had come before them since measures were taken for putting an end to the system; but the Government abroad had come to a distinct determination to prevent any similar occurrence. Positive orders had been sent out to carry the instructions of the Government at home fully into offect.

MANDAMUS.

Mr. Fulder wished to know whether the whole of the papers relative to the mandamus, which had been laid before the court, would be printed, and placed in the hands of the proprietors?

The Chairman.—They will.

Mr. Fielder - Will they be ready before the next General Court?

The Chairman.—Certainly.

Mr. Fielder. - Would now give notice of a motion, for the next general court, relative to those papers. He did not mean to impugn what his Majesty's Government had done on this subject; but still he felt that it was a duty incumbent on the Court of Proprietors to give their humble opinion on a question of so much importance, and he would afford them an opportunity of doing so. The hon. proprietor then handed in the following notice of motion :-

That it is the opmion of this court that the That it is the opinion of this court that the East-India Company ought not, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with the claims on the government of Oude made by the late Mr. Prendergest, as the agent of the representatives of Monhur Doss and Seetul Balhoo, natives of Calcutta, asserting themselves to be creditors of the late Nabob Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who died in the year 1787; but that such claims, being disputed and of forty years standing, be entirely and wholly left for adjustment to the parties themselves.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S CASE.

Mr Bury Hutchinson desire that the motion of which he had given notice to the Court of Directors, should be read: which was done as follows :-

which was done as follows:—

That there be laid before the Court of Propietors of East-India stock copies of all documents and evidence relied on by the Court of Directors in support of the statement made by the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 11th of April 1838 in the Travancore case, that "the frequent non-fulfilment by the Rajah of Travancore to supply the Company with the products of Travancore, must have been considerably aggravated by the obstacles thrown in the way of their trade by the private dealings with the rajah, in which Mr. John Hutchinson was simultaneously engaged;" and in support of the statement contained in the court's letter to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated the 28th February 1333, that on the 13th March 1800, Mr. John Hutchinson's estate received back four lars and 20,000 rupees, being the principal with a real interest of more than 16 per cent, per annum, upon two laca and a-half of rupees, the only cash with which Mr. Hutchinson ever parted.

Mr. Hutchinson ever parted.

Mr. Party, as commercial resident at Augengo, from 1738 to 1803; and the amount of allary, allowance for servants, and emoluments and pay.

nce for servants, and emoluments and pay

mr. Party, as commercial resident at Anjengo, from 1798 to 1893; and the amount of salary, allowance for servants, and emoluments and parceived by General Macaulay, then Colonel John Macaulay, while political resident at Travancora and chief of Cochin, from the date of his appoint.

That there be labt before the Court of Proprietors specific statements of any alleged charges of breaches of covenant or default in the observance of the clauses, conditions, and agreements entered into between the East-India Company and Mr. John Hutchinson, late commercial resident at Anjengo, political resident at Travancora and chief of Cochin, and the evidence upon which the Court of Directors rely that such alleged charges are founded.

And that there be laid before the Court of Proprietors a copy of the Anjengo account, from April 1794 to May 1795; a copy of the certificate or receipt from the Rajah of Travancore or his minister for the sum of 400,000 rupees, mentioned in the Anjengo account of 1796; also, copy of the letters from the rajah, his minister, and Mr. John Hutchinson's account with the Bombay government for the Bombay consultation thereon; the Sombay records from the Hombay government for the same year; also, all letters appearing on the Bombay records from the Hombay on the Hombay and consultations as appear on the Manuers and consultations as appear on the Manuers and consultations as appear on the Manuers and consultations as appear on the Manuers and consultations as appear on the Manuers and consultations as appear on the Manuers and consultations as appear on the Manuers and consultations as appear on the Manuers and consultations as appear on the Manuers and consultations as appear on the Manuers and c that country during the same period, and such minutes and consultations as appear on the Maminutes and consultations as appear on the sta-dras and Bombay records, from the 9th of Ja-nuary to the end of June in 1783 inclusive, which relate to the communications made by blin to those governments or his situation in the Tra-vancore country.

Mr. Bury Hutchinson then proceeded to say, that he believed he had had, on the 10th and 19th of June last, the honour of addressing the court on the same subject which he was again about to bring under their notice; almost ever since which time, he had been unfortunately confined by severe indisposition. could not forget the kindness with which he had been heard on the latter occasion, and he was grateful for it, though he feared his feeble attempts would be vain to extricate his deceased uncle from that load of calumny-calumny so foul that nature itself was distorted to give effect to the falsehoods of Mr. Macaulay, and the assertions of the Honourable Court of Directors, and in order to support their Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 13. No. 52.

unfounded tharge of his trading to the injury of the Company, the Company's ships had been made to enter the ports of Travancore during the monsoon, when it was quite impossible for them to do so; and the trade-winds were made cease, and the Company's ships to effect the port of Anjengo to fetch pepper in the month of July. On the occasion when he before addressed the court, he yielded to their wishes, on an understanding that the directors would grant those papers which appeared to him to be necessary to clear up and elucidate all that had been set forward as matter of charge. court had granted him papers to a certain extent; but latterly they had thought proper to refuse the production of documents which he deemed essential to the support of his statement, and in vindication of the charges made by the directors against his uncle. He had received a letter in which the Court of Directors positively stated that they would not supply any farther papers. The consequence was, that he now came forward to pray that those documents should be laid before the Court of Proprietors. He sought by this proceeding to rescue the character of his late uncle, Mr. John Hutchinson, from the obloquy that had unjustly been cast upon it. His uncle, as a servant of the Company, had, he contended, faithfully served them as commercial resident of Anjengo, political resident of Travancore, and chief of Cochin. Let it, however, be remembered, that Mr. Parry received £5,000 per annum as commercial resident of Anjengo, and General Macaulay (then Colonel Colin Macaulay) received £19,000 per annum as political resident at Travancore, and chief of Co-chin; but his (Mr. II.'s) uncle had received, as the only consideration of his services, the privilege of entering into certain pepper contracts. He did so, as he had an undoubted right to do. General Macaulay had assumed, without any just foundation, that his uncle in some of these transactions had acted improperly; and the Honourable Court of Directors had thought proper, with no better evidence than the testimony of General Macaulay, to libel his uncle's character, and to hold him up as a man who had acted immorally, by contracting with the rajah for pep-per. The court had represented, in a letter to Mr. C. Grant, of the 28th of February 1833, " that on the 13th of March 1800. Mr. J. Hutchinson's estate received back four lacs and 20,000 rupees, being the principal with a real interest of more than sixteen per cent. per annum upon two lacs and a half of rupees, the only cash with which Mr. J. Hutchinson ever parted' That was not the fact. It was in 1795 that a settlement of accounts took place between the rajah and his uncle; the ba-(2 N)

lance was stated to be 4,39,000 rupees. for the payment of which the rajah gave his bond, and an order on the Bombay Government to pay Mr. John Hutchinson from the money they owed him for pepper, with which that prince had supplied the Company by the treaty between the Company and the rajah. The Company's peopler ought to have been paid for before it was delivered, and the Company became subject to heavy penalties for not doing so. Mr. John Hutchinson made advances in 1796 (after the settlement of the account of 1795), and in discharge of which a sum of 4.20 000 rupces was paid by the Bombay Government, and not in discharge, as stated by Mr. Macaulay and the Honourable Directors, of the account of 1800. It will appear, then, from the account, that Mr. John Hutchinson made advances, perfectly distinct from these transactions, of two and a half lacs of rupees to the rajah, on two contracts for pepper never fulfilled. The raigh employed Mr. John Hutchinson's money in freighting the Company's ships, and actually freighted three ships with pepper purchased with his uncle's money. He had no evidence to show why it was inconvenient for the Company to make the usual advance; all that could be said was, there was not sufficient money sent down from Bombay for the purpose, and consequently, if Mr. John Hutchinson had not advanced his money, the Company's ships would have sailed without cargoes, or the raiah would have demanded the penalties he was entitled to receive from the Company, being double the amount of cash stipulated to be paid by the Company prior to the delivery of the pepper. pursuant to the contract or treaty with the Indian Government, and his uncle stood as a security for the Company, his money being made use of by the rajah to purchase pepper. The transactions subsequent to 1795 may, therefore, fairly be assumed to have been beneficial to the Company's trade, and the transactions previous cannot be adjudged to have been otherwise than fair, for the raigh and his ministers settled themselves the account, and directed the payment of it to be made by the Bombay Government out of the money they stood indebted to him for pepper delivered, but not paid for, according to their permanent contract of 1793, with the rajah; thus it will appear the Company gained by having given the pri-vilege of contracts in heu of salary and commission, to the extent of that salary which was paid after his uncle's decease to General Macaulay and Mr. Parry, and the Anjengo and Travancore servants, being upwards of £25,000 per annum. There was in 1795 an admitted debt of 4,39,000 rupees due by the rajah of Travancore; that sum of money was the only sum paid

during his uncle's life-time through the Bombay Government that appeared upon the records, and the whole debt of 1795 was thereby discharged, with the exception of 19,000 rupees, and which will anpear by the receipt of the rajah or his minister, mentioned in the Anjengo account of 1796, but which the directors refused to produce. He now called on the directors to produce that account, and also certain other documents to prove what had occurred with the Indian Government at that period. It appeared that the Company had entered into contracts with the Rajah exactly similar to those of Mr. J. Hutchinson, and under the same penalties. It appeared further that they had made good some of their payments, but not all; and at that period they became liable, in consequence, to pay the rajah double the amount of the sum not paid. It likewise appeared, that during those years his uncle had advarced two lacs and 50,000 rupees to the raiah on contracts exactly similar to those of the Company. He did not, however, receive that pepper. The Company received the whole of it, and 800 candies beyond their contract; and, moreover, had not then paid for it, and they thus escaped the penalty they had incurred, because the rajah had the use of Mr. J. Hutchinson's money, and gave the Company's debt as a security for its repayment. He had called for documents, the Anjengo accounts and others, to shew these facts, and to prove that he was not an impostor; for he would not suffer himself to be held up to that court, or any other, as a man capable of falsehood. He did not want, or mean, to claim any indulgence from that court on account of his uncle not receiving salary for the offices he held. His relative was a servant of the Company; whatever he was bound to do he ought to have done; and it he had acted wrong, he ought not to be encouraged. But if, on the other hand, he had conducted himself with integrity; if the Government of India had approved of his conduct throughout; and if, after upwards of forty years, nothing improper could be proved against him; then, he contended, that he was entitled to have the favourable consideration of th's court, and a strict investigation, for the purpose of refuting the slanders that had been propagated against his uncle's character. He therefore regretted that any reluctance should have been evinced by the Court of Directors to produce the papers which he had called for, and which related to the whole of his uncle's transactions. Let the court recollect the situation in which his uncle stood, the extensive correspondence he carried on, and the various additional duties he performed during the two Mysore wars.

For these he received not one farthing. neither was he permitted to receive the benefit of the contracts the Company had allowed him to enter into. His uncle's conduct, he would maintain, would bear the most rigid scrutiny. He had received the approbation of the Government of Bombay, and of the British admiral, Sir Edward Hughes, who attributed the capture of the French squadron, and the safety of the British fleet, to his exertions and foresight. During his life, his integrity had never been suspected; the rajah and the Bombay Government, to whom his transactions were familiar, made no complaint of him. His character stood deservedly high; and the first time that character was attacked was by General and Mr. Macaulay, whose misrepresenta-tion was re-echoed by a member of that court. A false statement was again made. although a most favourable report of the whole case had been agreed to by a select committee of the House of Commons, chosen by the Board of Control, after an inquiry of twenty-two days' continuance. He wished most decidedly that every thing should be investigated, and that the case should be most rigidly inquired into. He was anxious for examination, because he knew that justice and truth were on his side. An hon, proprietor had former-ly said, "he did not much mind the report from a committee of the House of Commons, knowing how such things were managed." Perhaps that gentleman might suppose that he had endeavoured to procure a picked committee. But the fact was wholly the other way. The committee which had reported so favourably was not appointed by any influence of his; it emanated from the Board of Control itself. The gentleman who presides now over the board deputed Sir James Macdonald to name the committee, and he received a communication from him on this subject, in which he said, "you had better take care and retain this paper, with the names of the committee in my hand-writing," which paper I now hold in my hand. He did not know whether any of the proprietors were acquainted with the hand-writing of Sir J. Macdonald, but from him he had received that document. That committee had reported that "the Court of Directors had acted unjustly and oppressively towards him (Mr. B. Hutchinson), in interfering to prevent the payment of a just debt;" a debt, the foundation of which was sifted to the bottom; yes, the Company's counsel, three or four of them, sifted it to the bottom. They endeavoured to impugn the debt-they strove to shew that it was not a just debt-but they failed; and the committee found, and reported, "that the East-India Company had acted unjustly and oppressively, in interfering to prevent the payment of

a just deby due from a native prince to a British subject. in preventing the pay-ment of the said debt at a time when the rajah was able and willing to discharge it, by instructing the resident to discountenance the debt, after having pretended they had caused their interdict to be removed, and now refusing to sanction the claim, in such a way as amount to an effective interference with the rajah in his (Mr. Hutchinson's) behult, after having unjustly interfered in the first instance to prevent the payment of the debt, and thereby and by virtue of their treaty of 1805 with the rajah, rendered their sanction and assistance the only means of obtaining its payment, and treating his just claim as a stale demand, and reproaching him and his predecessors with that delay which their own unjustifiable conduct had alone produced." The treaty obtained from the raph in 1805, by General Macaulay, which placed the rajah under the control of the Company's resident, was very different from the then existing treaty, by which his (Mr. Hutchinson's) interests were deeply affeeted, was, he believed, procured under circumstances of a very equivocal charac-The rajah asserted that it had been obtained by force and violence. committee had strongly censured the Court of Directors for treating his just claims as an unjust demand-for endeavouring to throw over his claim, because it was of long standing, as a stale and unfounded demand, and for having accused him and his predecessor as the occasion of the evils of that delay, which their own unjustifiable conduct had alone produced. That was the decision of the committee, or the verdict of the jury that tried the case. General Macaulay had asserted very extraoidinary things; but men would sometimes say what they liked whether they could prove their assertions or not. This, however, was not all: General Macaulay published a pamphlet while the verdict was pending; and, before the committee or jury had decided on the question, he privately circulated that pamphlet among them; and though it was written to his (Ar. H.:) prejudice, had never been sent to him. When his bill was brought into the House of Commons, according to the recommendation of the select committee, the directors, to their disgrace be it spoken, and in breach of their solemn agreement with their deceased servant, wrote that special pleading unconstitutional letter, he meant the letter to Mr. C. Grant. dated the 28th of February 1833 (which Mr. Macaulay stated was a private letter). It appeared, that Mr. Macaulay took up the representation contained in that letter, and concluded from it that the debt due by the rajah was all paid, together with upwards of sixteen per cent. interest, in

1800; that the claim was completely satisfied; that the debt was fill ous; or, if not fictitious, that it was improperly contracted, and that ships belonging to the Company had entered the port of Travancore, and were waiting for pepper, at the time when Mr. J. Hutchinson possessed himself of a considerable quantity of that article," which Mr. Macaulay stated was contrary to his duty to the Company. This was said to have occurred in the month of July. Now, it was impossible that ships could, in that month, lie off the Malabar coast to receive cargoes, on account of the monsoon, which commenced in April and continued till October. The Board of Control opposed Mr. H.'s counsel being heard to controvert these false assertions and other points equally delusive, or to have the truth of Mr. Macaulay's statement investigated by another committee. The bill was at once negatived by a majority, and the matter was managed in such an unfair way, that it was impossible to controvert the untrue statements which had been put forth and uttered by Mr. Macaulay, the Company's advocate. Now, it was not a little remarkable, that the only two persons on the select committee, who would support the proceedings of the East-India Company at all, were an East-India director and a proprietor of East-India stock; while there were seven or eight who recommended and signed the draft of that report, which was afterwards treated by the Court of Directors in this house with so much indifference. He thought that, for the sake of their own characters, they might have endeavoured to throw out this bill in a more fair and manly way. Why not suffer it to go to a committee of the whole House, where counsel might have been heard, and where a proper myestigation of the facts as to whether the statement of the payment of the whole debt, with sixteen per cent. interest, was true or not, could have been entered into? Why was such a letter written to Mr. Grant in the hope that his Majesty's ministers would crush the bill at the outset, and thus stifle inquiry? In proceeding thus, did they not shew the Board of Control how to act in an unconstitutional manner? Mr. Randle Jackson had complained of the treatment which the Court of Directors had received on a recent occasion from the Board of Control; and he had accused that body with having acted in an unconstitutional manner. The remonstrance of the Court of Directors, pending a parliamentary transaction, had, it appeared, been treated in the same way as his (Mr. II.'s) bill had been treatedit was just kicked out in the same unreasonable namer. He was sorry that the Court of Proprietors had received such treatment, but it was precisely the same as ,

he had suffered himself. He asserted that the allegations which had been made to prejudice him were totally void of truth. If they had known it to be otherwise, he was sure the Court of Directors never would have written such a letter as they had done to Mr. Grant; the object of which evidently was to stifle inquiry, They evidently knew their proceedings were wrong, and their assertions untrue; they would therefore not grant him the papers which he had called for, and which were essential to a just view of his case. They had calumniated him and his deceased uncle; and Mr. Macaulay had taken the same course. That was not all. When some months since he entered that court, he came on purpose to hear what was going on, and to support the Court of Directors in procuring a renewal of the charter on the most favourable terms, as an unright and independent man. Notwithstanding what had been done with respect to his claim, he would have used his best efforts to assist the Court of Directors, because he never allowed excited feelings to interfere with the performance of what he conceived to be his duty. But, to return to the subject, when he entered the court, a learned gentleman, one of their legal authorities, observed him coming in, and immediately proceeded to attack his uncle; which, in his opinion, was very unfair. He did not wish to say more on this subject; but certainly it appeared to him that there could not possibly be any fair reason or ground for withholding those papers from the Court of Proprietors. He did not want them to be printed on account of the expense; but the cost of copying out a few documents certainly could not be very great His uncle, for fitteen years service, during which his conduct had met with the highest approbation in various quarters, had not received one penny. He had no salary, but an allowance of £250 per annum for servants at the factory, and he had been robbed of his contract, which the Company had given him for his services, in hen of salary; for the Court of Directors advised and directed the rajah not to fulfil the contract he had entered into with Mr. John Hutchinson. He (Mr Hutchinson) had applied to the Court of Directors on the subject, and they told him that nothing could be recovered except by the sanction of the government, and that they never would sanction it. Now, he could neither get at the rajah nor write to him, except through the Company's political resident, and he feared it would be a difficult task to prevail on the rajah to incur the displeasure of the Company. But that was another point-the object of his motion here was not to take money out of the Company's pockets, though he might want it-though he might have a right to

it. No! his object merely was, to vindicate the character of his deceased uncle. The proprietors, he was sure, would not think that the reputation of a public functionary, who died in their service, was a matter that should be disparaged on slight grounds, much less, on no grounds at all. That servant, though he did not take the large pay which General Macaulay had done, year after year, had nevertheless served the Company faithfully. Certain he was, that it would hurt their feelings much, if they believed that a servant of their's in India had been talsely accused of being guilty of wrong; and, if convinced of the fact being otherwise, he was firmly persuaded, that every facility would be afforded to him by the court, to do that injured servant justice, and to remove the wholesale calumny which Mr. Secretary Macaulay had showered upon Mr. John Hutchinson's character. The hon, proprietor concluded by moving for the papers in the terms already given.

Capt. Gowan said, he would second the motion; but he begged leave to premise, in doing so, that he was actuated by no spirit of partizanship. This he looked upon as a case of appeal; and, in all cases of that kind, he thought every opportunity should be given for far investigation. He did not mean to give any opinion on the case, with the intricacies of which he was not conversant. But it was enough for him to know, that the Court of Directors had refused the hon-mover certain papers (the production of which would create no expense), which he wanted for the purpose of vindicating the memory of his deceased uncle and of soothing his own feelings. In his opinion the Court of Directors did not act fairly nor justly in refusing papers which related to the matters at issue. If there was nothing to conceal, why should there be this sort of reservation? He understood, at a former court, that the Directors would grant to the bon, mover all the papers which appeared to bear on the question. But now they heard, that papers which he mainly relied on, and on which the case rested, were withheld. He had read attentively a paper on this subject which had been sent to him and he supposed to other proprietors, and he there saw enough to lead him to believe that there was great ground of complaint, and he hoped and expected that a full and fair inquiry would be set on foot. By the document to which he had alluded he found, that a very impartial committee of the House of Commons (he knew several of them, and they were men not to be tampered with) had been appointed to consider Mr. Hutchinson's case : and, after twenty-two days patient consideration of the subject, they had reported that the conduct of the Court of Directors had been " unjust and oppress sive in interfering to prevent the payment of a debuggetty due from a native prince to a British subject." When he was willing to pay that debt, the Court of Directors interfered, and what right had they to do so? Mr. J. Hutchinson was commercial resident at Anjengo, and his principal, if not his only source of recompense and remuneration, arose from the trade which he was allowed to carry on.
That being the case, he thought it was most unjust and unwarrantable not to allow him to enjoy those benefits arising from trade, which all other commercial residents were in the habit of profiting by. (Hear, hear!) The Court of Directors were here accused by a very independent committee of the House of Commons, with having pretended to withdraw their interference with the rajah, when in fact it was not removed. That committee charged them positively with having interfered so as to defeat the just claims of the creditor; with preventing, by the treaty entered into with the rajah in 1805. the payment of a debt due by the rainh to Mr. Hutchinson; and with accusing him and his predecessor of having occasioned evils which their own unjustifiable con-. duct had produced. That this committee could have been influenced by no unworthy views, in agreeing to this report, must be quite evident to any one who heard the names of those who composed it. Here the hon, proprietor read the names | Such was the committee who made that report to the House of Commons. The letter from Lord Teignmouth to the house contained a similar opinion. That noble lord was the Governor-general of India when the transac. tions alluded to took place; and no one could believe that he would act so unwarrantably, so wickedly, as to express such an opinion if he were not perfectly convinced of its justice. But the bill founded on the report of this independent committee was rejected. Unfortunately, Indian questions were little attended to in the House of Commons (hear, hear!); questions connected with that country, whether remotely or otherwise, appeared to be slighted, to be almost despised. (Hear, hear!) The bill was, however, thrown out. Mr. Hutchinson was not so fortunate as the parties who were chiefly connected with the Nozeed affair. It looked as if Mr. Hutchinson was in want of that commanding influence which those parties seemed to have possessed. Parliament, in his opinion, and in the opinion of others, were wrong in the Nozeed business, and it was not impossible that they had been wrong in Mr. Hutchinson's case. They had thrown out the claim of the latter-they had received the claim of the former; but, looking to the report of the Committee, it was

not clear to him, but that a decision exactly contrary would have been more in accordance with the principles of justice. Be that, however, as it might, they were, in that court, the representatives of India; and they should recollect what they had heard during the discussions on the renewal of the charter. They were then told what as commanding attitude they would assume, what a proud position they would take, what extraordinal powers they would possess, when the question was settled, to render full and ample justice to every person who complained. (Hear, hear! from Sir C. Forbes.) Well. whether they boasted of such power or not, he hoped they never would be found wanting in their endeavours to assist the oppressed, so far as their situation allowed them to interfere. When he spoke thus, he did not mean to say that he had come to any decided opinion on the intrinsic merit of this question. He had seen the letter from the Court of Directors to Mr. Grant, and he confessed their statement of the account had puzzled him very much. Of course, it was most difficult to unravel and to understand accounts of between forty and fifty years standing, and, from the beginning, very intricate: but, if the rajah was willing to pay the debt, he could see no just reason for any interference to prevent him. He could not conceive why an order should be given one day and countermanded the next. Under all the circumstances, it did appear to him that a prima facie case was made out which imperatively demanded investigation. He was, therefore, sorry that the Court of Directors were unwilling to grant those papers which the hon. mover called for as necessary to the vindication of the character of his deceased uncle and the satisfaction of his own mind. That gentleman had, however, as much right to require from them every facility for the investigation of his case, as the individual, the mandamus connected with whose concerns was then hanging over their heads, had to demand it in his case. It seemed to him that the sentiment which led to this sort of refusal was, "Oh! my pocket is in danger! but, it I can help it, my pocket shall not be touched!" That, however, was a bad principle. They ought rather to say, "if there is any information that you want, we will give it to you most heartily and readily, even though our pockets should be touched, provided you can make out your case." He, therefore, should say, in this case, "Come forward, and appeal to the public-appeal over and over again - and, be assured, that, if your cause be a sound one, justice will finally interfere in your favour." With these feelings, he should second the hon, proprietor's motion.

The Chairman would not trouble the court with many observations on this question. His own opinion could be stated in a very few sentences. The hon, mover had, in the course of his speech, used rather strong language, to the Court of Directors; that, perhaps, might be excused, when they considered the situation in which he stood. He asserted. that he had been calumniated by the court; that they had sent forth untruths about him; and he used many other expressions of the same description. He regretted that the hon. proprietor had done so; but all things considered, perhaps it would be better to say nothing more on that subject. The hon, proprietor's first complaint was, that the Court of Directors had not granted all the papers which he had demanded, and he seemed to think that he had not been treated with due courtesy. Now, if the correspondence were read, it would be found that the hon. proprietor had been treated with perfect courtesy, and that every paper which actually bore on his case had been supplied. The case was originally taken up by the Bengal Government thirty years ago, when, on the representation of General Macaulay, the rajah was prevented from making certain payments. Since that time, the question had been in constant agitation. It had been elaborately discussed before the Court of Directors, and the hon, proprietor, not satisfied with their decision, proceeded to a higher tribunal: he went to a committee of the House of Commons. That committee had made a report, which the House had decidedly negatived; and thus the case stood at present. He did not think that the court could or ought to go into the case, under these circumstances. If the motion were merely for papers to vindicate the character of the hon, proprietor's uncle, he should be the last man to refuse them: he should say, that if the hon, proprictor would be satisfied with the papers which he now called for, why by all means let them be granted, and let an end be put to the matter. Many papers had already been granted, and, as the time of their officers could not be always occupied in meeting fresh demands for additional documents, it was necessary that a limit should be fixed upon. On a former occasion, he had pointed out certain papers as necessary for his purpose, and those papers had been granted as required. The hon, proprietor said, that the Court of Directors had calumniated his uncle. and he called for the papers on which they had formed their judgment; to that he would answer, that they had formed their judgment on the papers then before the proprietors; and he would confidently assert, that there was not a single paper of any importance which had not been

produced; therefore the proprietors and the public could decide whether they had given a right judgment or not. In one paper they had stated that the hon. proprietor's uncle had received four lacs of rupees in the month of March 1800 : it ought to have been stated in 1796, not in 1800; but the date made no carthly difference with respect to the fact. He had no wish to withhold the true state of the matter: the account was made up to March 1800, and it therefore appeared to him that the money was paid at that time : whereas it was, in point of fact, paid in 1796. The salary of Mr. Hutchinson was certainly small, but it did not follow that his other emoluments were not considerable. The hon, proprietor accused the Court of Directors with calling him an impostor; they did not mean so; on the contrary, they had treated him in every way as a gentleman. (Hear, hear!) The hon, proprietor asserted, that a private letter from the Court of Directors had influenced and guided the Board of Control; that letter, he should merely observe, came from the Chairs. The honproprietor had also stated, that a complaint was made in that court by Mr. Randle Jackson of the manner in which the Company had been treated by the Board of Control, and he had assimilated his own treatment to that which the Company had experienced. Now, if the hon. proprietor had only been treated in the same manner as the East-India Company, he really conceived that he had no very great reason to complain. The hon, gentleman, who had seconded the motion, had said that he would give no opinion on the case, and yet, strange to say, he certainly spoke with a degree of vehemence and decision, as if he was perfectly acquainted with its merits, and had fully made up his mind on the subject. Now, hewas inclined to believe, from the speech of the hon, gentleman, that he was not very well acquainted with the circumstances. He thought that the best course would be, if the hon, mover was satisfied, to put an end to the business by granting him the papers he now called for. It was high time they should have done with the business. Under these circumstances, he hoped they would come to a conclusion, and no longer proceed with a series of motions, day after day, for the production of new documents. He wished that a portion of the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the hon, proprietor, to show that they had conducted themselves with perfect fairness, should be read.

Dr. Carpue inquired, whether the hon. proprietor would accede to the offer which had been made?

Mr. Bury Hutchinson, after adverting

Chairs in their letter to Mr. Grant of 28th February 1833, observed that these misstatements had defeated his bill, and cost him several thousand pounds; although the hon. Chairman might think lightly of the subject, he did not so, for the effect of it was this: that in 1796 four lacs and 20,000 rupees were received in discharge of an account settled up to the year 1795, and 19,000 rupees, the lialance of that account, was carried over to the account between the rajah and Mr. Hutchinson for the following year. The two lacs and a-half, mentioned by the Chairs, were subsequently advanced by Mr. Hutchinson, and formed part of the new account, which was adjusted and balanced in 1800 by the ministers and the rajah, in conjunction with Mr. Parry, the Company's commercial resident, acting in behalf of Mr. Hutchinson's estate. referces found there remained due 4,89,000 rupees to Mr. Hutchinson's estate, after giving credit for all payments that had been previously made, including that of 1796, therefore, if in 1800 four lacs and 20,000 rupees had been paid, as asserted by the Chairs, and the sums admitted by the hon proprietor in 1801, 1802, and 1803, to have been paid, then, indeed, the conclusion come to by the Court of Directors, in their letter to Mr. Grant, would have been correct, and the whole debt, together with sixteen per cent. interest, would have been paid; but, as the fact was entirely otherwise, and not a single rupee was paid in 1800, the two lacs and a-half were not paid back, as asserted by the Chans, and the balance claimed by the hon proprietor, and admitted by the rajah, was, therefore, justly due. However, as the Chairman acknowledged that the statement in the letter from the Court of Directors to Mr. Grant was incorrect, and he could produce no evidence to support the charge that the Court had made against Mr. Hutchinson, in their letter to Mr Grant, "that his trading with the rajah had been prejudicial to the Company," and that the Court of Directors had now no charge to prefer against Mr. John Hutchinson, he felt himself justified in assenting to the wishes of the Chair, and would be satisfied with the production of the papers he had moved for.

Mr. Marriott said, the hon proprietor would be satisfied if those papers were laid on the proprietor's table, and that, perhaps, would answer his purpose.
The Chairman said, he believed the hon.

proprietor wanted those papers especially for himself. The Court of Directors had already granted a great many papers to the hon, proprietor.

On the proposition of the Chairman, a letter addressed by the Court of Directors to Mr. B. Hutchinson, in answer to the acknowledged misstatement of the , to an application made by him for various papers, on the 16th of January, was then read. In that letter, the court observed, that they had, in a former communication, stated that they would readily grant any papers that could throw a light on the commercial proceedings to which Mr. Hutchinson's letter referred, from the year 1792 to the year 1807; but that he then, however, asked for an indiscriminate mass of documents covering that extensive period. The fourt regretted that they could not accede to this demand, as some of the pupers called for were of a private nature, and it was not customary to produce such documents; whilst others, if they existed at all, related solely, or in a great degree, to the general affairs of the Company, and must, therefore, be withheld.

Mr. B. Hutchinson said, that his uncle, as agent to the Company, had had in his possession all the papers he now called for, and he hoped the court would furnish them. By virtue of his agreement with the Bombay Government, he was to have free liberty to trade with the princes and natives of India. it was stipulated, that, if any difficulty should arise, the Government should assist him, and facilitate the payment of his demands; and, if he were removed, even for misconduct, still he was to have the authority of the Company for its recovery; and if he should be indebted to the princes or natives of India, by the same agreement, should he die, his (Mr. John Hutchinson's) representatives were bound to pay those princes or natives. Now, Mr. John Hutchinson entered all his trading concerns in a book that book, and all his other documents, on his death, fell into the hands of the succeeding commercial resident of the Company, and, consequently, came into the possession of the Government, by whom they were retained. The documents which were essential to his case he found it would be very difficult distinctly to specify, and, therefore, he had shaped his motion in a more general way.

The Deputy Chairman (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq) was of opinion that there was no necessity for farther explanation. He should only state, for himself and his colleagues, that they were most anxious to produce every paper that would enable the hon, proprietor to make out his case. Between thirty and forty years had now clapsed since the proceedings alluded to had taken place; still, however, if the hon, proprietor wished to vindicate his uncle's conduct, or was desirous of prosecuting some claim, if he would point out any document in that house which could answer his purpose, he believed that they would be produced. There was not the slightest disposition to keep back any paper. Let the court, however, look at the documents which the hon proprietor had asked for. The

first was, the grounds on which the Court of Directors had formerly come to an opinion on this question? How, he demanded, could they state on what grounds individuals, at a time long passed by, had formed their judgment on this case? far as he knew, all the necessary documents had been produced; but, if the hou. proprietor would clearly specify what other documents he wished for, they would be most readily delivered to him. But it was hardly fair to employ the officers of that house for the purpose of discovering something, not particularized or defined, which might chance to be serviceable to the hon, proprietor. He must see, himself, the impracticability of acting in the manner which he proposed; but he might be assured, that if he would point out, specifically, any document which he conceived to be of importance to his case, it would readily be produced. Mr. Marriott said, he did not think, after the hon, proprietor had taken his case before a higher tribunal, that they could enter upon it in that court.

Mr. Fælder observed, that there was now no question whatever before the court. The House of Commons had decided on the matter, and it was not for them to impugn that decision. There was no question, he repeated, either of character or of account, before them; and as it was broadly stated, that any particular paper which the hon, proprietor would specify should be produced, he hoped that the hon, proprietor would now be satisfied.

Sir C Forbes was not at all surprised that his friend, Mr. Hutchinson, should endeavour to procure every document connected with this important case; not only as it affected the interest of himself and his family, but as it related to the character of the late Mr. J. Hutchinson, and to the terms of that gentleman's contract. The character of Mr. J. Hutchinson, he would venture to say, was that of a highly honourable man. No individual in that court, he was sure, would venture to impugn the character of that excellent person, or to shew that he had ever done anything wrong. He had the pleasure of knowing that worthy man for many years in India; he had often visited him, and he had always been received, as indeed every one was, in the most hospitable manner. He never heard a syllable against his character until General Macaulay had thought proper to assail it. The Government then interposed to prevent the payment of a debt, which had been admitted and acknowledged by the former rajah, and by his successor: a debt, it should be observed, on which instalments to a very considerable amount had been paid. He would venture to say, that any man of business, who would go over the ac-

counts, would find nothing in them to substantiate such a declaration as had been made with respect to this case. What had Mr. Hutchinson done? He entered into contracts with the raigh of Travancore for the delivery of certain quantities of pepper; the breach of the contract was to be followed by certain penalties, which were to be paid by the 'party making default. Now, by the accounts which had been settled with the raigh in 1798, it appeared that a sum was admitted to be due from the raish to Mr. Hutchinson for deficiency in weight of pepper. Now it sums were to be struck out of the account on one hand, he did not see why the same principle should not be applied on the other. Why not deal the same measure of justice and fairness to one side as well as to the other? He had no doubt that the rajah would not have made any objection to the settlement of the accounts if the government of India had not inter-That interference placed the responsibility on the Company, and they were bound to make good the loss which it had occasioned, as the interference was not called for. He had often before, in that court, and in his place in Parliament, referred to the letter of Mr. Astell to one of Mr. Hutchinson's family, in which that gentleman, in a manner that did credit to his feelings, congratulated humself on being the organ of communicating the opimon of the court on his claims -that was, that Mr. Hutchinson's hens should be permitted to follow up their claims in the courts at Bombay. That certainly was going far, but it was not going far enough; for he would contend, that the court was not only bound to permit Mr. Hutchinson's claim, but to forward it in every way they could, so as to place those parties in the same situation in which they were when the government of India first interfered. It was said that the rajah was bound to pay the Company for their protec-Protection from whom? He had tion no enemy to tear. All those who had been his avowed enemies had been put down in 1800. If he required protection at all, it was protection against the Company, for certainly the Company had made him pay very dearly for the kind of protection they afforded. In the year 1800 they had got from him no less a sum than three lacs, and at present they extracted from him a sum nearly equal to one third of his revenue-eight lacs of rupees. These sums were called subsidies; but no subsidies were necessary in the case. The rajah could well do without the aid that the Company afforded him; yet this was called protection. The Committee of the House of Commons had made a report favourable to the claims. The course usually followed on such occasions was, that, a report being made, leave should be Assat. Jour. N.S Vol. 13. No. 52.

given to bring in a bill. In the case of the Nozeed, leave was given to bring in a bill :- in the present case it was naturally to be expected that a similar courtesy would be extended. That, however, was opposed, and the motion for the bill was rejected. He did not impugn the decireference. The did not impign the design spin, but he did impign the create statement on which it had been fines. He strongly objected to the standards contained in the speech of the hon, and learned member (Mr. Macaulay the Company's law commissioner, who had gone out as the new member of council at Bengal, with salary and emoluments equal to £10,000 a-year, being an addition of so much to the annuity of £630,000 a-year already fixed upon India. He saw the speech as it was reported in the Mirror of Parliament, and a more extraordinary one he had never seen, on which to found the rejection of such a measure as was then before the House. But by what members of the committee, to which the claims had been reterred, was the motion opposed? By no one member, except Sir II. Willoughby; and yet, in the absence of the clamant's counsel, and in a house consisting of not many more that 40 members out of 658, a division was had and the motion rejected. Could that be called a decision of the House of Commons? He felt strongly on the subject of these chams, because he was well acquainted with their ments. He knew many of the cucumstances connected with the case. Thirty years ago, when he was the head of the house of Forbes and Co at Bombay, he had been appointed by Mr. John Hutchinson, as his attorney, to obtain a settlement of his claims. That gave him an opportunity of seeing what was the state of the accounts between the rajah and Mr. Parry. There were, at that time. or at least in the year 1800, four lacs admitted to be due by the rajah, which it was agreed should be paid by instalments. with interest at twelve per cent. Why had not Mr. Hutchinson's heirs been permitted to press their claims in the ordinary way? They had been most cruelly treated by the Company. He hoped that Mr. Hutchinson would persevere. He would advise him to watch his opportunity and to try the House of Commons again and again, and he must at last be successful. At all events, any attempts that he might make to obtain justice could not render his situation worse than it was.

Mr. Weeding would beg to ask, bad the Court of Directors considered this case?

The Chairman said, that the Court of Directors had considered the whole of the case as between Mr. Hutchinson and the rajal, of Travancore. The whole of that case had been better them, and they

understood that his actual residence did not exceed four years and a-half. This was a material point in the case: for if the fact were so, they would have to put the expenditure of £160,000 as the expenditure of four and a-half years instead of six years. In addition to this extravagant expenditure on embassics, the Company was paying large sums to Persia as subsides, tre marriagers tood to the amount of half a million; for the aid of her wretched troops. Those troops would not stand by us. They would go over to the first power which might come to relieve them from the oppression of their tyrannic rulers. He found that the whole sum, exclusive of the subsidies, which had been spent in missions to Persia, was little short of £1,000,000 in the thirty years to which the return referred. What had the people of India to do with this? It was the affair of England . let the people of England pay for what concerned them, but let not the people of India be taxed for it. As well might they far the inhabitants of the West Indies for the expense of our consular and diplomatic missions to the states of South America. But it was said that this expense was necessary to prevent the machinations of that mysterious power, which was supposed to have designs against the independence of Persia, or through Persia, upon India. This was a mere chimera, or what was worse, a pretext for unnecessary expenditure. Persia had nothing to fear from Russia, and less was there any danger to India from that power, through Persia. If England required to keep up diplomatic relations, to which he had no objection, let England pay for them; but let them not be charged on the people of India, who had no need of them. At all events, it would not be maintained that, even supposing some diplomatic missions to Persia necessary, they were required on so enormously extravagant a scale as some of those he had read to the court. But this expenditure formed only a part of a more general one connected with our relations with that court. The return had a note, which said, "The above statement does not include any sums paid to the king of Persia as subsidy under certain treaties, nor the expense incurred by his Britannic Majesty's ambassadors, which were repaid by bills on the Foreign Office; but it includes the expense of Sn G. Ouseley's mission, which formed a part of the charges against his Britannic Majesty's government in the account compromised with the Company by the act 3 George IV., cap. 93." It had been said that the Court of Directors were forced into these expenses by Mr. Camning. The directors of that day were more alread of a mandamus than those of the present. If they had boldly and manfully stood forward and said to the Govern-

ment, that they could not consent to impose such extravagant payments on the Company, they would have had the public to stand by and support them. He contended that the directors of the present day were, if possible, still more strongly bound by their duty to India, to repress all extravagant expenditure, in the administration of the affairs of India. Having thus called the attention of the court to the subject of these missions generally, he would state, that it was not his intention to press the subject to-day, as he considered it of sufficient importance to become the subject of a separate discussion in a special court. He would now, therefore, not offer his motion to the consideration of the court.

The Charman said, that, of course, the Court of Propuetors would deal with this matter as they thought proper. He might observe, however, that the subject was one of much delicacy, and on which great difficulty lay in the way of communicating any information to the proprietors, because much of the details connected with the expenses of these missions were matters which were laid only before the committee of secrecy; and he must, therefore, be cautious how he spoke on the subject, lest he should go beyond that line which he was sworn not to pass. He did not mean to detend extravagant expenditure of any kind; nor would be enter into the question of subsidies or bygone expenses; but this he would say, that we could not do without an agent of some sort at the Persian court, to inform us of what was going on there, by which the interests of India might be affected; but when they looked at the expense of the Company's missions to Persia, they should consider that a large part of that expense was borne by England. As to the concurrent appointments of Sir H. Jones and Sir J. Malcolm, he would state that the appointment of one took place in India and the other in England, each being made without a knowledge of the fact that the other had taken place. He agreed with the hon, proprietor who mtroduced the question, that the expenditure of Sir II. Willock was very economical; but it did not follow, because the expense of his mission had been so small. that the greater expenditure of preceding missions had been unnecessary. He beheved that the expenditure of the mission to Persia was not greater than that of the residencies at some of the courts in India. It was about the same as that of the resident at Hydrabad, which was about £12 000 a-year. As to the expenses of Colonel Macdonald's mission, it should be stated, that much of it was occasioned by a delay of many months at Bombay, owing to a difficulty which had arisen as to his being received at the Persian court, as his was not a king's embassy. There were in this way six years occupied with the mission, though his actual residence in Persia did not exceed four years. Under all these circumstances, he would advise the hon, and gullant proprietor to leave the matter where it now was—in the hands of the directors. Any inquiry into the nature of all the expenditure connected with such missions, could not be well carried on by this court, because much of such detail were matters before the committee of secrecy, and could not be communicated to the court.

Sir H. Willock was aware that any error contained in the return, as to the period of his residence in Persia, was merely the result of inadvertence. As to the expenditure of missions to Persia generally, he would not say more than that he had endeavoured to keep those of his own mission as low as possible. But, without any reference to the expenditure, he would say, that the missions to Persia ought not to be dispensed with. They were most important in their older, as they affected the security of a large portion of our Indian territory; he therefore thought that on no account ought they to be abolished.

Mr. Weeding thought the course pursued by the hon, and gallant proprietor (Capt. Gowan) on this occasion exceedingly objectionable. First, he gave his notice of the motion, he next addressed the court in a speech of some length on the subject; and now proposed to deter his motion till some future day. This was not dealing fairly by the court. Without attempting to follow the hon proprietor through all his details, he must observe, that his remarks were not at all borne out by the facts he had stated Let the court consider the important results which must attend our being on terms of triendly relations with the court of Persia: we had had already ample experience of the good effects of our diplomatic missions to that court. It should be considered that the envoy or ambassador at the Persian court must be in constant communication with the ambassadors at Constantmople and St. Petersburgh; and not to have a minister at the first-named court, would be to leave an important link wanting in the chain of political correspondence with respect to our interests in that part of the world. The hon, proprietor was proceeding to shew the importance of a Persian mission, when

Col. L. Stanhope rose to order. He submitted that as the motion was not seconded, and as the hon, mover had expressed his determination not to urge it at present, reserving it for discussion in a special court, the hon, proprietor (Mr. Weeding) was not in order in proceeding upon its discussion.

The Chairman said, the hon, and gallant officer was certainly correct; the motion had not been seconded.

Mr. Weeding said, that to put the point of "order" at rest; he would conclude with a motion that the court do adjourn. He must contend that it was most important not to get rid of the motion of the. hon, and gallant proprietor without discussion. It was unlair to introduce the question with the hon and gallant proprictor's own speech, and then endeavour to prevent any comment on his own remarks. It was true that the expense of these Persian missions was large, but their importance was more than commensurate with the cost. By such missions we kept up our friendly relations with foreign courts, which, without them, might be interrupted by a variety of circumstances, which could not have any influence it an envoy were on the spot to explain them. The enormous expense of the Burmese war might, perhaps, have been avoided had we had a resident minister at the Burmese court. The hon and gallant proprietor had seemed greatly to undervalue the importance of keeping a vigilant watch on the conduct of Russia, with respect to Persia; but experience had shown that fears of the designs of Russia on Persia were not visionary. would be the consequence if Persia were to become a Russian province? How easily would the king of the Afghans fall a prey to such a force as would then exist in hostility to our dominion in India? But what was European subjection compared to the misery of Mahometan conquest, to which the continuance of our annicable relations with Persia would be so great an obstacle? Was the hostile feeling of some of the native princes of India towards us a matter of doubt; had it not become a matter of history? There could be no doubt that the presence of our envoys at the native courts, but more particularly at the court of Persia, would tend to prevent any unions against, or give us early intimation of, what was going on, and timely means of frustrating any such attempts.

Mr. Fielder admitted, with the hon. and gallant proprietor, that, in the accounts which he had read to the court, there was prima facre evidence of extravagance, and if an expenditure on the same scale had been brought down to the present time, he would join heart and hand with him in endeavouring to put an end to it. But when he found that the greater part of the items noticed by him had been expended about a quarter of a century back, he thought they had nothing whatever to do with the expenditure the present day. There was now no prebability of a repetition of any such extravagance, and, under these circumstances,

he hoped the hon, and gallant officer would not press his motion farther.

Capt. Gowan was not surprised at what had fallen from the hon, proprietor (Mr. Weeding), on the other side, for it was a common thing with him to think every discussion a waste of time, which did not relate to his own private interests. The hon, gentleman had, with the same impatience, objected to the introduction of Mr. Hutchinson's case. He (Cant. Gowan) considered it indecent of the hon. proprietor to say that Mr. Hutchinson's interests were not concerned in that court. He (Capt. Gowan) thought, that the subject had been very properly brought before the court. As to the object of this motion, which had been read by the secretary, he must say, that the hon. and learned gentleman had behaved with great unfairness respecting it; he had endeavoured to mislead the court as to its object. He (Capt. Gowan) had not contended that we should not keep up any political or diplomatic relations with Persia (though he by no means set the same high value on them as the hon, and learned gentleman); what he had done was to protest, in the name of the people of India, against their being made to bear the burdens of those embassies. It England required them, let her have them and pay for them; but he must protest against the principle of calling on the people of India to pay for them, for they did not want them. He owned that he was surprised at the argument of the hon, gentleman (Mr. Fielder), and at the same time that he should have shewn so little acquaintance with the details of the return before the court. The hon, gentleman's chief objection to proceed any farther on the subject was, that these things had taken place nearly a quarter of a century ago. What, then, would he say to the embassy of Colonel Macdonald, the expense of which exceeded 160,000l.? This expenditure came down to 1830. Would the hon, gentleman class them amongst the by-gone expenditure of a quarter of a century back? If he did not, then let him redeem his implied pledge,-to oppose such extravagance. He spoke of plain facts in a plain manner, and was not to be led away from his purpose by such humbug as that to which he had referred. The extravagance of the Company's embassies was quite notorious. It was well known that Sir Gore Ouseley had travelled with a frightful retinue; he used the term as applicable to the expense it involved, which was most extravagant. Why was this immense expenditure to be levied upon the people of India? Speaking as a plain man he would call such expenditure disgraceful. In this stating his opinion on this subject, he had no interest of his own to pursue; he spoke

solely from his anxious wish to protect the interests of the people of India, whom he did not see sufficiently represented in this country. In addition to the expenditure which he had already noticed, he would ask, did we not advance large sums to subsidize Persia? Were not her troops officered and drilled by English officers?

The Chairman .- Yes; but this is done

at Persia's own expense.

Capt. Gowan was glad to hear this, and that we were less extravagant than he had thought. He would not occupy the time of the court farther, but would reserve the motion for a future day.

The motion was then withdrawn.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO DIRECTORS, &c.

The secretary then read the next motion, of which Capt. Gowan had given notice; it was as follows :-

That it having appeared, from a statement made by the Chairman of the Court of Directors on the 28th September 1831, at the quiredly general court, that the expense on account of twen entertainments, and brooklasts, and lunchems, provided for the directors and the officers of the fast-field flower, had cest that year upwards of 25,000; and it being understood that the same wastend and measurpled extraorgame is still persevered in, at the expense of the inhabitants of India, resolved, that no further experse be incurred for the above purposes after the 14th of April next. April next.

Capt. Gowan, in submitting this motion to the consideration of the court. expressed a hope that the hon, proprietor (Mr. Weeding) would be more merciful to him in the discussion of this motion, than he had been in the last. The object of his motion was to put an end to a practice, to which, at any time, he would strongly object; but, the continuance of which, under the altered circumstances in which the Company was now about to be placed, must be highly discreditable to it as a public body. The practice to which he alluded was, that on every court-day. the directors adjourned to the London Tavern, where they dined at the Company's expense. The cost of this dinner was, he believed, a guinea a head: but it was not limited to the directors alone. Each director had the power of inviting his friends and there were also invited to these dinners many of the heads of offices in the Company's service; the choicest and most costly wines were served up, on these occasions, and the whole entertainment was, he understood, on a scale of great extravagance; he could not speak from his own knowledge, for he himself had never been at any of those entertainments; but he had very good authority for believing that the facts were as he had stated them. But this was not all: the dinners to the directors and their friends were not the only expenses incurred in this way; on the same day, breakfasts of tea, coffee, chocolate, &c.,

and luncheons of cold ham, cold turkey, and other substantial and costly fare, were provided for the whole establishment. so that it was, throughout that day, a scene of feasting. Formerly all, this was a matter which concerned the Company only; whatever expense was incurred in this way, came out of the general profits : but now the case was quite different: whatever occurred, their dividends were now guaranteed to them and could not be affected by any extra-disbursements; all charges of this kind, therefore, must now be paid by the people of India. They were to be taxed to make good every sixpence of expenditure now incurred by the Company; but he would put it to the court, whether they ought to consent that the poor people of India should be taxed, to the amount of about £10,000 a year, to support an expenditure of this sort; were they not already sufficiently burdened, without wringing this sum in addition from them? He stated this expenditure as costing nearly 4:10,000 a-year. He knew that was much more than had been mentioned on the authority of the directors; but he had little doubt that, if every item of expenditure in this way was calculated, it would amount to full £10,000 a-year. Was there, he would ask, any other public body who indulged in such expenditure? Was any such custom known ever amongst the highest offices of Government? Did the cabinet ministers indulge in any such feastings? Was it known at the Horse-Guards, at the Treasury, at the Board of Control, or, in short, at any of the public offices under Government? Why then should the directors of this Company claim that which was not known to any other public body? Were the directors so fatigued and exhausted after their labours, that they were unable to proceed to their own homes for refreshment, but must at once repair to the London Tavern? He would say, that if they did not choose to go home, and dine with their families,--it nothing could relieve them, after their business, but an entertamment at the London Tavern, why let them have it; but then let them not have it at the expense of the people of India; let them pay for it out of their own pockets: they could well afford it. What other men were so well paid for their services? Other men got not a farthing for the performance of their public duties, while the directors had each of them £300 a-year, and the two Chairs £500 a-year each. Whatever duties attached to those appointments, they were not of a nature to deter men from canvassing for them, with great carnestness and assiduity. Did the members of the House of Commons get ever a glass of wine for the performance of their most arduous duties? tion.

If the expenses of those entertainments were to be paid out of the profits of the Company, as heretofore, there would be less to be said against them, though still he should object to them in principle; but when they were now to be paid by the people of India, let the consider what was the condition of large portions of those from whom this was to be raised in taxes; let them remember, the famine which not long ago prevailed, and which he feared was not yet wholly removed in some parts of that country, and ask themselves, whether they could go on feasting thus, while so many poor natives were in that wretched condition that, like Lazarus, they would be glad to get the crambs, which fell from their table? The people of India were not represented in that court : it was therefore the duty of every proprietor to prevent, as tar as in him lay, any wasteful expenditure of the money, which must now be drawn from them. In laying this motion before the court, he certainly looked for and expected the support of the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) opposite, who was no stranger to India and to the condition of its people. He did hope, therefore, that he should have the assistance of the hon, bart, on this occasion. Let them recollect, that from the 14th of April next year they were no longer to exist as a commercial body; that they were then to have existence as a corporate body for political purposes only, and that therefore they ought to look to higher objects than cating and drinking. They were already many millions in debt and they might rely upon it that the people of India would not be satisfied if they saw the directors going on m such extravagancies as those to which he had alluded. They might depend upon it that at some time they would meet with the execrations of the people of India if they continued to go on in this way. It was no answer to his objections to this expense to say, that the whole sum would not amount to a cowre a-head on each of the inhabitants. That was the old tory trick in support of extravagant expenditure of every kind and would not do in the present day. It was said by Mr. Grant that the proprietors ought to lend their aid to the new state of things by watching and guiding the directors for the good of the people of India. Let it be seen that they were disposed to act up to their new character. He was in hopes that they would do so by and by, but he heard that they were not yet purged enough to render themselves as efficiently the representatives of India as they ought to be. Some judgment might be formed of their disposition between so by their decision on the freent motion.

Col. E. Standore seconded the mo-

. Sir C. Forbes said, that as the hon. and gallant proprietor had very pointedly alluded to him, he felt it necessary to say a few words on the subject before the The hon, and gallant proprietor would foreive him if he said, that he considered on this occasion as one amongs. That class who were said to be "penny-wise and pound-toolish." He had readily assented to the proposition of the late arrangement, by which an annuity of £630,000 a-year was fixed upon India, without ever considering how hard it might press upon the people of that country to pay it; and yet he now objected to this small charge of £5,000 or £6,000 a-year, which, even if unnecessary (and he did not say that it was, for certainly he thought something of the kind should be given to those servants of the Company who laboured from morning till night, and not unfrequently from night till morning, in a manner that was without example in other public departments), the people of India would not attach any importance to. If the people of India were aware of the fact, he was sure they would view it in its proper light. He was as anxious to attend to the interests of the people of India as any man, but he owned that he did not think their interests in any way compromised by such an expenditure as this; so far, therefore, from wishing that those entertainments should be discontinued, he should be desirous that, if continued, they should be on a scale commensurate with the station and importance of the Company in their character of legislators for the people of India, as they were soon about to become, on the extinction of their functions as a commercial body. In that character, he thought the directors should myite all the Company's servants, civil and military, who might happen to be in London, from the highest to the lowest. It had hitnerto been the practice to myite officers of high rank on their going and returning from India; but he would have the invitations extended from the highest general to the lowest ensign. It would, he knew, be a matter of pride and boast to men, when out on service in India, to say that they had been honoured with an inyutation to share the hospitality of the directors, and he was sure that it would be attended with the best effects. He had known it to be a matter of complaint of many able and distinguished servants of the Company, that they had been omitted from the list of invitations to those dinners. He was certain that, if those invitations were extended to all the Company's servants, civil and military, it would have the effect of attaching them more cordially to the Company's fluterests on their returns to India. As to the dinners themselves, he had been present

at some of them, and he owned that he saw nothing like the extravagance which the hon, and gallant proprietor had complained of. The only thing like extravagance that he had ever noticed was, that, on some occasions, the sovereigns of Leadenhall-street washed their hands in rose-water (hear, hear! and laughter.) But these things did not occur often, and at best could not be considered as any great extravagance. Sure he was, however, that the people of India would not object to the expense of those entertainments, even if carried to the extent which he had suggested. He did hope, therefore, that the hon, gentleman would not persevere in this motion. It was not the kind of saving which would be agreeable to the people of India: it was not worthy of that court to interfere in such matters. He hoped, therefore, the motion would be withdrawn, and that the Chairman would set the example of inviting, occasionally and in turn, all the others of the Company, of whatever rank, who might happen to be in London. He repeated, that many officers, on their return to India, made it a subject of complaint that they had not been invited. He would also suggest the propriety of the Chanman and the Deputy Chairman holding stated levees and thus fixing times when all then servants might have access to them

Mi. Fuller hoped that the gallant officer would look upon these dinners more in the light of regimental messes, and no more. Seriously speaking, he did not consider this question one which ought to engage the attention of the court. If the report of these proceedings should go out to India, it would be treated with ridicule. It would in fact be considered as an insult to the natives of India, to endeavour to cut down a few paltry expenses, at a time when we were seeking to place the natives of that country on the same footing as the West-India colonies with respect to the importation of their produce. The gallant officer would consult the interests of India much more by lending his aid to equalize the duties on rum and sugar, than by endeavouring to cut down such a paltry expenditure as that before the court. did hope, therefore, that the gallant officer would not press this motion, but give the aid of his zeal for the people of India to matters in which their interests were much more concerned.

Mr. Weeding said, that as the gallant officer: who brought forward this motion had already been eastigated by his hontrend (Mr. Fielder) near him, it was not his intention to

Mr. Fielder disclaimed any intention of castigation in the few remarks which he rhad made on the gallant officer's motion.

Nothing that he had said could, he hoped, be so interpreted, and certainly was not so intended by him. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Weeding did not wish to put a construction on any man's words which they could not fairly be said to bear, or which was disclaimed by the party using them. He did think that the preceding motion, which the gallant officer had submitted to the court, was one which it would have been much better to have left in the hands of the directors; but he contessed, that to call on them seriously to support such a motion as the present, was the climax of absurdity, and that it must tend to lessen that court in the estimation of the public. He would beg of the hon-and gallant proprietor, who professed such a zeal for the interests of India, to have some compassion on the people of that country, and not to destroy that confidence which they had in the deliberations of that court. After all, what did this motion amount to? It was an attempt to deprive the directors of a sum of some £5,000 or £6 000 a-year, which was the outside of their expenditure in the occasional entertainment of their officers. Government, he was sure, would not object to the expense of the dinners given on stated occasions, neither would they desire to reduce the expense of the tea, coffee, and chocolate, and luncheons for the Company's servants. He would not trespass further on the time of the court, but would certainly give his decided

negative to the motion. The Chairman said, that the expense incurred last year in these dinners and breakfasts was £4,500. The custom of giving them had existed in the Company from time immemorial down to the present time. Whether that custom should be continued, was a question on which the directors would rather offer no opinion, being better pleased to leave the matter wholly to the proprietors.

Mr. Twining could not allow this question to go to the vote without offering a tew words on it, though he teared he could not be considered as altogether disinterested, for he admitted that he had often been invited by the directors, as a member of the committee of bye-laws, and had met there the members of the committee of scrutineers. He had had, from time to time, opportunities of meeting the governors and general-officers of India at those dinners, previously to their setting out on service; and either in the mode of giving those entertainments, or the objects for which they were gren, he saw nothing whatever to condemn; en the contrary, he saw much to recom-mend them. He looked upon them as a means of binding the parties thus invited more closely to the interests of the Company on their return to India. He Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 13. No. 52.

did trust that, under these circumstances, the gallant officer would not persevere in the imputation which might be implied from his speech—that the interests of the people of India were sacrificed for a dinner. He trusted he would not persevere in statements which the people of statements which the people of England as well as those of India well as well as those of India.

Capt. Gowan, in reply, congratulated the Court of Directors on the tone and temper and spirit of their advocate on this occasion. He would, however, leave it to the tribunal of the public to decide between him and that hon, gentleman (Mr. Weeding), and to say which of them was the most disinterested in this case. As to the assertion of that hon, gentleman, that he (Capt. Gowan) had gone from one absurdity to another, until he had reached the chmax of absurdity in the present motion, he might observe with much more truth, that he (Mr. Weeding) had gone on from nonsense to folly, until his talking fell harmless by its own selfrefutation. The hon, gentleman had said that he had tended to injure the people of India by such a motion as this. He begged to deny that it had any such ten-dency; neither had it a tendency to injure the court in the estimation of the people of this country, or of those of India. On the contrary, it must tend to raise the court in the opinion of England and of India, to find that they were ready to cut off every expenditure which was not necessary, seeing that that expenditure must come out of the pockets - not of the Company, but of the people of India only. In the altered situation of the Companyhaving now their dividends guaranteed without any relation to the expenditurethey had no right to spend a single cowrie at the expense of the people of India where it could be avoided. As to his doing anything which might be injurious to the interests of the people of India, he could produce documents from India to shew that he had, on every occasion, attended to those interests. With respect to the remark about his being a servant of the Company, he admitted he was their servant in one sense, but he was not, and would not be, their slave in any sense; and he east back the imputation to the foul source from which it came. They (the directors) were more his servants than he theirs: they were his servants, inasmuch as they were the servants of the proprietors, of whom he was one. What did he receive from the Company?-a half-pay amounting to £127 a year, which would be of no consequence as a support in this country. He was not dependent on than he had he was not dependent on than he list his own patrimonial inheritance to live upon. As far, the core, as mere money was concerned, he was as (2 P)

independent as the hon gentleman, and in principle he was infinitely more so. He would not deny that the hon, gentlemen was superior to him in intellect, but he would deny that he was equal to him in independence. The hon gentleman had forced him to use this language in his own defence, and to retaliate remarks which were as uncalled for by the subject before the court, as they were unfounded in the imputations which they had cast upon him. He would not dwell farther on the subject than to say, that it he could not boast of great talent, he could at least claim the ment of being honest. Now, to go back to the subject of his motion, he must repeat that the directors had no right to give such entertainments at the expense of the people of India. If they came there to attend to the basiness of the Company, they were well paid for it; they had £300 a year. The Chairman had £500 a year, and each one of them had patronage to the value of £23,000 a year (laughter); but he must say, that though the Chairman and Deputy-chairman might be, and he believed were, constant in their attendance on the business of the Company, there were many of the directors who were habitually absent and attending to their own business instead of that of the Company. To prevent this, he would say, that no man ought to be admitted to the direction of the Company, who was engaged in any private business of his own. The consequence of this neglect of some of the directors was, that the business of the court was much in arrear. Why not have more court-days for the despatch of business? The whole of the directors should attend every day, and, he repeated, should have no other business to attend to. The whole of the business was now performed by the two Chairs and the secretary, who, he admitted, was most able, and whose great services were invaluable (kear, hear 1); but beyond these, he must say, that all the rest were of little account. He repeated, that if they were all put together, those expenses, -he meant for entertainments and other outgoings connected with them,-they would not fall short of £10,000 a-year. This, he must again contend, was an expenditure wholly unjustifiable, when it was to be paid for by others who were already sufficiently burdened. He owned that he was much surprised at the part taken by the hon, bart, (Sir C. Forbes) on this occasion, and he was sure it would give equal surprise to his friends at Bombay. He would ask the hon bart, would he consent to have a sum deducted from his profits for those dinners, if they were to be paid by the proprietors? The honbart, had told them that he saw no ex-travagance in those dimners—except that the directors had washed their hands in

rose-water at some of them. This much of the extravagance was thus unwittingly let out, and perhaps there was more behind. . As far as they had seen, he would say, that the expenditure was gross, and ought not to be continued, at the time when it was to come out of the pockets of others. In one of the suggestions of the hon, bart, he fully concurred : he did think that the Chairman ought to hold stated levees, at which the servants of the Company would have the opportunity of attending. He would have levees, but no dinners. He would attend at the former, because they cost nothing, but he would have nothing to do with the latter. It was absurd to talk of the necessity of those dinners after the labours of a court-day. These labours were not greater than those of other boards, whose members neither had nor claimed to have any such indulgences. The Chairman, before putting the ques-

tion, would say a few words, to correct some mistakes of the gallant officer, at whose want of correct information on this subject he was astonished. The hon. gentleman said that, owing to the nonattendance of directors, the business of the court was in arrear. Now this was not the fact. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman were in attendance the whole of every day, from ten to five.—(Hear, hear!) There was, besides, a large attendance of the directors every day, and a full attendance on every court-day. In fact, it mucht be said that the Chairmen held a level every day and all the day, for there they were every day, and all who had business to transact had access to them. Hear, hear!) The directors met twice on every Wednesday;—nist to consider and decide upon matters, always of interest, and often of great importance. They then attended at the several committees, into which the court was divided, and after that met again in a body, to consider and decide some of the mat-ters which had in the first place been brought before the sub-committees. In this way, the whole of the day, and often to a very late hour, was occupied. Nothang could be more unfair than to charge the directors with neglect of their duties. No men were more attentive, and the proof of it was that there was no business in arrear, except that could be called an arrear, which was undergoing the diligent and patient investigation which its importance demanded. As to the expense of the entertainments, as the hon, proprictor and called them, he was astonished to hear him say that they amounted to £10,000 a year. He held in his hand a return of the amount of the expenditure of last year in that way, which, in order to set the gallant officer right, he would gead. The expense of dinners was £3,000;

that of breakfasts £1,500, and for coals and candles £1,200, making in the whole £5,700, and this included the warehouses and the whole of the London establishment. He had before said that the directors would offer no opinion on the question as to whether those expenses should be continued, as they would leave that matter wholly in the hands of the proprietors.

The question was then put and the motion was negatived by a large majority, there being only four hands held up for Capt: Gowan's motion.

THE COMPANY'S LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Capt. Gowan then brought forward the next motion of which he had given notice:

That a return be laid on the table of the proprietors of the number of visitors to the Compaty's museum and library, between the 31st of January and 31st of December 1333, with a statement of the annual expenses of the establishment connected therewith, and that admittance be granted daily to the public on the same terms as at the British Museum.

The gallant proprietor said, that he was unwilling, after having al eady occupied so much of the attention of the court on other matters, to bring forward the present question; but the fact was, he could not get any one else to do it, and as he thought it was a matter which ought to be brought under the consideration of the court, he was obliged to bring it forward himself. The Company possessed a valuable library and a rich museum, which would well repay the research of the learned or the inspection of the curious; but the public benefited as little by them almost as if they had no existence. public were excluded from them, swing to the system of bad management under which they were kept. There were in the library many valuable MSS., which he understood were going to decay from want of proper care and arrangement. There was no catalogue, no list to direct the search of the few who did get access to them. Foreigners, who attached much greater value to these things than we did, often found it difficult to get access to them, or went away much disappointed at the manner in which they were kept. The court were told, in 1831, by the then chairman, that a catalogue was in preparation; but now, in 1834, they were still without one. Another objection to the present system of management was, that even the few, who were able to obtain a ticket of admission, found a difficulty, as the admission could take place only on certain days. He had once got a ticket, and when he presented it, he was told that that was not an admission day, and that he must bome again. Why should any obstacles of this kind be thrown in the way of the public access to these things, which were only way-

luable when they were thrown open to the inspection of those who took an interest in them? There were in the library the Mackenzie papers, for which the Company had given £10,000 to his family; and yet, as far as inspection could decide, they did not know whether they were worth ten pence, for he understood that the greater portion of them were still unopened, but were left packed in the cases in which they had been sent over. He had known Col. Mackenzie in India. He admitted that his family well deserved what they had got, in consideration of that officer's eminent services; and he had no doubt that the papers of such a man must form a valuable collection : but was it not extraordinary that they should have been suffered to remain to the present time without arrangement or even examination? Surely, such a collection ought long ago to have been arranged and classified. If the Company did not take the pains they ought to take with respect to these collections, and which they well deserved, they ought at once to give them to the Asiatic Society, who knew more about them, and who were more fit to take care of them. He would have these collections open to the public on the same days as the British Museum, and give the public the same access to them as they had to the latter. On these grounds, he would submit his motion to the court.

Col. L. Stanhope, in seconding the motion, concurred with his gallant friend in the importance of giving to the public a more free access to these collections; but he could not join with him in the wish that they should be given to the Asiatic Society. He thought they were in their proper place .- in the care of the Company; but he should like to see a better arrangement of them. He referred particularly to the books and MSS. Why not have a catalogue raisonnée made out, which would render the collection more valuable, in aiding the researches of the learned who might desire to examine them? There would, he admitted, be some difficulty in this, but it was a difficulty not insurmountable.

Mr. Felder said, the gallant officer (Capt. Gowan) was a much better military man than he was a lawyer, otherwise he would have known that these callections were her looms in the Company, and could not be transferred to any other parties. On the other part of the gallant officer's motion, he would say that it would be desirable to give, at least to the propietors, a more free access to these collections than they had at present.

The Chairman said, there was no difficulty for any respectable parties, who were not the first abuse that permission, to obtain access to the hisary and guseum. Foreigners came to them every day and always found their applications for admission at once attended to. As to their being thrown open for the indiscriminate admission of the public, he thought it would be attended with great inconvenience. The gallant officer had said that they should be open on the same days as the British Museum. Now, it happened that they were open on more days than that establishment. The British Museum was open three days in the week, with the exception of four months in the year; but that of the Company was open on three days in the week throughout the year. There could be no difficulty in complying with what the gallant officer required, as to laying before the court a return of the number of visitors to the museum in the last year. That number was about 4,000. He saw no objection to giving to the court an account of the expense of the establishment, which could be soon shewn. As to the catalogue, it was known that there had Leen one made out, but it was yet in manuscript. If a more useful catalogue could be made, he did not see any objection to it. As the court was disposed to comply with the principal parts of the motion, and bring the desired information before the court, he did not see that it would be necessary to press it.

Mr. Weeding said, he would take that as the only opportunity which had yet presented itself of saying a few words to vindicate himself from the charge which the gallant officer had brought against He, in the first place, denied that he had made, or intended to make, any personal attack, or to give any personal offence to the hon gentleman. He had stated his opinion on the questions brought forward by the hon, proprietor in terms which he considered they called for, but terms certainly not meant to be personally offensive; but he would tell the hon. proprietor, that he would take leave to describe as absurd or irrational any matter brought before him in that court which he should so consider; and while he disclaimed any personal offence in taking that course, he would nevertheless take it when he thought proper, without any reference to the hon, gentleman's feelings on the subject. Now, on the question before the court, he was glad to bear that a classed catalogue was in progress; but he thought they should also have an alphabetical index. So far he concurred with the gallant proprietor; but what was his surprise when he heard him state, that after this catalogue had been made, and those facilities given to the admission of the public, the Company should then part with these valuable collections, by transferring them to the Asiatic Society! He could not see how the latter proposition was to be a sourcer of the former, of why, after the pairs and expense in putting those collections in order, and making out catalogues, they should then give them away. This he would take leave to describe as another absurdity. He certainly was willing that facilities of access should be given to the learned and the curious to visit those collections, but he should not like to see them thrown open to the public without the control of the directors. The 4,000 persons, who had visited them last year, was a proof that the directors were no niggards of admissions, and that the public, at cast that portion of the public who set a due value on such matters, had free access. It should be considered that these collections were in some sort private property. Portions of them would serve as materials to transmit to posterity the history of our connection with India.

Mr. Fielder would submit, for the consideration of the directors, whether the proprietors should not have the opportunity of visiting those collections as often as they pleased.

Mr. Weeding hoped that the directors would not give up the right of granting admissions even in the case of the proprietors.

The Chairman said, that the proprietors could not at any time have a difficulty in obtaining access to them. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman would not refuse any application of a proprietor for admission, but the secretary had also power to grant them, and he was always on the spot to grant it when a proprietor might require.

Capte Gowga thought that greater facilities, should be given to the public to visit the Company's museum and library. It was said that 4,000 persons had visited there in the last year; but he had no doubt that double that number would avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing them, if a more free access were given. With respect to what had just fallen from the hon and hearned proprietor (Mr. Weeding), he must say, that his disclaimer of personalities was not borne out by the fact. He would repeat to that hon gentleman that he came there as an independent man; he had no interest of his own to advance; he had no favour to ask, nor would he ask one; but the hon. gentleman was constant in his attendances in that house, and he might say that he (Mr. Weeding) had paid more visits to the Chairman in one month, than he (Capt. Gowan) did in a whole year. and that for the purpose of advancing his personal interests.

Mr. Weeding .- I give that a flat contradiction.

The Chairman.—I have had exactly the same number of visits from each of th hon. proprietors; I have seen each ... from twice, (Hear, hear!)

Captain Gowan. - I should like to hear the Deputy Chair on the same subject. I am not ignorant of the history of what is going on.

The Chairman regretted the personalities which had taken place there that day ('rear, hear !), as he was sure that such things would not tend to raise the character of that court in the estimation of the public. He did hope, therefore, that they might not be repeated. (Hear, hear ')

Capt. Gowan hoped it would be allowed that the personalities were not begun by him. What he had said was called for by the personal attack of the learned gentleman.

The Chairman .- But the assertion of any real or supposed right need not be carried on by means of personalities; and if any such were used, they ought not to be tolerated by the court. (Hear, hear ') If any hon, proprietor had a charge to bring forward against another, on any matter connected with the affairs of the Company, or had to object to any particular course that had been adopted by the court, it was open to him to make it, and the court would hear him; but he was sure the court would not permit personalities to be bandled between hon. proprietors, which, if tolerated, must tend to lower the court in the estimation of the public. (Hear, hear ')

Capt. Gowin again denied that the personalities had originated with him. The terms "absurd," and "chmax of absurdity," had been applied by an honproprietor to the course which he had felt it his duty to adopt, and he was bound in justice to himself to retaliate as he had done.

The Chairman repeated that, with respect to the chief objects of the gallant officer's motion, the Court of Directors could have no difficulty in giving him the information he required, as to the number of visitors to the library and museum, and also as to the expense of keeping those collections; but they had an objection to the indiscriminate admission of the public. They had tried it once, and had found it attended with the greatest inconvenience, and that it would do more harm than good. The fact was, they had not room nor an establishment calculated for the general admission of the public. The greatest facilities were given for the admission of persons for the purposes of research and study; but, if the public were to have free access, those who came for the purposes of study would be constantly interrupted. The library was at presently constantly attended by numbers of students, and if these were subject to daily and hourly interruptions, one of the most important objects of keeping such a collection would be defeated. He hoped, under these circumstances, the hon, and gallant proprietor would not press his motion-

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Chairman then declared, that that was a General Quarterly Court under the Charter, after which the court adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 17, 1834.

Tea Duties .- Mr. Crawford presented a petition from the dealers, brokers, and others interested in the tea-trade, in London, praying that one uniform rate of duty might be imposed on all kinds of tea imported into the United Kingdom. petitioners sought no object inconsistent with the revenue; they sought protection against the fraud, evasion of duties, and vexations, which a system of rated duties would give rise to. Two important requisites were essential to such a system-a certainty and facility in distinguishing the different grades of quality; and a proper adjustment of duty to the relative value of the various qualities in the market of The scale of duties on tea consumption was deficient in each of these requisites. The sorts described in the several classes were not defined by any acknowledged tests, particularly as between bohea and congou, and congou and souchong, which

it was not possible for a revenue officer to distinguish in all cases. With regard to the second objection, bohea, which now paid 96 per cent. on the value, was to be charged with 1s. 6d. per lb.; congou, now paying 100 per cent., with 2s. 2d. The difference of duty would be 44 per cent, while the difference of value to the importer was from 2 to 6 per cent, and the difference of value in the market of consumption (having the duties added to it), between the bulk of bohea and congou, was about 10 per cent. Therefore,

s. d.	s. d.
When bohea sold for I II and cor I he duty 96 per cent. I 10 and 100	gou for 2 1
The wholesale cost was 3 9 and	
When bohea sold for 1 5 and co The new duty 1 6 and co	ngou for 1 7
The wholesalo cost was 2 11 and	3 9

The relative value of these teas for consumptions as ascertained by public sales, was shown in the first statement to be as 50 for congou to 45 for bohea. Then, .

when congou was worth 3s. 9d., bohea would be worth 3s. 43d.; and therefore bohea, in the hands of the importer, would be worth 1s. 9½d., when congou was worth only 1s. 7d. The operation of the altered duty would be to make bohea, which was 2 to 6 per cent. cheaper than . congou, 131 per cent. dearer in the importer's, or short prices. This scale of relative value would continue, in spite of any fiscal regulations of the noble lord, just so long as taste continued the same, and the same relative qualities were brought to the market. The immediate effect of the scale of rated duties, in his opinion, would be, the relinquishment of so much duty into the pockets of the first importer, while the consumer paid the same as before. It would also disturb the present settled course of demand, by means of the premium offered for the mtroduction of low qualities into consumption. Congou would be readily transformed into bohea, by deteriorating its quality 4 to 6 per cent, when it was admitted to consumption at 4 per cent. less duty. One fixed rate of duty would obviate the necessity of tasters and inspectors, and prevent fraud and vexation.

Lord Althorp said, that the great object of Government, in the course they had pursued, was, that the poorer classes should be supplied with the commoner teas at a low rate of duty, and that the higher qualities of teas should be subject to a higher rate, in proportion to the quality. An experiment had been made by the Board of Control, the result of which had induced Government to believe that no difficulty would occur in distinguishing the varieties of teas. The system had been found to work well in America. He admitted that, as far as a simplification of the machinery went, the interests of the revenue would be materially benefited by a fixed duty. The statement of the hon, member certainly showed, that the varying duties were a temptation to fraud; but he thought it so important that the lower classes should obtain cheap tea, that he felt very relugant to abandon the system without experiment.

Sir R. Peel doubted whether a more important subject had engaged the attention of parliament during this session. Parliament should be cautious in legislating upon this subject. The arguments of the noble lord were plausible; but he (Sir R. Peel) denied that because bohea was the cheapest tea, it was most generally used. It would be found that the tea-retailers, in the working districts, sold a hundred chests of congou for one chest of bohea. The right hon, baronet stated the various prices at which tegs of every description had been sold at different periods at the India-house, demonstrating, that alphough the difference, at these

sales, between congou and bohea, had only been 14d, per lb., the alteration proposed would produce a difference in the duty of not less than 8d, per lb. Such a difference, he thought, would tend to bring good teas into disfavour. If, for instance, a vessel went to China, bringing back a cargo of 20,000 chests of tea, it would make a difference of 50,000¢ in duty alone, whether it was paid as congou or bohea.

Mr. Robinson observed, that the most important consideration was, how the question would affect the consumer. An act of greater injustice could not be done to the lower classes than to levy one fixed and uniform rate of duty on all sorts of tea. If the duty on congou and bohea were equalized, and a higher duty was imposed upon the better sorts of tea, all the consumers would be taxed in equal proportion. The subject, however, deserved inquiry.

Mr. Lyall shewed the impracticability of the Government scheme, and said he had not met with a single individual, amongst the eminent merchants and dealers he had consulted, who had not disapproved of the scheme.

Sir G Stanuton was of opinion that no intermediate course remained between the plan of an ad valorem duty, which had been abandoned, and an uniform rate of duty. A great misapprehension existed upon the nature of black teas. The best judges in China were frequently deceived by the inhabitants of that country, and therefore the greatest difficulty must arise in distinguishing their different qualities here. He approved of the prayer of the petition, and gave it his cordial support.

Mr. Grote thought that the opinion of persons engaged in the tea trade ought to be pre-eminently regarded, and he saw no reason why the information they furnished should be mistrusted. The noble lord had said it was an experiment: if so, it was important to consider the situation in which the trade and the country would be left if the experiment should fail. In case of failure, the fraudulent habits acquired during the trial would be very difficult to be got rid of, and it would be long before there was a general return to pure dealing. The great object was, to raise a most important portion of the revenue with as little inconvenience as possible to the lower classes, and with as at the encouragement to shuggling and freque. He thought the schenge of the Government would effect neither of these objects.

Mr. P. Thompson said, the principle upon which the Government had proceeded, was, to give the consumer tea at the cheapest rate, by such alterations as would occasion no considerable loss to the revenue. This might account for

some of the faults of the proposed scale. The hon, member (Mr. Grote) had said. the opinions of practical men ought to have been consulted. Their opinions had been consulted; deputations from the outports, from the tea-brokers of the city, and gentlemen extensively engaged in the tea-trade, had been received again and again; plans for ad valorem, fixed, and rated duties had been carefully considered. and the result had been, that Government thought it most advisable to decide upon the scale of duties adopted. A great change appeared, however, to have taken place in the sentiments of some of the gentlemen who had given their advice to the Government. Instead of the Government exhibiting any appearance of inattention to their suggestions, he thought it would be found they had paid a great deal too much attention to them. The great object of the Government had been to give the consumer of the lowest quality of tea that article at the cheapest possible rate, consistent with the revenue. They had been told that the lower orders did not drink bohea; but what had been the state of the importation-? From the returns of the East-India sales, it appeared that, in the course of fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen years, the quantity of bohea sold had risen from 500,000 lbs. to 6,500,000 lbs. while the quantity of congou had only risen 1,000,000 to 2,000,000. Besides, was it not evident to every man, that the lower orders would use the cheapest quality of tea? He was well aware that teas were mixed in London before they were sent out, and that might account for the small quantity of nominal bobea, and the large quantity of nominal congou. But when they were mixed, there would be a difference of 8d. in the pound, and that would operate to do away with the practice. It had been stated, that by making so great a difference as 8d., it would be tound more advantageous to import bohea at even a higher rate than congou-the difficulty of distinguishing them being so He thought, however, that the difficulty only arose where the qualities of the two articles approached very near to Since this matter had come each other under discussion, the most experienced officers of the revenue had been consulted, and they had declared their conviction, that there would be no difficulty in collecting the duties under the new system. He entreated those who were anxious to have the new scale modified, to wait and see how it worked, and it it was found to tail, then would be the time for the introduction of the new measure.

Mr. Goulburn said, he had never heard a measure defended on weaker grounds than the present. The fraud would not be confined to this country by such a scheme, but would extend to the country

from whence the article came, as it was well known that tea of an inferior description came to this country in congou packages. He advocated the lowering of the duty on tea, and recommended the adoption of that course to prevent the country from an inundation of bad tea.

The petition was laid upon the table.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE TEA-TRADE.

The dissatisfaction felt by the teatrade, at the determination of the Company, to persist in putting up a large and peculiarly apportioned quantity of teas at their present March sale (see p. 226.), developed itself, in the sale-rgom, on the 3d March, in a manner which has provoked some animadversions.

Antecedent to the sale, a committee appointed by the wholesale tea-dealers, to watch all proceedings consequent upon the expiration of the Company's exclusive privileges, and to obtain an alteration in the scale of daties intended to be imposed on teas, had set forth, in a representation to the lords of the treasury, certain objections to the scale of duties, and had also addressed a memorial to the Comparty, stating the inconveniences to which the trade was subjected by the anticipated changes. On the 5th February, the committee received the reply from the Court of Directors recorded in p. 218. then had an interview with Lord Althorp, in which they urged various reasons for fixing one rate of duty on every description of tea, a deputation also waited upon the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors with the same object. In reply to a written application from the committee, the court stated (20th February,) that, "having already, in their correspondence with the Board of Control, pointed out the effects which the new rated duties upon tea will have on the Company's stock, and having also particularly suggested that the system of two rates of duty, for congou and bobea, must lead to fraud, the court feel that they cannot do more than they have already

The various meetings and consultations which had taken place amongst the trade, caused the day of sale to be looked to with deep interest by all concerned.

On the 3d March, as soon as the presiding director (Mr. C. Marjoribanks) had taken his scat, and the sale was about to commence,

Mr. Varnham, as representative of some of the most influential persons in the trade, complained of the loss inflicted on the buyers of tea by the Company's conduct. He stated, that the trade had understood, from the declaration of Mr. Spring Rice, that the three **quarterly*

sales, after August, were to be carried on in the usual way; that the increase was to be gradual, and that the parties were to be made acquainted with the maximum amount. The buyers were loaded with a quantity or hand of nearly 2,500,000lbs. Mr. Varnham concluded, by expressing a hope that the trade would be united, and that not a lot of tea would be bid for till the stock of teas in the buyers' hands, purchased at the December sale, was taken back, and satisfaction was given upon other points. This speech was much theered.

Mr. Styan observed that, at the last sale, the Chairman had stated, in answer to a question respecting this March sale, that the usual practice would be followed: he feared, from what had occurred, that the court had resigned its independence to parties at the west end of the town. (Cheering.)

The Chairman regretted to hear complaints made by the tea-trade against the Company, for the first time, by the last hour of its trading existences If a memorial were sent in to the court, he pledged himself it would be attended to. He hoped the trade would find the trade under the new system, but he was sure it would not. He was there to sell the tea, but if no one would bid, the sale must be adjourned.

The Chairman, therefore, declared the sale adjourned till the ensuing day.

A committee of buyers was appointed to draw up a memorial to the court.

On the following day (March 4), the sale-room was more crowded, if possible, than on the preceding day, many more of, the country-dealers being present. Mr. wowing to any reduction in the demand, Wigram, the presiding director, desired the auctioneer to proceed with reading the preamble, when he was interrupted with cries of "no sale," &c. and great uproar. The excitement was extreme, and much confusion prevailed.

Mr. Twining hoped that order and decorum would be observed out of respect to the presiding director, and in order that the representations of the trade might have more weight; he recommended that the sale should be adjourned till the court's answer to their memorial had been received. The buyers, he said, would not have stood forward if they were not convinced of having the support of the trade in all parts of the country.

The Chairman said that no memorial had been received up to his entering the room, and it was his duty to proceed with the sale.

It was ascertained, however, that the memorial had been that morning trans, mitted to the secretary, and that the court were about specially to assemble to consider it. The Chairman, thereupon, adjourned the sale till one o'clock.

At that hour, Mr. Clarke, the presiding director, entered the sale-room, accompanied by other directors.

The memorial to the court, and the court's answer, were then read. The former prayed that all teas sold previously to the March sale might be taken back. stating, respectfully but firmly, that the impression amongst the trade was, that they ought not to proceed with the sale till they had received relief; that some further and specific answer was requisite. as to the apportionment of the teas declared for June; it solicited official information " how soon tea can legally be brought to sale in this country by the free trader, either from Canton or any other port?" The answer of the court was to the following effect: with respect to the effect produced upon the holders of uncleared teas by the extent of the declaration of the March sale -the quantity sold in the three first sales of 1833, was 8,300,000lbs, per quarter, and the December sale was notoriously affected by the opinion, that there would be a further alteration in the tea-duties; in consequence of which, many of the dealers bought short, and 600,000lbs, were then rejected, although the quantities offered only exceeded the declaration of the Sentember sale by 100,000lbs. Hence, the declaration for the March sale scarcely exceeded the average of the actual sales of the first three quarters of 1833, adding thereto, the quantities rejected in December through temporary circumstances. As a proof that the stuking-out of 600,000lbs., in December, was not in four weeks, from the 8th of December to the 4th of January, the deliveries amounted to nearly 3,000,000lbs Under these circumstances, the court, following their usual practice, from which they could not depart without violating the compact with the public, of putting up such a quantity "as shall be judged sufficient to supply the demand," issued their declation of nine millions, which only exceeds by 450,000lbs, the deliveries of the quarter after the March sale of last year, although at that time there were no peculiar circumstances affecting the sale of the previous quarter. To the proposal that the Company should take back all teas sold previously to March, and uncleared on the 30th May, independently of all considerations affecting the interests of the revenue or the Company, it would be obviously unjust to apply any such principle partially: the relief claimed by the holder who has not cleared his teas, could not be conceded without injury to the buyer who has cleared. The court exmlicitly stated, with regard to the other points, that the proportion of bohea in the June sale, would be probably conrimed at 1,500,000 lb. weight; that each character of bohea, similar to those attached to the Company's bohea of March sale, will be subject to the bohea duty; and, lastly, that no tea can be shipped in the free trade, previously to the 22d April 1834

The Chairman then directed the auctioneer to read the preamble of the sale, but loud cries of "no sale," drowned his voice. In an interval of calm, the first lot was offered, which was a signal for a recommencement of the uproar.

Mr. Twining protested against the sale proceeding, when not one word of the preamble had been heard. The committee of the trade ought to have time to deliberate upon the course which should be pursued. It was painful for them to stand in collision with the Court of Directors, but the court, he feared, had acted under the influence of a body at the west end of the town, who were totally unacquainted with commercial concerns; and the meddling with the tea-trade was a glaring instance of the difficulties created by the interference of theorists in matters of hosiness

The Chairman said that the court had a double duty to perform; they owed much to the trade, but they owed a duty to the public. If, however, it were the wish of the room, he would, on his own responsibility, adjourn the sale till tomorrow.

The sale was adjourned accordingly, and the committee of the trade assembled to draw up a report on the reply to their memorial.

Next day (March 5), an hour before the sale, the tea committee assembled in the room, when the report was read. It stated that, under the circumstances, to prolong the struggle would be attended with inconvenience and 'njury; and that, therefore, the committee could not recommend to the trade any further opposition to the procedure of the sale. They observed, that they had urged not a single argument which they did not consider consistent with justice to individuals and to the consumers of tea. They remarked that, in the application for relief upon uncleared teas, those in stock were specially excluded. The court had admitted, that the anticipated alteration in the duties, had led to the rejection of 600,000lbs. at the last sale, yet in this sale they had increased the quantity half a million of pounds, though the trade had purchased, in December, as much as they could venture to be. As to the deliveries, in the first four weeks after the last sale, amounting to 3,000,000lbs., it was notorious, that those corresponding weeks, in every quarter, almost always showed a Anat. Journ, N.S. Vol. 13. No.52.

large delivery. What the court had stated to be its practice, with respect to the quantity to be put up, did not correspond with the view they usually took of their duty in that respect, for the quantity brought to sale has generally been gradually increased or dimmished; instead of which, half a million of pounds had now been added to the largest declaration ever before issued, at a time when the December sale was notoriously affected by the anticipation of change, and when the trade were placed in a position of considerable difficulty. Instead of there being no pecuhar feature affecting the sale of December 1832, many houses had anticipated a reduction in March 1833, when the upset prices were to be lowered, which reduction actually took place on all teas in common consumption, occasioning an unusually brisk demand.

Mr. Nicholson trontcally remarked, that as it appeared to be the benevolent intention of the Government and the directors to supply the consumers of tea at a low price, he recommended that the teas should be purchased at a price that would enable the trade to sell them at the lowest rate. (A laugh.)

Upon the presiding director (Mr. Russell Ellice) entering the room, the sale commenced; but only a single advance $(\frac{1}{4}d)$ could be obtained; and if a higher advance was made, it was received with hisses, so that it appeared that Mr. Nicholson's, not the committee's recommendation was acted on. So slow had been the biddings, that, at the end of the day, only 1,800 lots were disposed of-

Next day (the 6th), the room was again thronged; Mr. Henry Alexander presided.

Mr. Varnham addressed the Chair. He said, that the court must see that the trade were determined not to purchase till justice was done them. The bovers of yesterday would return the teas purchased, if the court would reconsider their decision, and comply with the demands of the trade, who would not be controlled by the Board of Control or any other body. He hoped the sale would be postponed, to allow time for the court to consider the offer.

The Chairman consented to suspend the sale till a deputation from the trade had an interview with the Chairs, before whom the proposition was laid.

In about three hours, the court's reply was read in the sale-room. It stated that the court had considered the matters submitted to them, and much regretted that they were compelled to adhere to their former resolution; but they had resolved to withdraw the 580,000 lbs. of tea refused at the last sale.

Mr. Nicholson complained that this act had increased the injury ten-told: it pre-

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vented the trade from purchasing the refused tea (which is always sold for what it will fetch, without protecting price) at the lowest possible rate.

After some discussion, the sale was again adjourned. On the 7th the sale proceeded, but the biddings, were unusually slow; and it was not till the 10th that hostilities actually ceased. A protest was delivered in the room from the house of Wm. Bennett and Co. against the withdrawal of the 580,000 lbs. of refused tea on the grounds that it was unprecedented. and a most flagrant breach of faith with the trade and the public, and was an example calculated to produce serious consequences.

The Court of Directors, being advised that the sale of the lots of tea, knocked down at small advances on the 5th and 7th, were, under the circumstances, void, gave notice to the buyer that the Company declined delivering the teas, and are ready to return the deposits and put the lots up again. The purchaser (Mr. John Travers), though advised that he could legally enforce the contract, yet, never intending to avail himself of an opportunity to make an unreasonable individual profit, readily renounced his claim to the contract, and left the lots to the disposal of the Company.

Thus ends the eventful history of the last tea-sale under the charter.

ABOLITION OF THE DUTIES AT CANTON.

By an order in Council, dated the 5th March 1834, the order in council dated the 9th day of December 1833, whereby certain duties were imposed on British ships, and goods on board thereof, trading to Canton, and certain regulations were made for the raising and application of the said duties, is "revoked, rescinded, annulled, and made void?

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE-MENT OF SCIENCE.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, will be held at Edinburgh in the week commencing Monday, Sept. 8th 1834.

BCCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. J. H. A. Rudd, B.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors to the situation of chaplain in the presidency of Bengal.

MISSIONNARIES TO THE EAST.

Maj. Gen. Sir H. Worsley has just made the munificent donation of £2,000 to King's College, London, for the endowment of an exhibition, to be applied to the purpose of educating young men in that institution for the office of missionaries of the Established Church in the East.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EART

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Assist.Surg. Arthur Wood, M.D., from 3d F., to be assist.surg., v. Harcourt prom. in 2d F. (14 March 34).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. Wm. Brandling, from 2d Dr.Gu., to be lieut., v. Durdin, who exch. (14 March 34).

lith L. Drags. (in Bengal). Hon. C. Powys to be cornet by purch., v. Purdon who retires (28 Feb. 31.—Capt. W. H. Sperling to be major by purch. v. Osten who retries; Lieut. J. S. Deverill to be capt. by purch., v. Sperling; Cornet M. Clerk to be licut. by purch., v. Sperling; Cornet M. Clerk to be licut. by purch., v. Clerk (all 7-March 34).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Assist, Surg. John Har-court, from 11th L. Drags., to be surg., v. Brady dec. (7 March 34).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Robert Stevenson, M.D., to be assist.surg., v. Wood app. to 11th L. Drags. (14th March 34).

6th Foot (at Bombay). H. A. Sullivan to be ens. by purch., v. Chambers who retires (21 Feb. 34).

9th Foot (at Mauritius). V. Ballard to be ens. by purch., v. Hosken prom. (March 34).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Capt Chas. Mudie, from 38th F., to be capt., v. Carr who exch. (29 Aug.

38th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Robert Carr, from 16th F., to be capt., v. Mudie who exch. (29 Aug. 33).

30th Foot (at Madras). Serj.Maj. John Hale to be quanast., v. Lloyd dec. (12 Oct. 33).—Ens. R. D. Werge to be lieut by purch., v. Farner who retries; and J. T. J. English to be ens. by purch., v. Werge (both 7 Aug. 33).

v. Werge (both 7 Aug., 33).

**Alst Foot (at Madras). Thos, Hogg to be assist.

surg., v. Glacser, whose app. has not taken place

£1 Feb. 34).—Eas. Aug. Gordon, from h. p. 98th

F., to be ens., v. Greville cashlered by sentence

of a general court-martial (7 March 34).—Eas.

W. H. H. Anderson, from 48th £, to be ens., v.

purch., v. Gordon who retires (both 14 do.).

**Alst. Eac. (in Bongal). Ens. T. W. Halfhide to

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. W. Halfhide to be lieut, v. Lewis dec. (22 Oct. 33); Ens. C. W. Crickett, from h. p. 80th regt., to be ens., v. Halfhide (21 Feb. 34).

45th Foot (at Madras'. W. R. Lewis to be ens. by purch., v. Johnson who retires (21 Feb. 34)

48th Foot (at Madras). Ens. M. Emmet, from 41st F., to be ens., v. Anderson who exch. (14 March 34).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. Rainey to be heut. v. Birch dec. (8 June 33): Cadet R. D. Kelly to be ens., v. Rainey (7 March 34).—J. H. Daniell to be ens. by purch., v. Kelly app. to 34th F. (14 do.).

55th Fast (at Madras). Ens. H. Bayly to be lieut., v.Wakedec. (1 Feb. 34); Cadet John Stuart to be ens., v. Bayly (7 March).

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. A. H. Irvine, from nozt poor (at manras). Lieut, A. H. Irvine, from h. p. 3d regt., to be lieut., v. John Butler who exch. (21 Feb. 34).—Lieut. B. Vincent, from h. p. Royal African corps, to be lieut, v. Edw. H. Finney who exch. (14 March 34).

63d Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. A. F. Codd to be lieut, by purch., v. Aubin who retires; and P. Litnlessy to be ens. by purch., v. Codd (both 21 Feb. 34).

Feb. 34).

724 Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Ens. A. S. Fisher to be lieut. by purchs V. Raymond prom.; and A. N. Sherson to be eas. by purch., V. Fisher to be feb. 18 fact 34).

906 feb. 18 fact 34).

906 feb. 18 feb. 34).—Capt. A. G. Fullerton, from Royal Hegt. of Horse Guards, to be capt., V. Margar who retires (28 Feb. 34).—Capt. G. Williamsoft grown h. p. unattached, to be capt., V. Alex. G. Fullerton who exch. (7 March 34).—Laut. Roger Keating to be capt. by purch, V. Williamson who retures i Ens. G. G. Camp to be capt. who will be capt. by purch, V. Williamson who retures i Ens. G. G. Camp to be capt. by bearth, V. Williamson who retures i Ens. G. Camp to be sea, by purch, V. Calinson who retures (21 do.).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivale.

Feb. 24. Fairy Queen, Shipe, from Mauritius 14th Dec.; at Liverpool—25. Samuel Broom, Harding, from Bengal 19th June. And Mauritius 18th Dec.; at Liverpool—26. Findater, Reld, From Mauritius 16th Nov., and Mauritius 16th Nov., and Harding, from Bengal 19th June. And Mauritius 16th Nov., and Cape 16th Dec.; and Mary Hooth off Dover.—36. Rosign Catle, Richards, from Bengal 23th Reld, Thom Bengal 24th Agric Dec.; both at Deal—36. Jean Gubann, Johnson, from Bengal 19th Sept.; for the Start.—36. Margaret and Ann, Brick, from Cape 18th Dec.; Sort, James, from Singapore 23d Oct.; and Cape Breton, Johnson, from Cape 2dd Dec.; all at Liverpool—27. Araboan, Cape 2dd Dec.; all at Liverpool—27. Araboan, Gulnare, Bulley, from Bengal 19th Sept.; Sort, James, from Singapore 23d Oct.; and Cape 18th Dec.; both at Gruedend—37. Prince George, Creed, from Bengal 19th Oct.; and Margaret, Johns, from Bengal 19th Oct.; and Margaret, Johns, from Bengal 19th Oct.; and Margaret, Johns, from Bengal 19th Oct.; both at Deal—27. Stratefficheday, Jones, from Betavia 18th Nov.; at Cowes (for Hamburgh)—28. Juptler, Clarke, from Batavia 29th Oct.; at Cowes.—28. Harriett, L. wis, from Mauritius 18th Nov., and Table Bay 29d Dec.; at Deal.—MANTIL Carvantees Hughes, from Mauritius 18th Nov.; off Dover.—3. Parts, Simmons, from Batavia; off the Wight.—4. Pronce Deal 19th Oct.; at Deal—19th Oct.; and Mauritius 18th Dec.; off Margate.—3. Ludy Kenmary, Mauritius 19th Oct., and Table Bay 18th Jan.; and Fabbaten, Mauritius 19th Oct., and Table Bay 18th Jan.; and Fabbaten, Mauritius 19th Oct., and Table Bay 18th Jan.; and Fabbaten, Mould, from Mauritius 19th, form Amaritius 19th, from Batavia 19th Oct., and Batavia 19th Oct., and Sampon, From Chang, Mauritius 19th, form Mauritius 19th Oct., and Margary, Thomospher, from Bengal 27th Oct., and Gravesend.—90. Abelands, from Bengal 17th Oct., and Batavia 19th, Oct.; at Dec.; at Gravesend.—90. Abelands, from Bonnaday; at Portsmouth, 25. H.C.; Nov., and Cape 19th Jan.; at Deal—26. H.C.; Nov., and Cape

Departuses.

Departures.

Departures.

Departures.

Departures.

Per H.C.S. Maryus Hauttey, from Penang, &c. Governor liberson and family. K. Murchison, buy; from Leverpool.—26. Ranger, Smith, for Bombay; from Leverpool.—26. Ranger, Smith, for Bombay; from Leverpool.—28. Judy, Bombay; and Indian, Cook, to Balavar, both on Receptor.—28. Marans, Patterson, for Cape and X. D. Land; and Maran, Burton, for Algon law, but from Deal.—Marcet Saiter, Crickinay, for Cape and Algon Bay; from Deal.—28. Both from Deal.—Marcet Magazori, from Leverpool.—28. Mice. Hepbuin, for N. S. Wates; from Ladinuth.—10. Saita, Bathe, for Markars, Bengal, and clima; from Falmouth.—10. Lever pool.—3. Mice. Hepbuin, Parket Saiter, Crickinay, and clima; from Falmouth.—10. Peter in Judy, and China; Bertale, Judy, and China; Bertale, Judy, and China; Bertale, Judy, and China; Bertale, Judy, and China; Grand, Johnson, Pryot, for Judy, and China; from Deal.—10. Rickman Hindy, Russel, for Bombay; and China; from Greenock.—11. Full-pringering symmother of the Bombay and China; from Greenock.—11. Full-pringering symmother of the Bombay and China; from Greenock.—11. Full-pringering symmother of the Bombay and China; from Deal.—13. Solyh, Shipton, or Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Bengal; trom Greenock.—13. Dealer, Johnson, for Cape, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Bengal; trom Greenock.—13. Dealer, Johnson, for Cape, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Green, Mauritus, and Ceylondrich, Shipton, or Maurit

Mary Bibby, Whidborne, for Bombay and China: all from Liverpool.—14. Palmira, Loader, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—14. Pdg. freland, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—14. Jane Brown, Duly, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—14. Jane Brown, Duly, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—16. Neptune, Pigott, for Madras and Beingal; and Henry Ferlinx, Horne, for Sanduch Liberton, Massa, for Cape, Bombay, and China: Both from Death.—16. Michael Popple, Stroyan, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—14. Thomas Laweie, Langdon, for Hobert Town; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Jumna, from Bengal: G. Ramilton, Esq.; H. Unwin, Esq.; Miss Berry.

11. Onwin, Esq.; Miss Berry,
Per Fictorie, from Mauritius, &&; Capt. Irwin,
Jate acting governor of Swan River; Lleut. Dake,
from Swan River; Mr. Alex, Mac Neal, from ditto;
Capt. Imphreys, from Mauritius; Mr. C. A.
M'Naghten, from Jaffna; Capt. and Mrs. Brown,
and three children, from Calcutta; Dr. Munno,
Jate of the Cesur.

De Blade Chem Shannors, Mr. Kobba.

Per Hebe, from Singapore : Mr. Kohler.

Per Samuel Brown, from Bengal and Mauritius: Mr. George Robinson.

Per Gulnare, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Sa-muel Mendham.

muci Mendham.

Per Ludy Kemmeny, from Rengal: Mrs. Bamfeld and two child.en; P. M. Wynch, Esq., civil service; Lieut, Bumfeld, native infantry: Lieut. Colhe; Lieut. Dwyr, H. M. 38th F; Lieut. Routh, H. M. 49th F; Assist.Surg. Clark.—From the Cape: Leut. Edw. Knollys, 75th regt.—Capal. and Mrs. Ripley and two children were landed at the Cape.)

Per Jupiter, from Batavia: Capt. P. Cosby; Mr. Lyali,

Per Cape Breton, from Cape: Mr. Butler; Mr. Peel; Mr. Fussell.

Par Claudine, from Cape: Capt. Doyle, H.M. 72d regt.; two children; one servant.

Per Buffon, from Bombay (arrived at Bordeaux): Messrs. J. and E. Dussumler.

Po H. C. S. Waterloo, from China: Dr. Ruther, ford; Mr. J. Senn Van Basel.—(Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lowe, for the Cape.)

Expected.

Per H.C.S. Marquis Handley, from Penang, &c.: Governor Ibbetson and family; K. Murchison, Esq. and family; Capt. Grant and family.

PASSENGERS TO INITA.

Per Owell, for Madras, Bengtl, and China:
Major and Mrs. Isatke; Mass Isacke; Master
Isacke; Cupt. and Mrs. Clarence Dairymple;
Mrs. Chargie; for Misses
Mr. Kenzie; Capt. Fairers; Lieut. Walsh, 45th
regt; Cornet Forrest, Ith L. Drage; Mr.
Young, civil service; Mesers. Trotter, Fgerton,
Bristow, Carr, Mann, and Isacke, cadets; wa
Mesers, McKenzie.

Per Ermouth, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Hooper; Mrs. Gouldhawk; Mrs. and Mrs. Rollot; Capt. Rundle and family; Misses Burnside, Garston, Blackall, and Boyd; Leeuts. Ashley, Horsley, and Clarke; Ens. Long; Messrs. Gardier. Simpson, Rogers, Paulin, Tameron, and Skelton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Fab. 28. At Harehatch, Berks, the lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.

March 6. In Great George Street, Westminster, the lady of Dr. Lushington, M.P., of a daughter.

- 13. At Kilburn, Mrs. J. D. Dickinson, of a son. 15. At Lynn, the lady of the Rev. Ambrose Goode, chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company, of a daughter.
- 18. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt, B. Brough-
- 16. At Edingary, the land of a son.
 17. At Edingary, the land of a son.
 18. At Twickenham, the lady of Dr. Alexander, Hon. East-India Company's service, of a daughter.
- 27. At Hastings, the lady of H. S. Lane, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.
- Lately. At 45, Upper Norton Street, Portland Place, the lady of Frederick Twynam, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.
- Mrs. James Freshfield, of New Bank-buildings, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 13. At Edinburgh, P M. Davidson, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to So-phia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. White, commissioner of the Royal Navy.
- 27. At St. Giles', Camberwell, Thomas Jarvis, Esq., solicitor, Gower Street, to Jane Isabella, only daughter of Capt. Win. Hamilton, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.
- 28. At Cardross, Dumbartonshire, Capt. W.E.A. Elliott, 29th regt. Madras N.I., to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Ritchie, Esq., of Greenock, and nece of the late Colonel Noble, C.B., Madras Artillery.
- March 4. At St. George's, Hanover Square, John Wright, Esq., Hon. East-India Company's service, to Mary, cidest daughter of Adam Blandy, Esq., of Kingston-house, Berkshire.
- At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Edward Roberts, Esq., solicitor, Bath, to Margaret Keith, eldest daughter of the late John Andrew, Esq., Goamalty,
- 6. The Rev. J. E. Tyler, rector of St. Giles-in-the-fields, to Jane, only daughter of Divie Ro-bertson, Esq., of Bedford Square.
- 15. At Brighton, Philip Stewart, Esq., of the Bombay civilservice, to Matilda Frances, youngest daughter of the late William Dawson, Esq., of St. Leonard's-hill, Berks.
- 17. Hume Edwards, Esq., of H.M. 55th regt., to Sophia, daughter of Samuel Brooke, Esq., of St. Omer, France, and late of Fuchley, Middlesex.
- 18. The Rev. W. G. Moore, rector of West Barkwith, and vicar of Stixwold, in the county of Lincoln, to Emily Ann, only daughter of T. Andrews, Esq., of Upper Homerton, and widow of Major G. A. Rigby, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.
- 20. At St. Paul's Church, Islington, Thomas S. Harvey, Esq., of Great St. Helen's, to Lydia Mary, widow of L. Sansoni, Esq., His Majesty's collector at Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon.
- 22. At St. Mark's, Kennington, John Hodgsop, Esq., of Lincoln's inn, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Duval Lloyd, Esq., formerly in the civil service of the Hon. East-india Com-

- 22. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Lieut.Col. Gummer, of the Madras army, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Woodfall, Esq., of Chelsea.
- At St. George's, Hanover Square, George Robinson, Esq., of the Mauritius, to Elizabeth, ouly daughter of Francis Allegati, Esq.
- 24. At Kirkaldy, North Britain, Mr. H. H. Pli-cher, of London, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Black, of the Hon. East-India Com-
- Lately. At Brussels, J. M. Davics, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Miss Caroline Clarke, step-daughter of Colonel Green, 20th regt
- At Paris, Capt. Timings, Bengal artillery, to Charlotte, daughter of R. Crhmp, Esq., late of Cheltenham.
- -- At Cockermouth, H. B. Crosthwaite, Esq., of Workington, to Miss E. Sibson, daughter of Capt. Sibson, late of the Bombay Native Infantry.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 28. On his passage home from Calcutta, in the ship Jean Graham, aged 40, Capt. John Dunscombe, for many years a captain of the port of Liverpool.
- Feb. 21, 1894. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Lady Dewar, relect of the Hon. Sir James Dewar, chief-justice of Bombay. 22. At Langton Lodge, Yorkshire, aged 75, Francs Redfearn, Esq., formerly of the Bengal
- civil serva e.
- 24. At his residence in Wimpole Street, Henry Gahagan, Esq., in the 53d year of his age. An apopletic seizure in the afternoon of Sunday termmated fatally on Monday morning, to the deep regret of his surviving relatives and friends.
- 25. At Yarmouth, Norfolk, after a severe and protacted illness, Lieut, George Dallas Barclay, R. Na aged 51 years, deeply deplored by his afflicted widow, family, and friends. He received his cat wanny, ramity, and triends. He received his promotion in consequence of his gallant conduct at the battle of Tradigar, while serving as midshipman on board H.M. Ship Mars, commanded by Captain Duff.
- 26. At Laugharne, William Sutherland, Esq., nephew of Colonel Sutherland, of Stockwell, Surrey, aged 34.
- 27. At Liverpool, after an illness of a few hours only, in the 51st year of his age, Mr. John Shipp, author of an entertaining autohographical me-mor, and a volume of Indian tales. He was governor of Liverpool Workhouse.
- March 2. At Paris, C. H. Templeton, Esq., late of Trunty College, Cambridge, third son of Thomas Templeton, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.
- 7. At Cheltenham, aged 59, Major Thomas Manners, late of the 49th regt.
- 8. At Edinburgh, Licut. John Burnett, 1st Gr. Bombay N.I., second son of the late John Burnett, Esq., advocate, judge-advocate of Scotland.
 - 11. At Walthamstow, Mrs. George Wigram.
- 15. At Cheltenham, in her 79th year, Charlotte Jane Emma, relict of the late Colonel R. Jackson, of the Hon. East-India Company's service on the Bombay establishment.
- 19. In Upper Norton Street, aged 45, Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieut, Michael Smith, of the Madras army.
- 20. At Haslar Hospital, Mr. Purcell, n.n., the list surviving officer of H.M. ship Bounty, and who was turned adrift, in an open boat, by the significance of the sign Pacific Ocean.
- 21, In Folcy Place, Colonel Henry Malcolm, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, in his Hich year.
- The two Washed overboard during a severe storm, each passage from Calcutta, where he had resided for seven years, James Hume Cunningham, Ear, aged 24 years, second son of the late Capt-Becorg Cunningham, and nephew to Col. Cunningham, of the Royal Engineers.
- ":— Drowned on his voyage to China, Arthur Bray, youngest son of the late Robert Lucas, Esq., of Coulsden, Surrey, in his 20th year.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bacar manual is equal to 182 b. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 180 bazar manual sequal to 110 factory manual. Goods sold by Sa.Rupees R. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by (C.Rupees E. mds.—The Mattras Candy is equal to 500b. The Surat Candy is equal to 740 j. b. The Pocul is equal to 133 j. b. The Corge is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, November 7, 1833.						
Nalls, assort. do. 32 0 36 3 Kentledge wwt. 0 13 0	0 15 4 5 13 4 9 0 14 10					
MADRAS, October 2, 1833.						
Rs. Rs. Rs. Copper, Sheathing Candy 200 7 (@) 8 Copper, Sheathing Candy 200 2.90 2.90 Cakes Copper, Sheathing Candy 200 2.90 Cales Candy 200 2.90 Candy 200 2.90 Candy 200 A.						
BOMBAY, October 19, 1833.						
Rs. Rs Rs Rs Rs Rs Rs Rs	-					
CANTON, November 14, 1833. The Drs. Drs.						

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SINGAPORE, November 7, 1883.

	41 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Drs. Drs.	Drs. Drs.
Anchors pecul 10 (a) 12	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. corge 5 @ 8
Bottles	do. do Pullicat doz. 21 - 3
Copper Nails and Sheathingpecul 34 - 30	Twist, 24 to 42 pecul 45 50
Cottons, Madapollams, 25vd, by 32in, pch, 11 - 3	Hardware, assort (over stocked) P. D.
	Iron, Swedishpecul 5 - 51
Longcloths 38 to 40 · · · 36-37-40. 31 - 6	Englishdo. 24 - 3
do, do, 38-40 do, 4 6	Nallsdo. 3 - 31
	Lead, Pigdo. 5 - 51
	Sheetdo. 51 - 6
54 do 6 - 8	Shot, patent
	Spelter(none)pecul 4 — 41
	Steel, Swedishdo. 5 — 6
	English
Combute Made by 40 to 48 in do 11 0	Woollens, Long Ellspcs. 10 — 11
Teconet 00 44 .46 do 11 4	— Cambletsdo. 25 — 27
Dannete 10 40 44 do 11 0	Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)yd. 11 _ 21
implement to	Danies ciotii (Stariet)yu. 19 — 23
	11

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1833 .- A good many buyers of Piece Goods have been going about, but there has not been a great business done; prices generally continue with little or no alteration on last weeks' currency. In consequence of the advance on Raw Cotton in the English markets, prices of Twist had likewise risen according to the latest account; better rates, from the same cause, and moderate imports, are offering here, but holders seem generally in expectation of further advance, and are not particularly anxious to press sales. Woollens, with the exception of fine Flannels, continue in a very depressed state. There is no change in the Metal market requiring remark; the amount of sales is unusually small. The demand for all sorts of Ales and Wines is very depressed: the reduced rates obtainable for the former leaves a loss of 50 per cent. on prime cost .- Eich. Pr. Current.

Madras, Oct. 2, 1833.-Europe Goods still in jow request. Beer is quite unsaleable, and will

not realize even prime cost at public auction. The sales of metals have not been very extensive, nor have the prices varied much during the past week.

Canton, Nov. 2, 1833. The Company's invest-ments of Cotton Yarn have been sold at Sp. Dols. 51 per pecul, composed of in assortment from Nos. 24 to 50. The stock of Iron, Lead, and Steel is very considerable. Chintzes have not recovered from the excess of last season's importations, and most kinds of Handkerchiefs are very unsaleable. -Nov. 14. The Company have sold their Woollens of first sort at Sp. Dols. 1.52, second sort at 1.09, third sout at 0.97; Long-ells, 5 m. 1; Camlets, at Sp. Dols. 17; and Iron (including all sizes) at Sp. Dols. 1,60. Tin Plates, in consequence of none having yet been imported in the Company's ships, have advanced to our quotations.

Manilla .- Advices to the end of October mention Piece Goods to be generally dull; Jaconet Muslins wanted.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

INDIA SECURITIES
Calcutta, Nov. 12, 1833.
Government Securities.
Buy.] Rs. As. Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33 8 Remittable 32 8 Prem.
3 4 { 1st, or Old 5. } 1 Class 2 12
2 4 Ditto 2 do. 1 12
1: 0 Ditto 3 do. 0 8
Par Ditto 4 do. 0 0
2 4 Ditto 2 do. 1 12 1 0 Ditto 3 do. 0 8 Par Ditto 4 do. 0 0 none Ditto 5 do. none
0 4 Nov 5 per Cent. from Par Prem. 5 0 2d, or Middle 5 0 8 Prem.
Prem. 5 0 2d, or Middle 5 0 8 Prem.
4 12 30, or New ditto 4 4
Disc. 0 4 4 per cent. Loan dis 0 8 disc.
4,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—4,500.
Bank of Bengal Rates.
Discount of spriyate bills
Ditto on government and a Jary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit 4 0 do.
Rate of Exchange.
On London, 12 months' date, to buy 1s. 10d. to
1s 101d.; to sell Is. 11d. to 1s. 111d. Sa. R.

Madras, Oct. 8, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan. Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, m: 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. Par.

•	THE BACHINGES.
	At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Pub- lic Securities, viz. 1065 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs 2 Disc.
	Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
	At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 1062 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 Par.
	Ditto, above No. 1,000 from & to 1 Prem.
	Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830. At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106; Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs 21 Prem
	Romban, Nov. 6, 1833.

Bombay, Nov. 6, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo, sight, 1s. 10jd, per Rs. On Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 104 Bom. Rs. per 100 Matra, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Matras Rs.

Government Securities.
Remutable Loan, 142 Bomble Feet 100 Sa. Rs.
Sper cent. Loan of 1922-23 according to the period
of disclarge, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1823-26, 110 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, Nov. 14, 1833. Exchanges, &c.

Dirigudon, 6 mo. sight,—4s. 7d. to 4s 8d.; per

Sp. Dol.

On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp.

Dris.—Private Bills, 208 to 209 per ditto.

On Tombay, ditto Bom. R& 116 per ditto.

Sveke Silver at Linim, 1 to 13 per cent. prem. Exchanges, &c.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 11 April-Prompt 18 July.-Sugar, Company's, 6,875 bags.

For Sale 15 April-Prompt 11 July.-Indigo, 2,114 chests.

For Sale 12 May-Prompt 8 August .- Saltpetre, Company's, 509 thus.

*. After 22d April 1834, the present duties of Excise on Tea will came, except on such as may have been sold by the E. I. company before that day, and the following differs of Customs will be payable, ric.—Boltea, per lb. Is. id.; Congou, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Orange Pekoe, and Campon, 2s. 2d.; Southong, Flowery Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated. 3s. 3d.

to sail. 1834 1834 tsm. Apr. 10 Reg. May 5 Da				n nere	D. C C D Dollaries
834 • 10 Reg 2 Afr	Ships' Names.	Fig. Ouners or Consignees.	Captains.	loading.	Reference for Freight or Passuge.
(an 5 Da	1834	151 Arbuthnot & Latham	George Ireland	Lon. Docks W. I. Docks	431 Arbuthnot & Latham George Ireland Lon. Docks Alves. Steele, & Harrison, Limest. sq. sass William Tudall
10 11		773 Mungo Gilmore	Henry Wise	E. I. Docks St.Kt.Docks	773 Mungo Gilmore
2		564 Henry Hutchinson H. Hutchinson W. I. Docks	H. Hutchinson	W. I. Docks	feet with the second of the s
10 Ha	2 Louisa Cambell	9 Louisa Cambell. 300 Farquhar Macqueen	F. Macqueen	Lon. Docks	F. Macqueen, Lon. Docks Arnold and Woollett.
May 15 Co.	May 15 Coldstream	730 Patrick H. Burt	Patrick H. Burt. W. I. Docks Edmund Read.	W. I. Docks	щ-
Apr. 20 Me	Apr. 20 Marquis Camden 1	1285 Thomas Larkms	Thomas Larkins E. I. Docks	E. I. Docks	~ -
May 10 Or	ontes	Portsm. May 10 Orontes 500 J. Burnham Hall	Mark John Curne W. I. Docks	W. I. Docks	Neate, & Co. Fenchurch-st.
Do. 5 Co	Coromandel	650 Joad & Boyes Thomas Boyes W. I. Docks Thomas havisade and Cow Gledstanes & Co C. B. Tarbutt W. I. Docks Charles Moss, Mark-la.	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks W. I. Docks	W. I. Docks Thomas Hat Iside and Co. W. I. Docks Charles Moss, Mark-la. W. I. Docks Charles The Moss, Mark-la.
June 1 De	June 1 Duke of Buccleugh	650 Richard Green	Alex. Henning E. I. Docks John Pire and Co.	E. I. Docks	John Pirre and Co.
Apr. 15 C.	Apr. 15 Charles Kerr	Macqueen 1400 John Bradie John Bradie E. I. Docks John Prie & Co.	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
May 20 Be	May 20 Boyne	630 John Thacker	William Tucker. E. I. Docks John Pine & Co.	E. I. Docks	John Pire & Co.
Apr. 10 Emma .	Apr. 10 Emma	310 Beadle & Co	William Cobb Lon. Docks John Pirie & Co. Charles Monro W. I. Docks John Masson.	W. I. Docks	John Masson.
Apr. 30 H	Apr. 30 Hythe.	333 Stewart Marjoribanks	Wm. Drayner E. I. Docks, John Pirie & Co. N. de St. Crojx Lon. Docks N. de St. Croix,	E. I. Docks	Wm. Drayner E. I. Docks, John Pure & Co. N. de St. Croix Lon. Docks N. de St. Croix , Jerusalem Coffee-bo.
Apr. 2 Of	Apr. 2 Olympus	320 Anthony Ridley	Richard Cowl W. I. Docks John Lyney. Isnae St. mor. Lon. Docks, Edward Luckie.	W. I. Docks	John Lyney. Edward Luckie.
0.00	2 Protector	340 Daniel Bragg Daniel Bragg	Daniel Bragg	St.Kt. Docks	St.Kt. Docks John Masson, Lime-street-sq.
S. R.	5 Rhoda.	220 Robert Brooks 5. C. Hurst	John Martin Woolwich	Woolwich	Woolwich Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
100	Cygnet	238 Thomas Ward	John Rolls	Lon. Docks St Kt. Docks	2.25 Thomas Ward John Rolls Lon. Docks Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
128	15 Abel Gower	39 Joseph Fletcher James - mith \$\forall St. Kt. Docks John Masson.	James 'mith	St.Kt.Docks Lon. Docks	290 Joseph Fletcher James mith 38t.Kt. Docks John Nasson. 320 Joseph Fletcher John Gregory Lon. Docks Barber, Neate, & Co. & Wm. Martin.
(m)	5 Rossendale	300 Richard Tanton.	John Ware Lou. Docks Thomas Havi	Lon. Docks St. Kt. Docks	Thomas Hav iside and Co.
May 5 J	May 5 James. Apr. 3 Brytomart.	333 Robt. & Thos. Brown . Thomas Brown . S. R. Locks. June 1118. 243 Somes & Co	William Vaughan George Dixou	Lon. Docks St. Kt. Docks	Thomas Brown Str. Education Nature Co. Wilham Vaughan Lon. Docks Tonlin, Man, & Co. George Dixon St. Kt. Docks Godwin & Lee.
. 1	dams	Adams Lon. Docks Edward Luckie-	James Mills	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.

Sugar.—The merket for East-India and Meuritus Sugars is improving. The demand for the former is rather extensive, and an advance of its is asked. Mauritius has advanced during the week is 6d. A sale of 5,120 bags this day sold briskly at 52s. 6d. to 80s. Th. stock of West-India Sugar is now 13,326 bhiles, and trs., being 347 more than Bat year. The stock of Mauritius 96,148 bags, being 42,228 more than last year. The delivery of West-India 1,922 bhids, and trs., being 30s. than last year. The delivery of Mauritius 9,232 hags, being 2,306 more than the corresponding

Togree.—Mochas have sold at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. Ceylons and Sumatras are in fair demand at former prices. The market continues dull.

Silk.—In Chinas and Bengals there has been a little doing at last sale's prices.

Spaces.—The late advance of hd. in Pepper is maintained, but the sales are inconsiderable.

Cotton.—The Cotton market is very quiet; the sales are inconsiderable, but the late prices are fully maintained. The accounts from Laverpool respecting the Cotton market on Saturday last are rather unfavourable.

Luc Dye.—There were considerable sales of Lac Dye last week at previous prices.

Rice.—There is rather more demand for Rice, and the prices of the parcels lately sold are a shade higher.

Tea.—The Tea Sale finished on the 20th. Te declared for this Sale:

Just Car Lot Lillia	aic .	
	offered.	sold.
Bohea	1,500,000 lbs.	1,496,000 lbs
Congou, &c	5,800,000	4,137,000
Twankay, &c	1,400,000	846,000
Hyson	300,000	198,000
	9,000,000	6,677,000
Refused a	nd withdrawn	.2,323,000
	-	9,000,000

Quantity bought for the quarter's demand 6,677,000 lbs.

6,67,000 lbs.

The fall in the prices of Tea, short price, compared with last sale, is Bohea ld, to 1\{\frac{1}{2}\), Congou id, to 1\{\frac{1}{2}\), Pwankay id., and Hyson 2d, per lb. The falling off in the Revenue to Goorenments compared with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate of nine millions of Tea being sold, is above £200,000 sterling. The delivery of Tea last week was Bohea 334 large chests, 196 half chests; Congou 1,466 chests; making a total of \$181,400 lbs. and upwards of all descriptions. Since the India House Sale the Market has been very brisk, the prices of Bohea and Congou are advanced id per lb. The delivenes from the warchouse are immense.

Indigo.—There is no alteration in Indigo; no correct opinion can yet be formed of the extent of the approaching sale.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from February 23 to March 25, 1831.

	Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 31 Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds,	Exch. Bills.	
	24	216\217	903911	90 (90)	988983	97 (97 %				31 32p	19 51	,
							$17\frac{3}{8}$ $17\frac{1}{2}$	-		31 33p		
	26	216 217	901903	90 903	984985	973973	178 17.7		104 4 4 8	31 35p	49 501	d
	27	21432151	90590	90 90	98 198 5	978971	173 17,7	$251\frac{1}{2}2\frac{1}{2}$	104841	32 33p	49 501)
45			91 91	901901	988983	97498	$17_{16}^{7} 17_{2}^{1}$		104142	31 33p	49 501	4
0M	Mar.	- 1			"	1	1		,_		1	1
A,	1						$17\frac{1}{2}$ $17\frac{9}{16}$	252131	1041		49 501	
	3	215/216/							104 4		49 50	
	4	215 216 2	91 891 8	91 91	987998	985985	_	$232\frac{1}{2}3$		31 33p		
	5	Shut	91792	914912	,991,991, 1001,001,001,001,001,001,001,001,001,	98}98}		Shut)	31 33p		
	6	i —	Shut		Shut			255 6	-		48 49	
	7	-		91 [91]		98 1987		256 7		29 31p		
	8	-	-	91491		98, 987		256			48 49	
	10	-	-	91191		98899		257	_		48 49	
	11	_	_	91191		98398		25617			48 49 ₁	
	12	-	-	90191		98 98		256 6	_	, зор 29-31р		
	13		-	90,391		98198		25516	_	30 31p		
	14	. —	_	91 g1 91 91		98398		25617		30 31p	49 50	
	15		1	90391	1	98898		2561			49 50	
	17 18		_	90491	_	98 98 98 98	9 (2309		29 31p		
				90,91		98198			=	29 31p		
	19	_	_	90,91		98198			L.		49 51	
	21		_	91191		98198	=	257 71	1	31 32p		
	22			91191		981	1 _	25718		31 32p		
	24	_		91,91		98198	1	258		30 32p		
	25	_	_	91 91		98198			l —		52 54	
	2.5	-		1	1	30,30	1			-		1

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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ERRATA.

Part I. p. 34, for غر ان توک read مر اغر ان توک p. 120, line 24, for mode, read modes.

— p. 183, line 8, for constitutional, read constituent.

— p. 221, line 12, for who, read he.

— p. 222, line 13, dele who.



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